Б.П.**吉米多维奇** Б.П.ДЕМИДОВИЧ

数学分析

习题集题解

(六)

費定四

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纏演

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主事



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费定晖 周学圣 编演 郭大钧 邵品琮 主审

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出版说明

吉米多维奇(B. П. Д ЕМИД ОВИЧ)著《数学分析习题集》 一书的中译本,自50年代初在我国翻译出版以来,引起了全国各大专院校广大师生的巨大反响。凡从事数学分析教学的师生,常以试解该习题集中的习题,作为检验掌握数学分析基本知识和基本技能的一项重要手段。二十多年来,对我国数学分析的教学工作是甚为有益的。

该书四千多道习题,数量多,内容丰富,由浅入深,部分题目难度大。涉及的内容有函数与极限,单变量函数的微分学,不定积分,定积分,级数,多变量函数的微分学,带参变量积分以及重积分与曲线积分、曲面积分等等,概括了数学分析的全部主题。当前,我国广大读者,特别是肯于刻苦自学的广大数学爱好者,在为四个现代化而勤奋学习的热潮中,迫切需要对一些疑难习题有一个较明确的回答。有鉴于此,我们特约作者,将全书4462题的所有解答汇辑成书,共分六册出版。本书可以作为高等院校的教学参考用书,同时也可作为广大读者在自学微积分过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,原习题集,题多难度大,其中不少习题如果认真习作的话,既可以深刻地巩固我们所学到的基本概念,又可以有效地提高我们的运算能力,特别是有些难题还可以迫使我们学会综合分析的思维方法。正由于这样,我们殷切期望初学数学分析的青年读者,一定要刻苦钻研,千万不要轻易查抄

本书的解答,因为任何削弱独立思索的作法,都是违背我们出版此书的本意。何况所作解答并非一定标准,仅作参考而已。如有某些误解、差错也在所难免,一经发觉,恳请指正,不胜感谢。

本书蒙潘承洞教授对部分难题进行了审校。特请郭大钧 教授、邵品琮教授对全书作了重要仔细的审校。其中相当数量 的难度大的题,都是郭大钧、邵品琮亲自作的解答。

参加编演工作的还有黄春朝同志。

本书在编审过程中,还得到山东大学、山东工业大学、山东师范大学和曲阜师范大学的领导和同志们的大力支持,特在此一并致谢。

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第八章 重积分和曲线积分

§ 1. 二 重 积 分

1° 二重积分的直接计算法 所谓连续函数 f(x,y) 展布在有限封闭可求积二维域 Ω 内的二重积分乃是指的数

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \lim_{\substack{\text{max} |\Delta y| = 0 \\ \text{max}|\Delta y| = 0}} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} f(x_{i}, y_{j}) \Delta x_{i} \Delta y_{j},$$

其中 $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$, $\Delta y_j = y_{j+1} - y_j$, 而其和为对所有i,j使 $(x_i,y_j) \in \Omega$ 的那些值来求的。

若域Ω由下面的不等式所给出

$$a \leqslant x \leqslant b, y_1(x) \leqslant y \leqslant y_2(x),$$

其中 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 为在闭区间 $\{a,b\}$ 上的连续函数,则对应的二重积分可按下面的公式来计算

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y)dy.$$

2° 二重积分中的变量代换 若可微分的连续函数

$$x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v)$$

把平面 Oxy 上的有限闭域 Ω 单值唯一地映射为平面 Ouv 上的域 Ω' 及 雅哥比式

$$I = \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \neq 0,$$

则下之公式正确:

$$\iint_{\overline{a}} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\overline{a}} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) |I| du dv.$$

特别是,根据公式 $x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi$ 变换为极坐标r和 φ 的情形有

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr d\varphi.$$

3901. 把积分 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2d\times 2}} xydxdy$, 当作积分和的极限, 用直线

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, y = \frac{j}{n}(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

把积分域分为许多正方形,并选取被积函数在这些正方形之右顶点的值,计算所论积分的值.

解 由上

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{j}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4n^4} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{4} \quad (n \rightarrow$$

 ∞),

其中

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2},$$

故

$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1}} xy dx dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

3902. 用直线

$$x = 1 + \frac{i}{n}, y = 1 + \frac{2j}{n}(i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n)$$

把域 $1 \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 3$ 分为许多矩形. 作出函数 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ 在此域内的积分下和 S 与积分上和 S . 当 $n \to \infty$ 时 . 上和与下和的极限等于什么?

解 下和

$$S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(1 + \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2j}{n} \right)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{n^2} \left(n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 + n + \frac{4}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} j + \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} j^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} \cdot \frac{11}{n} + \frac{5}{3n^2},$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6},$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} j^2 = \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6};$$

$$\vec{m} \perp \vec{m}$$

$$\vec{S} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\left(1 + \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2j}{n} \right)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} + \frac{11}{n} + \frac{5}{3n^2}.$$

当 $n \to \infty$ 时, \underline{S} 与 \underline{S} 的极限均等于 $\frac{40}{3} = 13 \frac{1}{3}$.

3903. 用一系列内接正方形作为积分域的近似域,这些正方形的顶点 A,, 在整数点,并取被积函数在每个正方形距原点的最远的顶点之值,近似地计算积分

$$\iint_{\mathbb{S}^2+y^2\leq 25} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}},$$

并与精确的值加以比较。

解 由题意知,应取的正方形顶点为(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(2,1),(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(3,1),(3,2),

$$\frac{1}{4} \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 25} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}} \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{34}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{41}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{32}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{37}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{44}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{49}} = 0.196 + 0.371 + 0.343 + 0.312 + 0.177 + 0.329 + 0.302 + 0.154 + 0.285$$

$$\doteq 2.470$$
,

$$\Re \int \int_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 25} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24 + x^2 + y^2}} = 9.880.$$

下面计算积分的精确值:

$$\int \ln(24 + x^2) dx = x \ln(24 + x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{24 + x^2} dx$$
$$= x \ln(24 + x^2) - 2x + \frac{24}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{24}} + C,$$

从而

$$2\int_{0}^{5} \ln(24 + x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \left(2x \ln(24 + x^{2}) - 4x + \frac{48}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{24}}\right)\Big|_{0}^{5}$$

=
$$20\ln 7 - 20 + 8\sqrt{6} \arctan \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}}$$
;

又

$$4 \int_{0}^{5} \ln(\sqrt{25 - x^{2}} + 7) dx$$

$$= 4 \left(x \ln(\sqrt{25 - x^{2}} + 7)\right) \Big|_{0}^{5}$$

$$+ 4 \int_{0}^{5} \frac{x^{2} dx}{(\sqrt{25 - x^{2}} + 7)\sqrt{25 - x^{2}}}$$

$$= 20 \ln 7 + 4 \int_{0}^{5} \frac{x^{2} dx}{(\sqrt{25 - x^{2}} + 7)\sqrt{25 - x^{2}}},$$

再令 $x = 5 \sin t$,有

$$\int_{0}^{5} \frac{x^{2} dx}{(\sqrt{25 - x^{2} + 7}) \sqrt{25 - x^{2}}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-25 \cos^{2} t + 25}{5 \cos t + 7} dt$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (5 \cos t - 7) dt - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{24}{5 \cos t + 7} dt$$

$$= (7t - 5 \sin t) \left| \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{0} - 24 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) \right|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{2} - 5 - 4 \sqrt{6} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{\sqrt{24}},$$

从而

$$4 \int_{0}^{5} \ln(\sqrt{25 - x^{2}} + 7) dx$$

$$= 20 \ln 7 + 14\pi - 20 - 16 \sqrt{6} \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{24}}.$$

注意到

$$2\arctan\frac{2}{\sqrt{24}}-\arctan\frac{5}{\sqrt{24}}=\frac{\pi}{2},$$

最后使得到

$$\iint_{x^{3}+y^{3}.725} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24+x^{2}-y^{2}}}$$

$$= 14\pi - 4 \sqrt{24} \left(2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{\sqrt{24}} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}}\right)$$

$$= 2\pi (7 - \sqrt{24}) \doteq 13.19.$$

将精确值与近似值作比较,显见误差较大,其原因在于有不少不是正方形的域都被忽略,因而产生较大的绝对误差 4.31 及较大的相对误差 4.31 — 32.7%.

注意,求
$$\int_{\frac{x^2+y^2+25}{24+x^2+y^2}} \frac{-\frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}}$$
 的精确值若采用

极坐标则较为简单:

$$\int_{r^2+\sqrt{2} \le 25} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{24+r^2}}$$
$$= 2\pi (7 - \sqrt{24}).$$

但按原习题集的安排,似应在 3937 题以后才开始使用 极坐标,故本题仍用直角坐标进行计算.

3904. 用直线 x - 常数,y = 常数,x + y = 常数把域 S 分为四个相等的三角形,并取被积函数在每个三角形的中线交点之值,近似地计算积分

$$\iint \sqrt{x+y}dS,$$

其中S 表由直线x = 0, y = 0 及x + y = 1 所围成的三角形。

解 我们只须以 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 及 $x + y = \frac{1}{2}$ 分域S,即得四个相等的三角形,它们的面积均为 $\frac{1}{8}$,重心为

 $\left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{1}{6}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right),\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{6}\right)$ 及 $\left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{2}{3}\right)$. 于是,得此积分的近似值为

$$\iint_{\bullet} \sqrt{x + y} dS$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} \frac{1}{8} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} \frac{1}{8} (0.577 - 0.816 + 2.0913) \stackrel{=}{=} 0.402,$$

其精确值为

$$\iint_{\tau} \sqrt{x + y} dS = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \sqrt{x - y} dy$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4.$$

3905. 把域 $S(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$ 分为有限个直径小于 δ 的可求积的子域 $\Delta Si(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 对于什么样的值 δ 能保证不等式:

$$\left| \iint_{S} \sin(x + y) dS - \sum_{i=1}^{x} \sin(x_i + y_i) \Delta S_i \right| < o. oo 1$$

成立?其中 $(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i$.

解 记函数 $\sin(x + y)$ 在 ΔS_i 中的振幅为 ω_i ,则

$$\left| \iint_{i=1}^{n} \sin(x+y) dS - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin(x_{i}+y_{i}) \Delta S_{i} \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \iint_{\Delta S_{i}} (\sin(x+y) - \sin(x_{i}+y_{i})) dS \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \iint_{\Delta S} |\sin(x+y) - \sin(x_{i}+y_{i})| dS$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} \iint_{\Delta S_{i}} \omega_{i} dS = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i} \Delta S_{i}.$$

由于域 $S\{x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 的面积等于 π ,故只要 $\omega_i < \frac{0.001}{\pi}$,

便能满足原不等式的要求。但因为

$$\omega_{i} = \sup_{\substack{(x_{i}, y_{i}) \in \Delta S_{i} \\ (x_{i}, y_{i}) \in \Delta S_{i}}} |\sin(x_{i}' + y_{i}') - \sin(x_{i} + y_{i})|
\leq \sup_{\substack{(x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i} \\ (x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i}}} |(x_{i}' + y_{i}) - (x_{i} + y_{i})|
\leq \sup_{\substack{(x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i} \\ (x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i}}} (|x_{i}' - x_{i}| + |y_{i}' - y_{i}|)
\leq \sup_{\substack{(x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i} \\ (x_{i}, y_{i}') \in \Delta S_{i}}} \sqrt{2((x_{i}' - x_{i})^{2} + (y_{i}' - y_{i})^{2})}
= \sqrt{2} \delta_{i}$$

故只要取

$$\delta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \times 0.001 \doteq 0.00022$$

則有

$$\left| \iint_{S} \sin(x+y) dS - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sin(x_{j}+y_{j}) \Delta S_{j} \right| < 0.001.$$

*)对于任意非负实数 a.b 有

$$2ab \leqslant a^2 + b^2$$
 或 $(a+b)^2 \leqslant 2(a^2 + b^2)$,

从而

$$a+b \leqslant \sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}.$$

计算积分:

3906.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x+y) dy.$$

$$3907. \int_0^1 dx \int_{\tau^2}^{\tau} x y^2 dy.$$

3908.
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi dr.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \sin^2 \varphi dr = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
= \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi a^3}{3}.$$

3909. 设 R 为矩形

$$a \leqslant x \leqslant A, \quad b \leqslant y \leqslant B.$$

证明等式

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} X(x)Y(y)dxdy = \int_{a}^{A} X(x)dx \int_{b}^{B} Y(y)dy.$$

证 根据在矩形域的情况下化二重积分为逐次积分的 计算方法,不妨先对 y 后对 x 积分,即得

$$\iint_{R} X(x)Y(y)dxdy = \int_{a}^{A} dx \int_{b}^{B} X(x)Y(y)dy$$
$$= \int_{a}^{A} X(x)dx \int_{b}^{B} Y(y)dy.$$

3910. 设:

$$f(x,y) = F_{xy}(x,y),$$

计算

$$I = \int_a^b dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy.$$

解 不妨接先对 y 后对 x 积分的顺序计算, 即得

$$I = \int_{a}^{A} |F_{x}(x,B)| - F'_{x}(x,b) dx$$

$$= F(x,B) \left\{ \frac{A}{a} - F(x,b) \right\}_{a}^{A}$$

$$= F(A,B) - F(a,B) - F(A,b) + F(a,b),$$

3911. 设f(x) 为在闭区间 $a \le x \le b$ 内的连续函数,证明不等式

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 \leqslant (b-a)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx,$$

此处仅当 f(x) = 常数时等号成立.

证 因为

$$0 \le \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - f(y))^{2} dy$$

$$= (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx - 2 (\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx)^{2}$$

$$+ (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(y) dy,$$

故有

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 \leqslant (b-a)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx.$$

当 $f(\alpha) = 常数时,显然上式中等号成立。反之,设上式中等号成立,则$

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^b (f(x) - f(y))^2 dy = 0.$$

由于函数 $F(x) = \int_a^b (f(x) - f(y))^2 dy$ 是 $a \le x \le b$ 上的非负连续函数, 故 $F(x) \equiv 0 (a \le x \le b)$. 特别 F(a) = 0, 即 $\int_a^b (f(a) - f(y))^2 dy = 0$. 又由于函数 $G(y) = (f(a) - f(y))^2$

是 $a \le y \le b$ 上的非负连续函数,故 G(y) = 0 ($a \le y \le b$),因此,f(y) = f(a) ($a \le y \le b$),即 f(x) = 常数.证毕.

3912. 下列积分有什么样的符号:

(a)
$$\iint_{|x|+|x|<|x|} \ln(x^2+y^2) dx dy;$$

(6)
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2+1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy;$$

(B)
$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le t \le 1 \\ -1 \le y \le 1 \le t}} \arcsin(x-y) dx dy?$$

解 (a)由于 $0 < x^2 + y^2 \le (|x| + |y|)^2 \le 1$ 及 $\ln(x^2 + y^2) \le \ln 1 = 0$,且当|x| + |y| < 1时 $\ln(x^2 + y^2) < 0$,故

$$\int_{|x-x||y|<1}^{\infty} \ln(x^2+y^2) dx dy < 0.$$

(6) 我们有

$$\iint\limits_{|r^2+y|\leq 4}\sqrt[3]{\hat{1}-\overline{x^2-y^2}}dxdy=I_1-I_2-I_3,$$

其中

$$I_1 = \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2-1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy,$$
 $I_2 = \iint\limits_{1+x^2+y^2\leq 2} \sqrt[3]{x^2+y^2-1} dxdy,$
 $I_3 = \iint\limits_{2=x^2-y^2+4} \sqrt[3]{x^2+y^2-1} dxdy.$

显然

$$0 < I_1 < \iint\limits_{rac{e^2 + v^2 < 1}{2}} dx dy = \pi,$$
 $I_2 > 0,$
 $I_3 > \iint\limits_{2 < x^2 + y^2 < x} dx dy = 4\pi - 2\pi = 2\pi,$

故

$$\iint_{J^2+y^2 \approx 4} \sqrt[4]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy < 0.$$
(B) 我们有

上式右端第一个积分由对称性知其值为零,第二个积分 因被积函数在积分域上为非负不恒为零的连续函数,因 而积分值是正的.于是,原积分是正的.

3913. 求函数

$$f(x,y) = \sin^2 x \sin^2 y$$

在正方形: $0 \le x \le \pi$, $0 \le y \le \pi$ 内的平均值.

解 平均值

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le x \\ 0 \le y \le x}} \sin^2 x \sin^2 y dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\int_0^x \sin^2 x dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^x \right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}.$$

3914. 利用中值定理,估计积分

$$I = \iint_{|x|+|y| \le 0} \frac{dxdy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$

之值,

解 由于积分域的面积为 200,故由积分中值定理知

$$I = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta} \cdot 200$$

$$= \frac{200}{100 + \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta}, \qquad (1)$$

其中(ξ,η) 为域 $|x| + |y| \leq 10$ 中的某点.

显然

$$0 \leqslant \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta \leqslant 2,$$

我们证明必有

$$0 < \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta < 2. \tag{2}$$

由于函数 $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y$ 在有界闭域 $|x| + |y| \le 10$ 上的 最大值为 2,最小值为 0. 从而连续函数 $\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$ 在有界闭域 $|x| + |y| \le 10$ 上的最小值为 $\frac{1}{102}$,最大值为 $\frac{1}{100}$. 如果 $\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta = 2$,则由(1) 式知

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \le 12} \left(\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y} - \frac{1}{102} \right) dx dy$$

$$= I - I = 0.$$

但 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} - \frac{1}{102}$ 是非负连续函数,从而必有 $f(x,y) \equiv 0$ (在域 $|x| + |y| \le 10$ 上),

即 $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y = 2(\pi |y| + |y| \le 10|1)$. 这显然 是错误的, 由此可知, $\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta < 2$. 同理可证 $\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta > 0$. 于是, (2) 式成立. 从而,得

$$\frac{200}{102}$$
 $<$ I $<$ $\frac{200}{100}$,即 1.96 $<$ I $<$ 2.

3915. 求園 $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \le R^2$ 上的点到原点的距离之平方的平均值。

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint\limits_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + R^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

由于

$$\frac{1}{\pi R^{2}} \iint_{(x-a)^{2}, (y-b)^{2} = R^{2}} y^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi R^{2}} \int_{a-R}^{a-R} dx \int_{b-\sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2}}}^{b-2} y^{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi R^{2}} \left\{ 6b^{2} \int_{a-R}^{a+R} \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2}} y^{2} dx + 2 \int_{a-R}^{a+R} (R^{2} - (x-a)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2b^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} \left\{ x - \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2b^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} \left\{ x - \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2}} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{R^{2}}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-a}{R} \right\} \Big|_{a-R}^{a-R}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3\pi R^{2}} \left\{ \frac{x-a}{8} (5R^{2} - 2(x-a)^{2}) \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2}} + \frac{3R^{4}}{8} \arcsin \frac{x-a}{R} \right\} \Big|_{a-R}^{a+R}$$

$$- \frac{2b^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi R^{2}}{2} + \frac{2}{2\pi R^{2}} \cdot \frac{3\pi R^{1}}{8} - b^{2} + \frac{R^{2}}{4},$$

同理,有
$$\frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint\limits_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \in R^2} x^2 dx dy = a^2 + \frac{R^2}{4}.$$
于是,

$$I_0=a^2+b^2+\frac{R^2}{2}.$$

在问题 3916 — 3922 中对二重积分 $\iint_{B} f(x,y) dx dy$ 内按

所指示的区域 Ω 依两个不同的顺序安置积分的上下限。 3916. Ω — 以 O(0,0), A(1,0), B(1,1) 为顶点的三角形。

解 为方便起见,将二重积分 $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$ 记以 I.

于是,
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x,y) dx$$
.

3917. $\Omega = \bigcup_{i=1}^n O(0,0)$, $A(2,1)$, $B(-2,1)$ 为顶点的三角形.

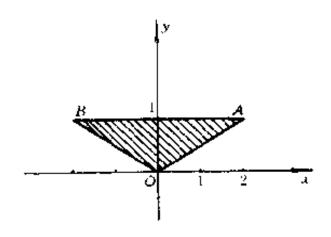


图 8.1

解 如图 8.1 所示
$$OA$$
 的方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$, OB 的方程为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$,

AB 的方程为 y = 1.

于是,

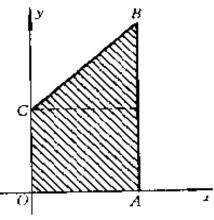
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-2}^{0} dx \int_{-\frac{1}{2}z}^{1} f(x,y) dy$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}z}^{1} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}|z|}^{1} f(x,y) dy.$$

3918. *Q* — 以 O(0,0),A(1,0), B(1,2),C(0,1) 为顶点的 梯形。

> 解 如图 8.2 所示,BC 的 方程为 y-1=x.



于是,

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1+x} f(x,y) dy$$

=
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dx + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y-1}^{1} f(x,y) dx.$$

3919. Ω — 圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.

解
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

= $\int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$.

解 如图 8.3 所示. 积分域的围线 $x^2 + y^2 = y$ 即为 $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$. 于是,

$$I = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{x}{4} - x^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{4} - x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y - y^2}}^{\sqrt{y - y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

3921. Ω —由曲线 $y = x^2$ 及 y = 1 所包围的抛物线的一节.

解 曲线 $y = x^2 \mathcal{D} y = 1$ 的交点为(1, -1), (1, 1).

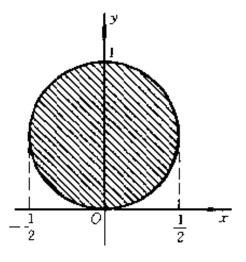


图 8.3

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx.$$

3922. Ω 一 圆环 $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

于是,

解 如图 8.4 所示. 若先对 y 后对 x 积分,则

$$I = \int_{-2}^{-1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right\}$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy.$$

若先对x后对y积分,则

$$I = \int_{-2}^{-1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \left\{ \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx \right\}$$

$$+ \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx \bigg\}$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$

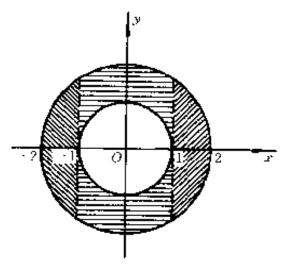


图 8.4

3923. 证明迪里黑里公式

$$\int_{a}^{a} dx \int_{a}^{x} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{a}^{a} dy \int_{y}^{a} f(x,y) dx (a > 0).$$
证 公式左端的逐次积分,
等于积分
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x,y) dx dy, 其$$

中Ω为三角形域 OAB(图 8.

5); O(0,0), A(a,0), B(a,

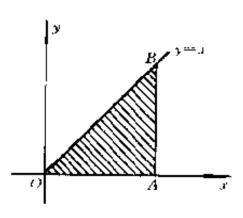


图 8.5

a). 对于该积分,若化为先对 x 后对 y 的逐次积分,即为 公式的右端. 于是本题获证。

在下列积分中改变积分的顺序:

$$3924. \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{1\tau} f(x,y) dy.$$

解 积分域的围线为:y = x,y = 2x 及x = 2,如图 8.6 所示.改变积分的顺序,即得

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{2x} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y f(x,y) dx$$

$$+ \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x,y) dx.$$

3925.
$$\int_{-6}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{r^{2}}{4}-1}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy.$$

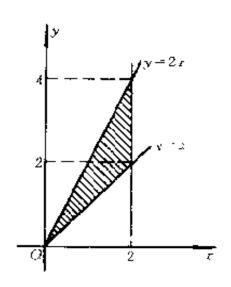
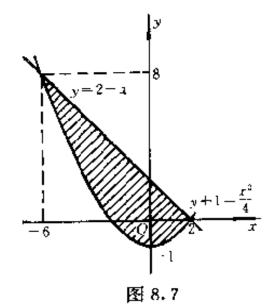


图 8.6

解 积分域的围线为:y = 2 - x及 $y - 1 = \frac{x}{4}$,其交点为(2,0),(-6,8),

如图 8.7 所示, 改变积分的顺序,即得



$$\int_{-6}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{x^{2}}{4}-1}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{c} dy \int_{-z-\sqrt{1+y}}^{z-\sqrt{1+y}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{0}^{z} dy \int_{-z-\sqrt{1+y}}^{z-y} f(x,y) dx,$$

3926.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{3}}^{x^{2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

解 积分域的围线为: $y = x^2$ 及 $y = x^3$,其交点为(0,0), (1,1),如图 8.8 所示.改变积分的顺序,即得

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt[3]{x}} f(x, y) dx.$$

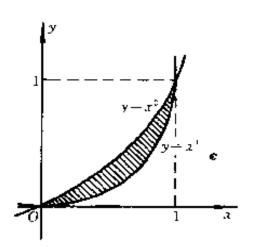


图 8.8

3927.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) dy.$$

解 积分域的围线为圆 x^2 + y^2 = 1 的下半部分及抛物 线 $y = 1 - x^2$,如图 8.9 所示. 改变积分的顺序,即得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$

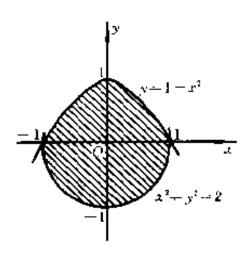


图 8.9

3928.
$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{z-x}^{\sqrt{2r-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy.$$

解 积分域的围线为圆 x^2 + $y^2 = 2x$ 或 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及直线y = 2 - x,其交点为(2,0),(1,1),如图 8.10 中阴影部分所示. 改变积分的顺序,即得

$$y=2 \quad x$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}=2x$$

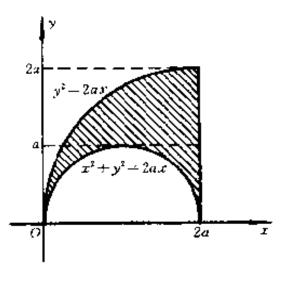
$$x^{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx,$$
3929.
$$\int_{0}^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x,y) dy (a)$$

$$> 0).$$

解 积分域由围线(x-a)² + y² = a²($y \ge 0$),y² = $2ax(y \ge 0)$ 及 x = 2a组成. 如图 8.11 中阴影部分所示. 改变积分的顺序,即得



$$\int_{0}^{2a} dx \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax}}{\sqrt{2ax-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy \qquad \mathbb{M} = 8.11$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dy \left\{ \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{a+\sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx \right\}$$

$$+ \int_{a}^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2a}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx.$$

3930.
$$\int_{1}^{c} dx \int_{0}^{\ln c} f(x, y) dy$$
.

解 积分域如图 8.12 中阴影部分所示. 改变积分顺序.即得 $\int_{1}^{t} dx \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy$

$$\int_{1}^{\epsilon} dx \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy$$
$$- \int_{0}^{\epsilon} dy \int_{\epsilon^{y}}^{\epsilon} f(x, y) dx.$$

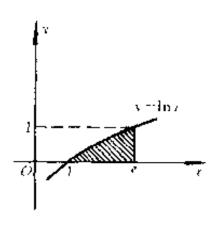


图 8.12

3931.
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy.$$

解 积分域如图 8.13 中阴影部分所示.由于 y = $\sin x$ 的反函数,当 y 从 0 变 到 1 时 为 x = $\arcsin y$,当 y 从 1 变到 — 1 时 $x = \pi - \arcsin y$,当 y 从 y 从 y 人 y 一 1 变到 0 时 为 x =

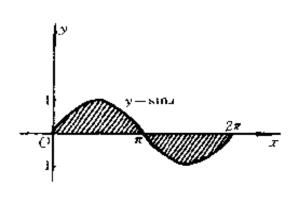


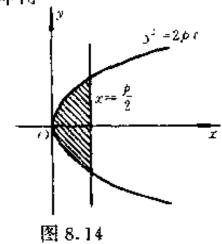
图 8.13

 $2\pi + \arcsin y$,故改变积分的顺序,即得

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\sin x} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\text{arcsiny}}^{\pi-\text{arcsiny}} f(x,y) dx$$

$$- \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{\pi-\text{arcsiny}}^{2\pi+\text{arcsiny}} f(x,y) dx.$$
计算下列积分:



3932. $\iint xy^2 dxdy$,设 Ω 是由抛物线

 $y^2 = 2px$ 和直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}(p > 0)$ 所界的区域.

解 积分域如图 8.14 所示,于是,

$$\iint_{\Omega} xy^{2} dxdy = \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2p}} xy^{2} dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} 2 dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2p}} xy^{2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{(2px)^3} dx = \frac{p^5}{21}.$$

3933.
$$\iint_{\mathcal{U}} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} (a>0), 设 \Omega 是$$
由圆心在点 (a,a) 半径为 a 且

与坐标轴相切的圆周的较短 弧和坐标轴所围成的区域,

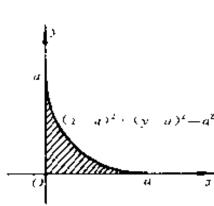


图 8.15

0 变到 a 时,对于每一固定的

$$x,y$$
 从 0 变到 $a = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$. 于是,

$$\iint_{0}^{a} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2a-x}} \int_{0}^{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^{2}}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{adx}{\sqrt{2a-x}} - \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{x} dx = \left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3}\right) a \sqrt{a}.$$

3934. $\iint_{\Omega} |xy| dxdy$, 设 Ω 是以 α 为半径, 坐标原点为圆心的 圆。

解
$$\iint_{a} |xy| dxdy = \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} |xy| dy$$
$$= \int_{-a}^{a} (a^{2}-x^{2}) |x| dx = 2 \int_{a}^{a} (a^{2}-x^{2}) x dx = \frac{a^{4}}{2}.$$

3935. $\iint_{a} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$, 设见是以 y = x, y = x + a, y = a和 y = 3a(a > 0) 为边的平行四边形.

解 如图 8.16 所示. 当 y 从 a 变到 3a 时, 对于每一面定的 y,x 从 y-a 变到 y. 于是,

$$\iint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{a}^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^{y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{3a} \left(\frac{y^{3}}{3} + ay^{2} - \frac{(y-a)^{3}}{3} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{168a^{4}}{12} = 14a^{4}.$$

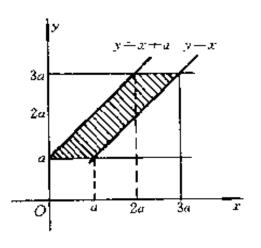


图 8.16

3936. $\iint_{\Omega} y^{2} dx dy$,设 Ω 是由横轴和摆线

$$x = a(t-\sin t), y = a(1-\cos t) \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

的第一拱所界的区域,

$$\mathbf{FF} \qquad \iint_{\Omega} y^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi a} dx \int_{0}^{3} y^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{2^{4} a^{4}}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{8} \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{2^{5} a^{4}}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{8} u du$$

$$= \frac{2^{5} a^{4}}{3} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{8} u du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{8} u du \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2^{5} a^{4}}{3} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{8} u du + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{8} u du \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2^{5} a^{4}}{3} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{8} u du^{*}$$

 $=\frac{2^{5}a^{4}}{2}\cdot 2\cdot \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 9}\cdot \frac{\pi^{***}}{2}=\frac{35}{12}\pi a^{4}.$

* *) 参看 2281 题的结果。

在二重积分

$$\iint_{a} f(x,y) dx dy$$

中,假定 $x = r\cos\varphi$ 和 $y = r\sin\varphi$,变换为极坐标r和 φ ,并 配置积分的限,没:

3937. Ω- $\mathbf{G} x^2 + v^2 \leq a^2$,

雅哥比式 I = r,以下各题不再写出. 解

 φ 从 0 变到 2π , γ 从 0 变到 a. 干是,

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} f(r \cos\varphi, r \sin\varphi) r dr.$$

解 圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$
 即 $\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$, 极处

标方程为 $r = a\cos\varphi$. 当 φ 从一 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,对于每一固 定的 φ ,r 从 0 变到 $a\cos\varphi$. 于是,

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\alpha \cos \varphi} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

3939. Ω — • $A^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2$.

解 φ从 0 变到 2π,r 从 |a| 变到 |b|. 于是

$$\iint_{0}^{\infty} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-a}^{|b|} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

3940. Ω — 三角形 $0 \le x \le 1$; $0 \le y \le 1 - x$.

由于直线 x + y = 1 的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc \left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right),$$

因而当 φ 从 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,对于每一固定的 φ , τ 从 0 变到 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ esc $\left|\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4}\right|$. \mathcal{F} \mathcal{E} , $\iint f(x,y)dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4})} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) rdr.$

3941. Ω -- 抛物线节 - $a \leqslant x \leqslant a$; $\frac{x^2}{a} \leqslant y \leqslant a$.

如图 8.17 所示.

区域 Ω 可分为三部分:

(1) 当 ø 从 0 变到

元 时, 对于每一固定

的 φ ,r 从 0 变到 $\frac{a\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi}$,

中其

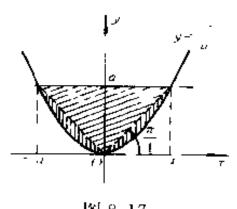


图 8.17

$$r = \frac{a\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi}$$
 为抛物线 $y = \frac{x^2}{a}$ 的极坐标方程;

- (2) 当 φ 从 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 时,对于每一固定的 φ ,r从 0 变到 $\frac{a}{\sin \theta}$;
 - (3) 当 φ 从 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 变到 π 时,对于每一固定的 φ ,r从0变

到 $\frac{a\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi}$.

于是

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\operatorname{usin}\varphi}{\cos^{2}\varphi}} f(r \cos\varphi, r \sin\varphi) r dr$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sin\varphi}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{a\sin\varphi}{\cos^{2}\varphi}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr.$$

3942. 在怎样的情况下,当变换为极坐标之后,积分的限是常数?

解 若变换为极坐标,积分

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{x}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_{a}^{b} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr,$$

其中 α, β, α, b 均为常数,则表明积分域 Ω 为 $\alpha \le r \le b$, $\alpha \le \varphi \le \beta$. 它表示圆环面 $\alpha \le r \le b$ 被射线 $\varphi = \alpha, \varphi = \beta$ 截出的部分,且只有积分域是这种情况,变换为极坐标后积分的限才是常数. 如 3937 题及 3939 题即为其特例.

在下列积分中,假定 $x = r\cos \rho$ 和 $y = r\sin \rho$,变换为极坐标,和 ρ ,并依两种不同的顺序配置积分的限:

3943.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) dy$$
.

解 如图 8.18 所示. 若先对 r 积分,则当 φ 从 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,对于每 一固定的 φ ,r 从 0 变到 $\sec \varphi$; 当 φ 从 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,对于每一固定的 φ ,r 从 0 变到 $\csc \varphi$.

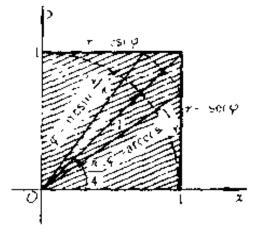


图 8.18

若先对 φ 积分,则当r从 0 变到 1 时, φ 从 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$; 当r 从 1 变 到 $\sqrt{2}$ 时,对于每一固定的r, φ 从 arccos $\frac{1}{r}$ 变到 $\arcsin\frac{1}{r}$. 于是, $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sec\varphi} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\csc\varphi} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) d\varphi + \int_{1}^{1} r dr \int_{\arccos\frac{1}{r}}^{\arg\frac{1}{r}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) d\varphi.$$

3944. $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy.$

解 如图 8.19 所示. 若先对 r 积分,则当 φ 从 0 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,对于每一固定的 φ , r 从 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 变到 1. 若先对 φ 积分,则当 r 从 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 变到 1 时,对于每一固定的 r , φ 从 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ — $\arccos\frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ + $\arccos\frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}$,其中 直线 x+y=1 的极坐标方程为 $r\sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,即 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi\right) = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi = \pm \arccos\frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}$ 于是,

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} \csc(\varphi + \frac{x}{4})}^{1} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos\frac{1}{r-\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos\frac{1}{r-\sqrt{2}}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) d\varphi.$$

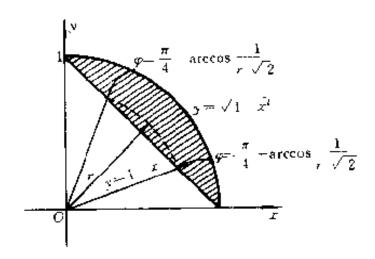


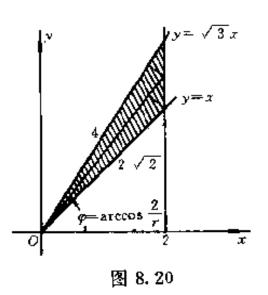
图 8.19

3945.
$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{x-\sqrt{3}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) dy.$$

解 如图 8.20 所示.

若先对r 积分,则当 φ 从 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 时,对于每一固定的 φ ,r 从0变到 $\frac{2}{\cos\varphi}$.

若先对 φ 积分,则 当r从 0 变到 2 $\sqrt{2}$ 时, φ 从 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{3}$;当r



从 $2\sqrt{2}$ 变到 4 时,对于每一固定的 r , φ 从 arccos $\frac{2}{r}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{3}$. 于是,

$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{x} \int_{0}^{3} f(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}) dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} rf(r) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} rf(r) + \int_{2}^{4} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \arccos \frac{2}{r} \right) rf(r) dr.$$

$$3946^{+} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

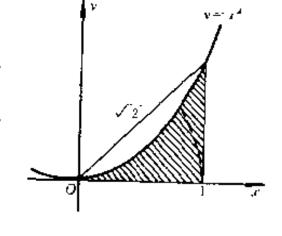
解 如图 8.21 所示. 若先 对r积分,则当 φ从 0 变到

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
时,对于每一固定的 φ , r

从
$$\frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi}$$
变到 $\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}$,其中 r

$$= \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi} 为抛物线 y = x^2$$

的极坐标方程.



若先对 φ 积分,则当r

图 8.21

从 0 变到 1 时对于每一固定的 r, φ 从 0 变到 arcsin

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2-1}}{2r} \left(\text{由 } r = \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos^2\varphi} \text{解出 } \varphi \right); \text{当 } r \text{从 1 变到}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \text{ 时,对于每一固定的 } r,\varphi \text{从 arccos } \frac{1}{r} \text{ 变到 arcsin}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r}$$
. 于是,

① 题号右上角带"+"号表示题解答案与原习题集中译本所附答案不一致,以后不再说明. 中译本基本是按俄文第二版翻译的. 俄文第二版中有一些错误已在俄文第三版中改正.

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{r^{2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^{2} \varphi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} f(r\cos \varphi, r\sin \varphi) r dr =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^{2}}-1}{2r}} f(r\cos \varphi, r\sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{-\sin \cos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arctan \cos \frac{1}{r}} f(r\cos \varphi, r\sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

3947. $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$, 其中 Ω 是由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)(x \ge 0)$ 所界的域.

若先对r 积分,则当 φ 从 $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,对于每一 固定的 φ ,r 从 0 变到 a $\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$.

若先对 φ 积分,则当r从 0 变到a 时,对于每一固定的r, φ 从 一 $\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}$ 变到 $\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}$. 于是, $\iint_a f(x,y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^a r dr \int_{-\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r dr.$$

假定 r 和 φ 为极坐标,在下列积分中变更积分的顺序:

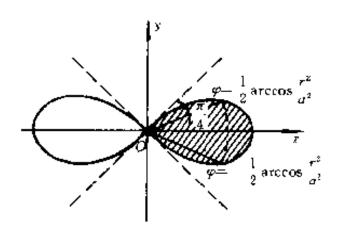


图 8.22

3948.
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{acne\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (x > 0).$$

解 积分域为由圆 $r = a\cos\varphi$ 或 $\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + r^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$ 所 围成的圆域.

若先对 φ 积分,则当 r 从 0 变到 a 时,对于每一固定的 r, φ 从 — $arccos \frac{r}{a}$ 变到 arccos

$$\frac{r}{a}$$
(图 8.23). 于是,

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a\cos\varphi} f(\varphi,r) dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dr \int_{-a\cos\frac{r}{a}}^{a\csc\cos\frac{r}{a}} f(\varphi,r) d\varphi.$$

3949.
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (a > 0).$$

解 积分域由双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$ 的右上部分围成(图

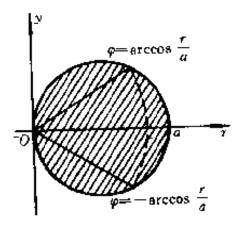


图 8.23

8.24).

若先对 φ 积分,则当 r 从 0 变到 a 时,对于每一固定的 r , φ 从 $\frac{1}{2}$ arcsin $\frac{r^2}{a^2}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}$ 于 是, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} f(\varphi,r) dr$ $= \int_0^a dr \int_{\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(\varphi,r) d\varphi.$

3950.
$$\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr$$
$$(0 < a < 2\pi).$$

解 积分域由曲线 r = φ(阿基米德螺线) 与射线 φ = a 围 成(图 8.25).

改变积分顺序,即得

$$\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr$$

$$= \int_0^a dr \int_r^a f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$

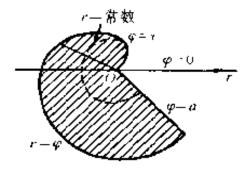


图 8.25

变换成极坐标,以一重积分来代替二重积分:

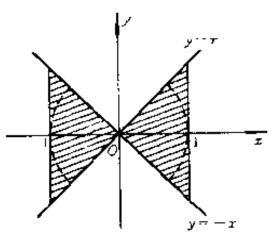
3951.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy.$$

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 f(r) r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 r f(r) dr.$$

3952.
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$
,其中 $\Omega = \{|y| \leq |x|; |x| \leq 1\}.$

解 域 Ω 如图 8.25 所示。 先对 φ 积分,则当 r 从 0 变 到 1 时, φ 从 $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{4}$; 当 r 从 1 变到 $\sqrt{2}$ 时,对于 每 一 固 定 的 r, φ 从 arccos $\frac{1}{r}$ 变到 $\frac{\pi}{4}$. 于是,



$$\iint_{0}^{\pi} f(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} r f(r) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi + 4 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} r f(r) \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} r f(r) dr + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left| \pi - 4 \arccos \frac{1}{r} \right| r f(r) dr.$$

3953. $\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dxdy.$

$$\prod_{x^2 : y^2 \le x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cos\varphi} f(tg\varphi) r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(tg\varphi) \cos^2\varphi d\varphi.$$

变换成极坐标,以计算下列二重积分:

3954.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

3956. 利用函数组

即

$$u=\frac{y^2}{x}, \qquad v=\sqrt{xy}$$

把矩形 $S\{a < x < a + h, b < y < b + h\}$ (a > 0, b > 0)

变换为域 S'. 求域 S' 的面积与 S 的面积之比.

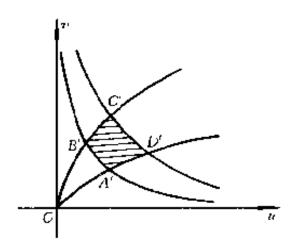
当 h → 0 时,此比值的极限等于什么?

解 正方形的角点 A(a,b), B(a+h,b), c(a+h,b+h), D(a,b+h) 对应于 Ouv 平面上的点 $A'\left(\frac{b^2}{a},\sqrt{ab}\right)$, $B'\left(\frac{b^2}{(a+h)^2},\sqrt{(a+h)b}\right)$, $C'\left(\frac{(b+h)^2}{a+h},\sqrt{(a+h)(b+h)}\right)$, $D'\left(\frac{(b+h)^2}{a},\sqrt{a(b+h)}\right)$. 正方形的四边 y=b,x=a+h,y=b+h,x=a 对应于 Ouv 平面上的四条曲线,

35

$$A'B': u = \frac{b^3}{v^2}; \quad B'C': u = \frac{v^4}{(a+h)^3};$$
 $C'D': u = \frac{(b+h)^3}{v^2}; \quad D'A': u = \frac{v^4}{a^3}.$
由这四条曲线围成的域即为 S' (图 8. 27).

于是,域S'的面积



$$S' = \iint_{S'} du dv = \int_{\sqrt{ab}}^{\sqrt{a(b+h)}} \frac{v^4}{a^3} dv$$

$$+ \int_{\sqrt{a(b+h)}}^{\sqrt{(a+h)(b+h)}} \frac{(b+h)^3}{v^2} dv - \int_{\sqrt{ab}}^{\sqrt{(a+h)b}} \frac{b^3}{v^2} dv$$

$$- \int_{\sqrt{(a+h)b}}^{\sqrt{(a+h)(b+h)}} \frac{v^4}{(a+h)^3} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{5a^3} \left(\sqrt{a^5(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{a^5b^5} \right)$$

$$+ (b+h)^3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a(b+h)}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a+h)(b+h)}} \right)$$

$$- b^3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a+h)b}} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{5(a+h)^3} \left(\sqrt{(a+h)^5(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{(a+h)^5b^5} \right)$$

$$=\frac{6}{5}(\sqrt{(b+h)^5}-\sqrt{b^5})\Big(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}}\Big).$$

从而,域S'的面积与S的面积之比

$$\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{6}{5h^2} (\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5}) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5})(\sqrt{a+h} - \sqrt{a})}{h^2 \sqrt{a(a+h)}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5}}{\sqrt{a(a+h)}(\sqrt{a+h} + \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{b+h} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{b+h} - \sqrt{b})}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{h^2 + h(b+h) - (b+h)^2 + (2b+h) \sqrt{b(b+h)}}{\sqrt{b(b+h)}}$$

 $=\frac{6}{5}\cdot\frac{b^2+b(b+h)-(b+h)^2+(2b+h)\sqrt{b(b+h)}}{\sqrt{a(a+h)}(\sqrt{a+h}+\sqrt{a})(\sqrt{b+h}+\sqrt{b})}.$

上述比式是 h 的函数,并且在 h = 0 点连续. 于是。

$$\lim_{b \to 0} \frac{S'}{S} = \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{5b^2}{4\sqrt{a^3} \cdot \sqrt{b}} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

事实上,应用洛比塔法则求此极限更简单些,这是因为

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{(b+h)^5}-\sqrt{b^5}}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{(b+h)^3}=\frac{5}{2}b^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\lim_{b\to 0}\frac{S'}{S}=\frac{6}{5}\cdot\frac{5}{2}b^{\frac{3}{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{2}a^{-\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

注意,若利用二重积分的变量代换,则计算 S' 较为简

单. 容易算得
$$\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
,故

$$S' = \iint_{S'} du dv = \iint_{S} \left| \frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} \right| dx dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{a}^{a-h} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \int_{b}^{b+h} y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} \right) (\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5})$$

与上述结果一致, 但是, 从原习题集题目的安排来看,似乎 应从 3966 题以后才开始用一般的变量代换来计算二重积 分.

引入新的变量u,v来代替x,y,并确定下列二重积分中的积分限:

3957.
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{ax}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy (0 < a < b; 0 < \alpha < \beta), 若 u = x,$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x}.$$

解 在变换 $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$ 下,区域 $\Omega = \{a \le x \le b, ax \le y \le \beta x\}$ 变为 $\Omega = \{a \le u \le b, a \le v \le \beta\}$. 变换的雅哥比式

$$I = \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u > 0.$$

于是

$$\int_a^b dx \int_{av}^{\beta x} f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b u du \int_a^\beta f(u,uv) dv.$$

3958.
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy, \text{ if } u = x + y, v = x-y.$$

解 在变换 u = x + y, v = x - y 下, 区域 $\Omega = \{0 \le x \le 2, 1 - x \le y \le 2 - x\}$ 变为 $\Omega = \{1 \le u \le 2, -u \le v \le 4 - u\}$. 事实上, u + v = 2x, u - v = 2y, 故 $0 \le u + v \le 4$, 即 $-u \le v \le 4 - u$. 变换的雅哥比式 $I = -\frac{1}{2}$, 从而 $I = -\frac{1}{2}$. 于是,

$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{1+1}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv.$$

3959. $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$,其中 Ω 是由曲线 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$, x = 0, y = 0 (a > 0) 所界的区域,若

 $x = u\cos^4 v, \quad y = u\sin^4 v.$

解 Ω 的界线 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ 的参数方程为 $x = a\cos^4 x, y = a\sin^4 x, |x| \le \frac{\pi}{a}$

 $x = a\cos^4 v, y = a\sin^4 v \quad \left(0 \leqslant v \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$

对于变换 $x = u\cos^4v$, $y = u\sin^4v$, 有 $|I| = 4|u\cos^3v$ · $\sin^3v|$, 且区域 Ω 变为 $\Omega' = \{0 \le u \le a, 0 \le v \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}$. 于是,

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$$

 $=4\int_0^a udu \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v \sin^3 v f(u \cos^4 v, v \sin^4 v) dv$

$$=4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{3}v\sin^{3}vdv\int_{0}^{u}uf(u\cos^{4}v,u\sin^{4}v)du.$$

3960. 证明: 变数代换

$$x + y = \xi, \quad y = \xi \eta$$

把三角形 $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1 - x$ 变为单位正方形 $0 \le \xi \le 1$, $0 \le \eta \le 1$.

证 由 $0 \le y \le 1 - x$ 及 $0 \le x \le 1$ 得 $0 \le x + y \le 1$,即

$$0 \leq \xi \leq 1$$
.

义
$$\eta = \frac{y}{\xi} \leqslant \frac{y}{0+y} = 1$$
, 且 $\eta \geqslant 0$, 故 $0 \leqslant \eta \leqslant 1$.

反之,从 $0 \le \xi \le 1.0 \le \eta \le 1$ 得 $0 \le x + y \le 1$, $y = \xi \eta, x = \xi (1 - \eta)$,故 $0 \le x \le 1.0 \le y \le 1 - x$. 因此, 三角形域 $\{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 - x\}$ 变为正方形域 $\{0 \le \xi \le 1, 0 \le \eta \le 1\}$.

3961. 在什么样的变数代换下,由曲线 xy = 1, xy = 2, x-y + 1 = 0, x-y + 1 = 0(x > 0, y > 0) 所界的曲线四边形变换成矩形,其边平行于坐标轴?

解 原四条曲线为 xy = 1, xy = 2, x-y = -1, x-y = 1(x > 0, y > 0),故显然应作变换 xy = u, x-y = v.这时 u 从 1 变到 2, v 从 -1 变到 1,故原积分域变为域: $1 \le u \le 2, -1 \le v \le 1$.

进行适当的变数代换,化二重积分为一重的:

3962.
$$\iint\limits_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y)dxdy.$$

解 作变换 x + y = u, x - y = v 或 $x = \frac{u + v}{2}, y = \frac{u - v}{2}$,则有 $|I| = \frac{1}{2}$,且 u 从 -1 变到 1, v 从 -1 变到 1. 于是,

$$\iint_{|x|+|y|=21} f(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{-1}^{1} f(u) du$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} f(u) du.$$

3963.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 1} f(ax+by+c)dxdy \quad (a^2+b^2\neq 0).$$

解 作变换
$$\frac{ax + by}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = u, -\frac{bx \cdot ay}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = v,$$
则有 $x = -\frac{bx \cdot ay}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = v$

$$\frac{au+bv}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$
, $y=\frac{bu-av}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $y=u^2+v^2 \le 1$,

故域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 变为 $u^2 + v^2 \le 1$,且有 |I| = 1. 于是,

$$\iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \leq 1} f(ax + by + c) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^{2}+v^{2} \leq 1} f(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}u + c) du dv$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} f(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}u + c) dv$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} f(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}u + c) du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} dv$$

$$= 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-u^{2}} f(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}u + c) du.$$

3964. $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$, 其中 Ω 为由曲线 xy = 1, xy = 2, y = x, y = 4x(x > 0, y > 0) 所界的域.

解 作变换 $xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v,$ 则域 Ω 变为域

$$\Omega' = \{1 \leqslant u \leqslant 2, 1 \leqslant v \leqslant 4\},$$
且, $|I| = \frac{1}{2v}$. 于是,
$$\iint f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{dv}{2v} \int_{1}^{2} f(u) du = \ln 2 \cdot \int_{1}^{2} f(u) du.$$

3965. $\iint_{\Omega} (x + y) dx dy$, 其中 Ω 是由曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = x + y$ 所包围的域。

解 域
$$\Omega$$
 即 國 $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \le \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$. 作变换: $x = \frac{1}{2} + r\cos\varphi$, $y = \frac{1}{2} + r\sin\varphi$, 则域 Ω 变为域 $\Omega' = \{0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\}$, 且 $|I| = r$. 于是
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x + y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r + r^2) \sin\varphi + \cos\varphi dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

计算下列二重积分:

3966.
$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} (|x|+|y|) dx dy.$$

3967.
$$\iint_{\Lambda} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy$$
, 其积分域 Ω 是由椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ = 1 所界的域.

解 作变换: $x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi$,则域Ω变为域Ω' = $\{0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi\}$,且 |I| = abr.于是,

$$\iint_{a} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} ab \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr$$
$$= 2\pi ab \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr = \frac{2\pi ab}{3}.$$

3968.
$$\iint_{x^4+y^4 \le 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy.$$

解 作变换: $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, 并利用对称性,则有

$$\iint_{x^4+y^4 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} r^3 dr$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \varphi dt g \varphi}{1 + t g^4 \varphi} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1 + t^2}{1 + t^4} dt$$

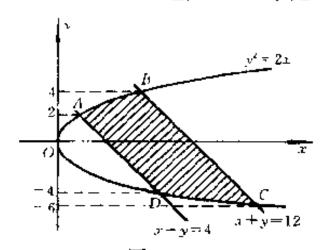
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{t^2 - 1}{t \sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_0^{1+1} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$
*) 利用 1712 趣的结果.

3969. $\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy$, 其积分域 Ω 是由曲线 $y^2 = 2x$, x+y = 4, x+y = 12 所界的域.

解 由解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 4, \\ y^2 = 2x \end{cases} \qquad \cancel{R} \qquad \begin{cases} x + y = 12, \\ y^2 = 2x \end{cases}$$

求得两条直线与抛物线的交点为A(2,2),B(8,4),C(18,-6).D(8,-4)(图 8.28).于是,



$$\iint_{0} (x+y)dxdy = \int_{-6}^{-4} dy \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y)dx$$

$$+ \int_{-4}^{2} dy \int_{1-y}^{12-y} (x+y) dx + \int_{2}^{4} dy \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx$$
$$= 79 \frac{13}{15} + 384 + 79 \frac{13}{15} = 543 \frac{11}{15}.$$

3970. $\iint_{\Omega} xydxdy$, 其中 Ω 是由曲线 xy=1, $x+y=\frac{5}{2}$ 所界的域.

解 曲线xy = 1与直线 $x + y = \frac{5}{2}$ 的交点为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$, $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$. 于是,

$$\iint_{\mathbf{R}} xy dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} x dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{5}{2}-x} y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(\frac{25}{4} x - 5x^{2} + x^{3} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= 1 \frac{37}{128} - \ln 2.$$

3971. $\iint_{0 \le x \le x} |\cos(x+y)| dx dy.$

 $\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le x \\ 0 \le y \le x}} |\cos(x + y)| dx dy = \int_{\epsilon}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos(x + y)| dx dy$

$$y) | dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| dy$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \cos(x+y) dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}^{\pi} \cos(x+y) dy \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(- \int_{0}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos(x + y) dy \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos(x + y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x \right) - \left(\sin(x + \pi) - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} dx$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left\{ - \left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin x \right) + \left(\sin(x + \pi) - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} dx$$

$$- \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2dx = 2\pi.$$
3972.
$$\int_{x^{2} + y^{2} < 1}^{\pi} \left| \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^{2} - y^{2} \right| dxdy.$$

$$= \Re \Re \ln \ln \ln 8.29 \, \text{fi}$$

示,由 $\Omega_1,\Omega_2,\Omega_3$ 和 Ω_4 所 组成,其中 Ω 为由 网 $\frac{\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}}{\sqrt{2}} - \mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{y}^2 = 0, \blacksquare$ $\mathbb{Q}\left(\mathbf{x}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{z}$ $+\left(y-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2=\frac{1}{4}$

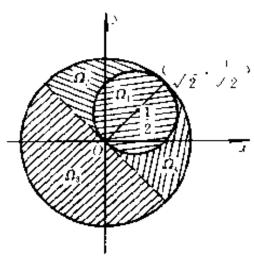


图 8,29

围成的区域,该圆的极坐标方程为

$$r=\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4}),$$

而圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的极坐标方程为r = 1. 于是,各区域为

$$\cdot \sin(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{6}\sin^4(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\sin(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du \right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{32} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{32} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{9\pi}{16}.$$

*) 利用 2281 题的结果.

$$3973^+. \iint\limits_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ y \neq y \geq 2}} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dxdy.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \prod_{\substack{x^1 \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 2}} \sqrt{|y - x^2|} dx dy = \iint_{\substack{|x| \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy \\
&+ \iint_{\substack{x^2 \le y \le 2 \\ x^2 \le y \le 2}} \sqrt{y - x^2} dx dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^2}^{2} \sqrt{y - x^2} dy \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x^3 dx + \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \left(\frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

*)参看 1750 题的结果。

计算不连续函数的积分:

3974.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+1} \operatorname{sgn}(x^2+y^2+2) dxdy.$$

解 当
$$y^2 - x^2 < 2$$

财,

$$sgn(x^2 - y^2 + 2) = 1;$$

当 $y^2 - x^2 > 2$ 时,
 $sgn(x^2 - y^2 + 2)$
 $= -1;$
当 $y^2 - x^2 = 2$ 时,
 $sgn(x^2 - y^2 + 2)$
 $= 0.$

现将域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 分成 $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4$ 和 Ω_5 五部分, 其界线分别为

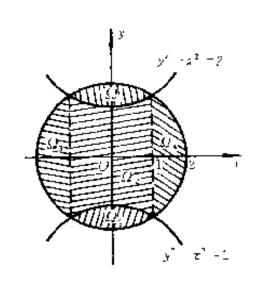


图 8,30

 $r^2 + y^2 = 4$, $y^2 - x^2 = 2$, $x = \pm 1$ (图 8.30). 当点在 Ω_1 和 Ω_2 中时, $y^2 - x^2 > 2$, 故 $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) = -1$; 当点在 Ω_2 , Ω_3 和 Ω_4 中时, $y^2 - x^2 < 2$, 故 $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) = 1$. 于是,

$$\iint_{A^{2}+y^{2} \leq 4} \operatorname{sgn}(x^{2}-y^{2}+2) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{a_{1}} dx dy - \iint_{a_{2}} dx dy + \iint_{a_{2}} dx dy + \iint_{a_{3}} dx dy$$

$$+ \iint_{a_{4}} dx dy$$

$$= -4 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{2+x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} dy + 4 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2+x^{2}}} dy$$

$$+ 4 \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} dy$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{2+x^{2}} dx + 4 \left(\int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} + 81n \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$3975. \iint_{0 \le y \le 2} (x+y) dx dy.$$

$$(x+y) = 0;$$

$$(x+y) = 0;$$

$$(x+y) = 1;$$

$$(x-y) = 1;$$

$$(x+y) = 2;$$

$$(x+y) = 2;$$

$$(x+y) = 3;$$

$$(x+y) = 3;$$

当x + y = 4时, (x + y) = 4.

如图 8.31 所示,域 $0 \le x \le 2$, $0 \le y \le 2$ 可分为下列四部分:

$$\Omega_1: x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0;$$
 $\Omega_2: 1 \leq x + y \leq 2, x = 0, y = 0;$
 $\Omega_3: 2 \leq x + y \leq 3, x = 2, y = 2;$
 $\Omega_4: x + y \geq 3, x \leq 2, y \leq 2.$

当点属于 Ω_1 的内部时,(x+y)=0,当点属于 Ω_2 的内部时,(x+y)=1,当点属于 Ω_3 的内部时,(x+y)=

$$2$$
; 当点属于 Ω , 的内部时, $(x + y) = 3$. 于是,

$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 \le y \le 2}} (x+y) dx dy = \iint_{n_2} dx dy + 2 \iint_{n_3} dx dy + 3 \iint_{n_4} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{x} dy + \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{2-x} dy \right) + 4 \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \int_{2-x}^{x} dy + \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{2-x}^{x} dy \right) + 6 \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{2} dx \int_{3-x}^{x} dy$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (2x-1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} (2-x) dx \right)$$

$$+ 4 \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} (2x-2) dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{2} dx \right)$$

$$+ 6 \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{2} (2x-3) dx = 6.$$

$$3976. \iint\limits_{x^2 \leqslant y \leqslant 4} \sqrt{(y-x^2)} dx dy.$$

如图 8.32 所示.

当
$$x^2 \leqslant y < x^2 + 1$$

时,

$$(y - x^2) = 0;$$

当 $1 + x^2 \le y < x^2$

+2时,

$$(y - x^2) = 1;$$

 $\pm 2 + x^2 \le y < x^2$

十3时,

$$(y - x^2) = 2;$$

当 $3 + x^2 \le y < 4 时,$
 $(y - x^2) = 3.$

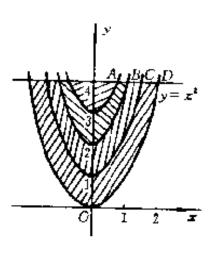


图 8.32

抛物线 $y = x^2 + 3$, $y = x^2 + 2$, $y = x^2 + 1$ 及 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 4 在第一象限内的交点为 A(1,4), $B(\sqrt{2},4)$, $C(\sqrt{3},4)$ 及 D(2,4), 与 Oy 轴对称的位置还有四个交点, 于是,

$$\iint_{x^{2} \le y \le 4} \sqrt{(y - x^{2})} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{x^{2}+1}^{x^{2}+2} dy + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_{x^{2}+1}^{4} dy \right)$$

$$+ 2 \sqrt{2} \left(\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}+2}^{x^{2}+3} dy + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{x^{2}+2}^{4} dy \right)$$

$$+ 2 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}+3}^{4} dy$$

$$= 2 \left(\sqrt{2} + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} (3 - x^{2}) dx \right) + 2 \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cdot \left(1 + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^{2}) dx \right) + 2 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (4 + 4 \sqrt{3} - 3 \sqrt{2}).$$

3977. 设 m 及 n 为正整数且其中至少有一个是奇数,证明

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+\sqrt{2}\leqslant a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = 0.$$

证 作变换: $x = r\cos \varphi, y = r\sin \varphi$,则得

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant a^2} x^m y^n dxdy = \iint\limits_{\substack{0\leqslant p\leqslant 2\pi\\0\leqslant r\leqslant a}} r^{m+n+1} \cos^m q \sin^n q drdq$$

$$= \frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi$$

$$=\frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}\cos^{m}\varphi\sin^{n}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \left[\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n}\varphi d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}\varphi \right]$$

$$\cdot \sin^{n}\varphi d\varphi . \tag{1}$$

若在上式右端的第二个积分中令 $\varphi = \pi + t$,即得

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi = (-1)^m \cdot (-1)^n \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m t$$

$$\cdot \sin^n t dt. \tag{2}$$

当 m 及 n 中有且仅有一个为奇数时, $(-1)^m \cdot (-1)^m$ =-1,因而(1) 式为零,当 m 和 n 均为奇数时, $(-1)^m \cdot (-1)^n = 1$,因而(1) 式等于

$$\frac{2a^{m+n+2}}{m+n-2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{m}\varphi\sin^{n}\varphi d\varphi.$$

但此被积函数在对称区间 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 上为奇函数,故积分仍然为零.

总之,当 m 和 n 中至少有一个为奇数时,

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = 0.$$

3978. 求:

$$\lim_{\rho\to 0}\frac{1}{\pi\rho^2}\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant \rho^2}f(x,y)dxdy,$$

其中 f(x,y) 为连续函数.

解 利用积分中值定理,即得

$$\begin{split} & \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant \rho^2} f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= f(\xi,\eta) \int\limits_{y^2+y^2\leqslant \rho^2} dx dy = \pi \rho^2 \cdot f(\xi,\eta) \,, \end{split}$$

其中点 (ξ,η) 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le \rho^2$ 内的一点显然,当 $\rho \to 0$ 时,点 $(\xi,\eta) \to O(0,0)$. 于是,根据函数f(x,y) 的连续性知:

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant \rho^2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} f(\xi, \eta) = f(0, 0).$$

3979. 设

$$F(t) = \iint\limits_{\substack{0 \le x \le t \\ 0 \le y \le t}} e_y^{tx} dx dy,$$

求 F'(t).

解 令
$$x = ut, y = vt, 则$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le t \\ 0 \le y \le t}} e^{\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le u \le 1}} t^2 e^{\frac{u}{y^2}} du dv. \tag{1}$$

于是,似乎应该有

$$F'(t) = \int_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le v \le 1}} 2t e^{\frac{u}{t^2}} du dv$$

$$= \frac{2}{t} \int_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le v \le 1}} t^2 e^{\frac{u}{t^2}} du dv = \frac{2}{t} F(t) \quad (t > 0).$$

但这是错误的. 实际上本题有问题,因为(1) 式中的二重积分都是广义二重积分. 当t>0时,在x>0,y=0上(即u>0,v=0上)被积函数成为无穷,而且这个广义二重积分是发散的. 这是因为,根据被积函数的非负性,有(参看§9)

$$\iint\limits_{\substack{0\leqslant u\leqslant 1\\0\leqslant v\leqslant 1}}e^{\frac{u}{v^2}}dudv=\int_0^1\!dv\int_0^1\!e^{\frac{u}{v^2}}du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} v^{2} (e^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dv.$$
 (2)

对此积分,v = 0 是瑕点,由于被积函数 $v^2(e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1)$ 在 $0 \le v \le 1$ 上非负,且(令 $\frac{1}{v^2} = t$)

$$\lim_{v \to +0} v^2 \left(v^2 \left(e_{v^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) \right) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{e^t - 1}{t^2} = + \infty,$$

故瑕积分 $\int_0^1 v^2 (e^{\frac{1}{v^2}}-1) dv$ 发散,且

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} v^{2} (e_{v^{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1) dv = + \infty.$$

由此,再根据(1) 式与(2) 式,得

因此,提出求F'(t)的问题是无意义的.

注意,若本题换为:设

$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \leqslant x \leqslant t \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant t}} e^{-\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy,$$

求 F'(t), 这时得(作代换 x = ut, y = vt)

$$F(t) = t^2 \iint_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le v \le 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv,$$

从而右端积分是收敛的,(实际上可视为常义积分).于 是,

$$F'(t) = 2t \int_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le v \le 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv = \frac{2}{t} F(t) (t > 0).$$

3980+. 设

$$F(t) = \iint_{(x-t)^2+(y-t)^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy,$$

求 F'(t).

解 作变量代换
$$x = u + t, y = v + t(t 固定), 则$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \le 1} \sqrt{(u + t)^2 + (v + t)^2} du dv. (1)$$

今在积分号下求导数*',得

$$F'(t) = \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \le 1} \frac{u + t + v + t}{\sqrt{(u + t)^2 + (v + t)^2}} du dv$$

$$= \iint_{(x+t)^2 + (y-t)^2 \le 1} \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$$

$$(-\infty < t < +\infty).$$

*)积分号下求导数的合理性,证明如下:令

$$f(u,v,t) = \sqrt{(u+t)^2 + (v+t)^2},$$

厠

$$f'_{t}(u,v,t) = \frac{u+t+v+t}{\sqrt{(u+t)^2 + (v+t)^2}}$$

$$((u,v) \neq (-t, -t)).$$

当(u,v) = (-t,-t)时,易知 $f'_{\iota}(u,v,t)$ 不存在,但 右导数存在且等于 $\sqrt{2}$,左导数也存在且等于 $-\sqrt{2}$.由于对任何数a,b,有 $a^2 + b^2 \ge 2ab$,故 $2(a^2 + b^2) \ge (a + b)^2$,从而 $\frac{|a+b|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \le \sqrt{2}$.于是,

$$|f_t'(u,v,t)| \le \sqrt{2} ((u,v) \ne (-t,-t)).$$
 (2)

如果 $|t| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,这时 $f(u,v,t), f'_t(u,v,t)$ (t 固定)

都是域 $u^2 + v^2 \le 1$ 上的连续函数,当然可在积分号下 求导数,得

$$F(t) = \int_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} f'_t(u,v,t) du dv.$$
 (3)

但如果 $|t| \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,则(3) 式右端积分的被积函数 $f_t'(u,v,t)$ 在积分域 $u^2 + v^2 \le 1$ 中的点(u,v) = (-t,-t) 不连续. 因此,不能立即断定(3) 式的正确性. 下面不论t 为何值 $(-\infty < t < +\infty)$ 直接证明(3) 式成立. 令

$$g(t) = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} f'_{t}(u,v,t) du dv \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty).$$
(4)

由(2) 式知 $f_t'(u,v,t)$ 是有界的,且在域 $u^2+v^2 \le 1$ 上至多有一个不连续点(t 固定),故(4) 式右端的积分存在. 实际上,利用(2) 式以及 $f_t'(u,v,t)$ 当(u,v) \neq (-t) 时的连续性,用(必要时,即 $|t| \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时) 挖掉以点(-t, -t) 为中心的小圆域的方法,不难证明g(t) 是一 ∞ <t<+ ∞ 上的连续函数(详细证明留给读者). 令

$$G(t) = \int_0^t g(s)ds(-\infty < t < +\infty),$$

则

$$G'(t) = g(t)(-\infty < t < +\infty). \tag{5}$$

但

$$G(t) = \int_0^t ds \iint_{\substack{u^2 + v^2 \le 1}} f'_i(u, v, s) du dv$$
$$= \iint_{\substack{u^2 + v^2 \le 1 \\ 0 \le s \le t}} f'_i(u, v, s) du dv ds$$

$$= \int_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} du dv \int_0^t f'_{i}(u,v,s) ds.$$
 (6)

注意,(6) 式中的运算是合理的,因为三维域 $u^2 + v^2 \le 1$, $0 \le s \le t(t)$ 固定) 中,三元函数 f',(u,v,s) 有界且只在直线 u = v = -s 的一段上不连续,从而(6) 式中的三重积分及两个累次积分都存在,故它们相等.

下证恒有

$$\int_{0}^{t} f'_{t}(u,v,s)ds = f(u,v,t) - f(u,v,0). \tag{7}$$

事实上,若 $(u,v) \neq (-t_1,-t_1)(t_1 \in [0,t])$ 则 $f'_{\iota}(u,v,t)$ 是 $0 \leq s \leq t$ 上的连续函数(u,v 固定),从而(7)式成立;若 $(u,v) = (-t_1,-t_1)(t_1$ 是属于(0,t) 的某数),则由 f(u,v,s) 对任何u,v,s 的连续性,有

$$\int_{0}^{t} f'_{1}(u,v,s)ds = \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \int_{0}^{t_{1}-\epsilon} f'_{1}(u,v,s)ds
+ \lim_{\epsilon' \to 0} \int_{t_{1}+\epsilon'}^{t} f'_{1}(u,v,s)ds
= \lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \{f(u,v,t_{1}-\epsilon) - f(u,v,0)\}
+ \lim_{\epsilon' \to 0} \{f(u,v,t) - f(u,v,t_{1}+\epsilon')\}
= f(u,v,t_{1}) - f(u,v,0) + f(u,v,t) - f(u,v,t_{1})
= f(u,v,t) - f(u,v,0),$$

故(7) 式恒成立,代入(6) 式,得

$$G(t) = \iint_{u^1+v^2 \le 1} (f(u,v,t) - f(u,v,0)) du dv$$

= $F(t) - F(0) (-\infty < t < +\infty).$

由此,再注意到(5)式,即知F'(t)存在,且

$$F(t) = G(t) = g(t)$$

$$= \int_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} f'_{t}(u,v,t) du dv \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty),$$

即(3)式成立.

3981. 设

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant t^2} f(x,y) dx dy(t > 0),$$

求 F'(t).

解
$$\Rightarrow x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, 则$$

$$F'(t) = \int_0^t dr \int_0^{2\pi} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r d\varphi,$$

故得

$$F'(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t\cos\varphi, t\sin\varphi)td\varphi.$$

注意,此题中应假定 f(x,y) 是连续函数.

3982. 设 f(x,y) 是连续的,求证函数

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x d\xi \int_{\xi-x+y}^{x+y-\xi} f(\xi,\eta) d\eta$$

满足方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y).$$

证 利用含参变量的常义积分求导数的公式,得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} [f(\xi, x + y - \xi) - (-1)f(\xi, \xi - x + y)] d\xi
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-x+y}^{x+y-x} f(x, \eta) d\eta
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} [f(\xi, x + y - \xi) + f(\xi, \xi - x + y)] d\xi,
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} [f'_{y}(\xi, x + y - \xi) - f'_{y}(\xi, \xi - x + y)] d\xi
+ \frac{1}{2} [f(x, x + y - x) + f(x, x - x + y)]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{x}[f_{y}'(\xi,x+y-\xi)-f'_{y}(\xi,\xi-x+y)]d\xi$$
$$+f(x,y).$$

同理,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (f(\xi, x + y - \xi) - f(\xi, \xi - x + y)) d\xi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (f'_y(\xi, x + y - \xi) - f'_y(\xi, \xi - x + y)) d\xi.$$

于是,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y),$$

证毕.

注意,显然本题还应假定 $f_{s'}(x,y)$ 存在且连续.

3983. 设函数 f(x,y) 的等位线是简单封闭曲线, $S(v_1,v_2)$ 是由曲线 $f(x,y) = v_1$ 及 $f(x,y) = v_2$ 所围成的域. 证明

$$\iint\limits_{S(\mathbf{v}_1,\mathbf{v}_n)} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\mathbf{v}_1}^{\mathbf{v}_2} v F'(v) dv,$$

其中 F(v) 为由曲线 $f(x,y) = v_1$ 与 $f(x,y) = v_2$ 所包围的面积.

证 作 (v_1, v_2) 的任一分划 T:

$$v_1 = v'_0 < v'_1 < \cdots < v'_i < \cdots < v'_n = v_2.$$

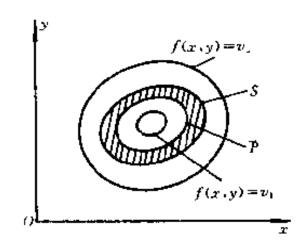


图 8.33

令 $d(T) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \triangle v_i$,这里 $\triangle v_i = v'_1 - v'_{i-1}$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 于是,由积分中值定理(这里假定了 f(x, y) 在 $S(v_1, v_2)$ 上连续) 知

$$\iint\limits_{S(v_1,v_2)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \iint_{S(\mathbf{v}'_{i-1},\mathbf{v}'_{i})} f(x,y) dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\bar{x}_{i},\bar{y}_{i}) \triangle S_{i},$$

其中 $\triangle S$, 表小环形域 $S(v'_{i-1},v'_i)$ (如图 8.33 阴影部分 所示) 的面积, $\overline{P}(\overline{x}_i,\overline{y}_i) \in S(v'_{i-1},v'_i)$.

令 $v_i^* = f(\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{y}_i)$,则 $v'_{i-1} \leq v_i^* \leq v'_i$. 又显然(利用微分中值定理) 有

其中 $v'_{i-1} \leq v_i \leq v'_i$, 这里我们假定了F'(v)在[v_1, v_2]上存在且可积,于是它有界,即

$$|F'(v)| \leqslant M = \sharp \mathfrak{A}(v_1 \leqslant v \leqslant v_2). \tag{1}$$

我们有

$$\iint_{S(v_1,v_2)} f(x,y) dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^* F'(\bar{v}_i) \triangle v_i = I_1 + I_2,$$
(2)

其中

$$I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{v}_i F'(\overline{v}_i) \triangle v_i, I_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i^* - \overline{v}_i) F'(\overline{v}_i) \triangle v_i.$$

由于F'(v)在[v_1,v_2]上可积,故vF'(v)也在[v_1,v_2]上可积.因此,

$$\lim_{d(T)\to 0} I_1 = \lim_{d(T)\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{v}_i F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v_i$$

$$= \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v F'(v) dv. \tag{3}$$

另一方面,由(1)式知

$$|I_2| \leqslant Md(T) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta v_i = M(v_2 - v_1)d(T),$$

故

$$\lim_{d(T)\to 0} I_2 = 0. \tag{4}$$

现 在(2) 式两端令 $d(T) \rightarrow 0$ 取极限(注意,(2) 式左端是常数),并注意到(3) 式与(4) 式,即得

$$\iint\limits_{S(v_1,v_2)} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} vF'(v)dv.$$

证毕.

应当指出,正如上面所说的,本题应假定 f(x,y) 在 $S(v_1,v_2)$ 上连续,而 F'(v) 在 (v_1,v_2) 上存在并且可积.

§ 2. 面积的计算法

Oxy 平面上域 S 的面积由公式

$$S = \iint_{S} dx dy$$

所给出.

求下列曲线所界的面积:

3984.
$$xy = a^2, x + y$$

= $\frac{5a}{2}(a > 0)$.

解 两曲线的交点

为
$$A(\frac{a}{2},2a)$$
 和

$$B(2a, \frac{a}{2})$$
(图 8.

34),故所求面积为

$$S = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{2a} dx \int_{\frac{a^2}{r}}^{\frac{5a}{2} - x} dy =$$

$$\frac{15}{8}a^2 - 2a^2 \ln 2.$$

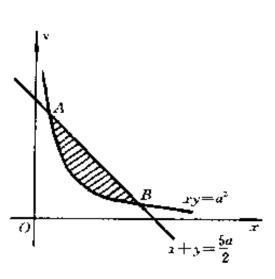


图 8.34

3985.
$$y^2 = 2px + p^2, y^2 = -2qx + q^2(p > 0, q > 0).$$

解 两曲线的交点为

$$A(\frac{q-p}{2}, \sqrt{pq})$$
 \uparrow

$$B(\frac{q-p}{2}, -\sqrt{pq})($$
§

8.35),故所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{pq}} dy \int_{\frac{y^2 - p^2}{2p}}^{\frac{q^2 - p^2}{2q}} dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} (p + q) \sqrt{pq}.$$

3986.
$$(x - y)^2 + x^2 = a^2$$

(a > 0).

解 如图 8.36 所示.

所求面积的域为:

$$-a \leqslant x \leqslant a$$
,

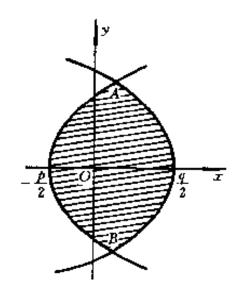


图 8.35

$$x - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \le y \le x$$

+ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$. 于是,

所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{x}^{x+\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \cos^{2}t dt$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\pi a^{2}}{4} = \pi a^{2}.$$

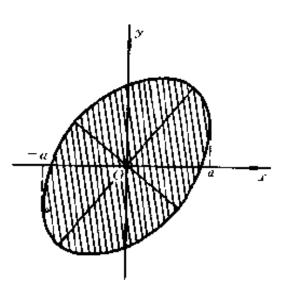


图 8.36

变换为极坐标,以计算由下列曲线所界的面积:

3987.
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$$
; $x^2 + y^2 \geqslant a^2$.

解 曲线的极坐标方

程为

$$r^2 = 2a^2\cos 2\varphi$$
及 $r \geqslant$

a.

它们的交点(在第一象限内)为 $(a,\frac{\pi}{6})$,如图

8.37 所示. 利用对称

性,得所求面积为

$$S = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_{a}^{\sqrt{2a^{2}\cos 2\varphi}} r dr$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (2a^{2}\cos 2\varphi - a^{2}) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3} a^{2}.$$

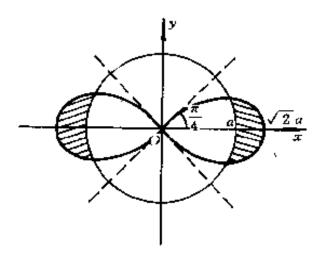


图 8.37

3988.
$$(x^3 + y^3)^2 = x^2 + y^2; x \ge 0, y \ge 0.$$

解 将方程化为极坐标方程,得

$$(r^2\cos^3\theta) + \gamma^3\sin^3\theta)^2 = r^2,$$

即

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta} (0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

曲线所界的面积为

$$S = \iint_{S} r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^{3}\theta + \sin^{3}\theta}.$$

由于

$$\frac{1}{\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{1 - \sin\theta\cos\theta} \right),$$

又

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{Intg} \frac{\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\operatorname{Intg} \frac{3\pi}{8} - \operatorname{Intg} \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\operatorname{Intg} \frac{3\pi}{8} - \operatorname{Intg} \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\ln \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}} - \ln \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}),$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{1 - \sin\theta \cos\theta} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta\right)^{*}}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

 $= 2\arctan(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi.$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{1 - \sin\theta\cos\theta} d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

*) 利用 2053 题的结果,其中

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2}, A = 2, B = 0.$$

3989. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2)(a > 0)$.

解 显然曲线关于Ox 轴对称,故只要求出 $y \ge 0$ 的部分. 化为极坐标,方程为

$$r = a\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta - 3).$$

由于必须 $x^3 - 3xy \ge 0$,故 $\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta - 3) \ge 0$.因此, $\cos\theta \ge 0 \text{ 且 } \cos\theta \ge \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 或 } \cos\theta \le 0 \text{ 且 } \cos\theta \ge -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$ 故 $-\frac{\pi}{6} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, -\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \le \theta \le$

 $-\frac{\pi}{2}$.

于是,在Ox轴的上方部分($y \ge 0$)为

$$0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{6} \approx \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

由此可知

$$S = \iint_{S} r dr d\theta = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} r^{2} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} r^{2} d\theta \right]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^{2} \cos^{2}\theta (4\cos^{2}\theta - 3)^{2} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^{2} \cos^{2}\theta (4\cos^{2}\theta - 3)^{2} d\theta.$$

在上式右端第二个积分中作代换 $\theta = \pi - \varphi$,则

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^2 \cos^2 \theta (4\cos^2 \theta - 3)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2 \theta (4\cos^2 \theta - 3)^2 d\theta,$$

故

$$S = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \cos^{2}\theta (4\cos^{2}\theta - 3)^{2} d\theta$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (16\cos^{6}\theta - 24\cos^{4}\theta + 9\cos^{2}\theta) d\theta$$

$$= a^{2} \left(16 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 24 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{2}}{4}.$$

3990. $(x^2+y^2)^2=8a^2xy$; $(x-a)^2+(y-a)^2\leqslant a^2(a>0)$.

解 将方程化为极坐标方程,得(双纽线)

$$r^4 = 8a^2r^2\cos\theta\sin\theta,$$

即

$$r=2a\ \sqrt{\sin 2\theta};$$

与圆周

$$(r\cos\theta-a)^2+(r\sin\theta-a)^2=a^2,$$

即

$$r = a(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \pm a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}.$$

显然,两条曲线关于射线 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 是对称的. 令

$$2a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} = a(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) - a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta},$$

解得交点的极角

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{8}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{\frac{\pi}{4}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \{ (2a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta})^2 - (a(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)) - a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \}^2 \} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2a^2\sin 2\theta + 2a^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} - a^2) d\theta.$$

注意到

$$\int (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\sin\theta - \cos\theta) + C^*$$

即得

$$S = a^{2}(-\cos 2\theta + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}$$

$$+ \arcsin(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - \theta) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}\arcsin \frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= a^{2}\Big(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$+\arcsin\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{1}{8}$$

$$= a^{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + \arcsin\frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$= a^{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + \arcsin\frac{\sqrt{14}}{8}\right)^{***}$$

*)利用三角恒等式

$$\sqrt{\sin 2x} \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \right) \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x},$$

$$\sqrt{\sin 2x} \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \right) \sqrt{\operatorname{etg} x}$$

化 为 二 项 型 微 分 的 积 分, 参 看 A. Ф. Тимофеев «ИНТЕТРИРОВАНИЕФХУ НКЦИИ» 第五章 § 15.

* *) 容易证明:

$$\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\arccos \frac{1}{8} = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{8}.$$

事实上,我们有

$$\sin\left(\arcsin\frac{\sqrt{14}}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{1}{8}\right)$$
$$= \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{32} + \frac{5\sqrt{14}}{32} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}.$$

根据公式

$$x = ar\cos^a \varphi, y = br\sin^a \varphi(r \geqslant 0)$$

引入普遍的极坐标(其中 a,b 和 α 为以适当的方法选出的常数,且 $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\varphi)} = \alpha abr \cos^{a-1} \varphi \sin^{a-1} \varphi$),以求由下列曲线所界的面积(假定参数是正的):

3991.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k}$$
.

解 不失一般性,设
$$k > 0, h > 0.$$
令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$$

则方程化为

$$r = \frac{a}{h}\cos\varphi + \frac{b}{k}\sin\varphi.$$

由于 r ≥ 0,故有

$$\frac{a}{h}\cos\varphi + \frac{b}{k}\sin\varphi \geqslant 0,$$

因此,首先必须 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \varphi \le \pi$. 同时,应有 $\cos \varphi \ge 0$ 且

$$tg\varphi \geqslant -\frac{ak}{bh}$$
 或者 $\cos \varphi < 0$ 且 $tg\varphi \leqslant -\frac{ak}{bh}$.

从而,极角 φ 应满足不等式

$$-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{ak}{bh} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{ak}{bh}.$$

于是,曲线所界的面积为

$$\begin{split} S &= \iint_{S} abr dr d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \int_{-\arctan\frac{ak}{bh}}^{\pi-\arctan\frac{ak}{bh}} \left(\frac{a}{h} \cos\varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin\varphi \right)^{2} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a^{2}}{h^{2}} + \frac{b^{2}}{k^{2}} \right) \int_{-\arctan\frac{ak}{bh}}^{\pi-\arctan\frac{ak}{bh}} \sin^{2}(\varphi + \alpha_{0}) d\varphi, \end{split}$$

其中 $a_0 = \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}$. 从而, 我们有

$$S = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \left(\frac{\varphi + \alpha_0}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2(\varphi + \alpha_0) \right) \Big|_{-\arctan\frac{ak}{bh}}^{\pi - \arctan\frac{ak}{bh}}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi ab}{4} \left(\frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right).$$

$$\frac{x^3}{h^2} + \frac{y^3}{h^2} = \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{h^2}, x = 0, y = 0.$$

3992.
$$\frac{x^3}{a^3} + \frac{y^3}{b^3} = \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2}; x = 0 \ y = 0.$$

 $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$

则方程化为

$$r = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi}.$$

于是,曲线所界的面积为

$$S = \iint_{S} abrdrd\theta = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^{2} d\varphi$$

$$=\frac{ab}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{4}\cos^{4}\varphi+\left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{4}\sin^{4}\varphi+2\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi\sin^{2}\varphi}{(\cos^{3}\varphi+\sin^{3}\varphi)^{2}}d\varphi$$

根据 II. M. 雷日克、II. C. 格拉德什坦编著的《函数表与积分表》2.125、2.126 知:

$$\int \frac{\cos^4 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} = \int \frac{1}{(1 + tg^3 \varphi)} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \frac{tg\varphi}{3(1 + tg^3 \varphi)} + \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(tg\varphi + 1)^2}{tg^2 \varphi - tg\varphi + 1} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2tg\varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C.$$

从而

$$\frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{4} \cos^{4}\varphi}{\left(\cos^{3}\varphi + \sin^{3}\varphi\right)^{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{4} \left\{\frac{\operatorname{tg}\varphi}{3(1 + \operatorname{tg}^{3}\varphi)} + \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\operatorname{tg}\varphi + 1)^{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^{2}\varphi - \operatorname{tg}\varphi + 1}\right) + \sqrt{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2\operatorname{tg}\varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right\} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4,$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^4 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} = \int \frac{tg^4 \varphi}{(1 + tg^3 \varphi)^2} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \frac{tg^5 \varphi}{3(1 + tg^3 \varphi)} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{tg^4 \varphi}{1 + tg^3 \varphi} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \frac{tg^5 \varphi}{3(1 + tg^3 \varphi)} - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \frac{tg^2 \varphi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(tg\varphi + 1)^2}{tg^2 \varphi - tg\varphi + 1} - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2tg\varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\} + C,$$

从而

$$\begin{split} \frac{ab}{2} \int_{3}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{4} \sin^{4}\varphi}{(\cos^{3}\varphi + \sin^{2}\varphi)^{2}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{4} \left\{ \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{5}\varphi}{3(1 + \operatorname{tg}^{3}\varphi)} - \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2}\varphi}{3} \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\operatorname{tg}\varphi + 1)^{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^{2}\varphi - \operatorname{tg}\varphi + 1} \right. \\ &\quad - \left. \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\operatorname{tg}\varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \right|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \\ &\quad = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{4} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{4}, \\ \text{此外,还有} \\ &\quad \int \frac{\cos^{2}\varphi \sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^{3}\varphi + \sin^{3}\varphi)^{2}} = \int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2}\varphi}{(1 + \operatorname{tg}^{3}\varphi)^{2}} d(\operatorname{tg}\varphi) \\ &\quad = -\frac{1}{3(1 + \operatorname{tg}^{3}\varphi)} + C, \end{split}$$

$$\frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\left|\frac{a}{h}\right|^{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi \sin^{2}\varphi}{\left(\cos^{3}\varphi + \sin^{3}\varphi\right)^{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= ab \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3(1+tg^{3}\varphi)}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{3} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2}.$$

于是,曲线所界的面积为

$$S = \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 + \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 + \frac{ab}{3} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{ab}{3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a^4}{h^4} + \frac{b^4}{k^4}\right) + \frac{a^2b^2}{h^2k^2}\right).$$

3993.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^4 = \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2}(x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 方法一

 $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$

则方程化为

$$r^{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi}{(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{4}} (0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

于是,曲线所界的面积为

$$S = \iint_{S} abr dr d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi}{(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{4}} d\varphi.$$
注意到
$$\int \frac{\cos^{2}\varphi}{(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{4}} d\varphi = \int \frac{1}{(1 + \mathrm{tg}\varphi)^{4}} d(\mathrm{tg}\varphi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3(1+tg\varphi)^3} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} d\varphi = \int \frac{tg^2 \varphi}{(1 + tg\varphi)^4} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \int \frac{(tg\varphi - 1)(tg\varphi + 1) + 1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^4} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^2} d(tg\varphi) - 2 \int \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^3} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$+ \int \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^4} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1 + tg\varphi} + \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^3} + C,$$
于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h} \right)^{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3(1 + tg\varphi)^{3}} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}$$

$$+ \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k} \right)^{2} \left[-\frac{1}{1 + tg\varphi} + \frac{1}{(1 + tg\varphi)^{2}} - \frac{1}{3(1 + tg\varphi)^{3}} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{a^{2}}{h^{2}} + \frac{b^{2}}{k^{2}} \right).$$

方法二

令

 $x = hr\cos\varphi, \quad y = kr\sin\varphi,$

则方程化为

$$r^2 = rac{1}{\left(rac{h}{a} ext{cos}\varphi + rac{k}{b} ext{sin}\varphi
ight)^4}$$
 $= \left[rac{a^2b^2}{(hb)^2 + (ka)^2}
ight]^2 rac{1}{\sin^4(\varphi + \alpha)} (0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant rac{\pi}{2}),$
其中 $tga = rac{hb}{ka}$. 于是,曲线所界的面积为

3994.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^4 = \frac{x^2}{h^2} - \frac{y^2}{k^2} (x > 0, y > 0).$$

 $x = ar \cos \varphi, \quad y = br \sin \varphi,$

则方程化为

$$r^{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \cos^{2}\varphi - \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi}{\left(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi\right)^{4}}.$$

由于

$$\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \geqslant 0,$$

$$\left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right)^2 \geqslant tg^2 \varphi,$$

注意到 $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,可知极角的变化区间为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \operatorname{arctg} \frac{ak}{bh}$$
.

于是,注意利用上题中两个不定积分,便得到曲线 所界的面积为

$$S = \iint_{S} abr dr d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{\operatorname{arctg}} r^{2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \int_{0}^{\operatorname{arctg}} \frac{dk}{(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{4}} d\varphi$$

$$- \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \int_{0}^{\operatorname{arctg}} \frac{dk}{(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^{4}} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3(1 + \operatorname{tg}\varphi)^{3}}\right]_{0}^{\operatorname{arctg}}$$

$$- \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \left[-\frac{3\operatorname{tg}^{2}\varphi + 3\operatorname{tg}\varphi + 1}{(1 + \operatorname{tg}\varphi)^{3}}\right]_{0}^{\operatorname{arctg}}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \left[\frac{-1}{1 + \frac{ak}{bh}}\right]^{3} + 1$$

$$+ \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^{2} \left[\frac{3\left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right)^{2} + 3\left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right) + 1}{1 + \frac{ak}{bh}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2} \frac{(ak)^{3} + 3(ak)^{2}bh + 3ak(bh)^{2}}{(ak + bh)^{3}}$$

$$+ \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{b}{k} \right)^{2} \frac{-(ak)^{3}}{(ak+bh)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}bk}{6h^{2}(ak+bh)^{3}} (a^{2}k^{2}+3akbh+2b^{2}h^{2})$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}bk(ak+2bh)}{6h^{2}(ak+bh)^{2}} .$$

3995.
$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{y}{b}} = 1; x = 0, y = 0.$$

 $x = arcos^{g}\varphi, y = brsin^{g}\varphi,$

则方程化为

$$r=1(0\leqslant \varphi\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

于是,曲线所界的面积为

$$S = \iint_{S} 8abr \cos^{7} \varphi \sin^{7} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 4ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{7} \varphi \sin^{7} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 4ab \int_{0}^{1} u^{7} (1 - u^{2})^{3} du$$

$$= 4ab \int_{0}^{1} (u^{7} - 3u^{9} + 3u^{11} - u^{15}) du$$

$$= 4ab \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{14} \right)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{70}.$$

进行适当的变量代换,求由下列曲线所界的面积:

3996.
$$x + y = a, x + y = b, y = ax, y = \beta x$$

(0 < a < b; 0 < α < β).

解 作变换:
$$x + y = u$$
, $\frac{y}{x} = v$, 则 $a \le u \le b$. $\alpha \le v \le u$

 β ,且有

$$|I| = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \int_a^b u du \int_a^\beta \frac{dv}{(1+v)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\beta-\alpha)(b^2-a^2)}{(1+\alpha)(1+\beta)}.$$

3997. $xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = x, y = 2x(x > 0; y > 0).$

解 作变换: $xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v,$ 则 $a^2 \le u \le 2a^2, 1 \le v \le 2$, 且有

$$|I|=\frac{1}{2v}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{u^2}^{2a^2} du \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln 2.$$

3998. $y^2 = 2px$, $y^2 = 2qx$, $x^2 = 2ry$, $x^2 = 2sy$ (0 ; <math>0 < r < s).

解 作变换:
$$\frac{y^2}{x} = u, \frac{x^2}{y} = v,$$
则 $2p \le u \le 2q$,

2r ≤ v ≤ 2s,且有

$$|I|=\frac{1}{3}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{3} \int_{2p}^{2q} du \int_{2r}^{2s} dv = \frac{4}{3} (q - p)(s - r).$$

3999.
$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$$
, $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 2$, $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}$, $\frac{4x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}$.

解 作变换:
$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = u$$
. $\frac{x}{y} = v$,即

$$x = \frac{u^2 v}{\left[\sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right]^2}, \quad y = \frac{u^2}{\left[\sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right]^2}.$$

则 $1 \le u \le 2$, $\frac{a}{4b} \le v \le \frac{a}{b}$,且有

$$|I| = \frac{2u^3}{\left[\sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right]^4}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{2} 2u^{3} du \int_{\frac{a}{4b}}^{\frac{a}{b}} \frac{dv}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} \frac{2atdt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^{4}}$$

$$= 15a \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} \left[\frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{b}} + t\right)^{4}} \right] dt$$

$$= 15a \cdot \left(\frac{7b}{72} - \frac{37b}{648}\right) = \frac{65ab}{108}.$$

*) 作代换 v = at2.

4000. $\frac{x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda - c^2} = 1$,其中 λ 取下列各值: $\frac{1}{3}c^2$, $\frac{2}{3}c^2$, $\frac{4}{3}c^2$, $\frac{5}{3}c^2(x > 0, y > 0)$.

解 方程
$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda - c^2} = 1$$
可变为

$$\lambda^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2} + c^{2})\lambda + c^{2}x^{2} = 0,$$

将 λ 作为未知量解方程,不妨记方程的两个解为 λ 及 μ ,则

$$\lambda = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + c^2 + \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2x^2}}{2},$$

$$\mu = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2x^2}}{2},$$

今设按上式作变量代换,将(x,y)变为 (λ,μ) . 易知

$$\left| \frac{D(\lambda, \mu)}{D(x, y)} \right| = \frac{4c^2 xy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2 x^2}}$$
$$= \frac{4\sqrt{\lambda \mu (c^2 - \mu)(\lambda - c^2)}}{\lambda - \mu},$$

从而

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(\lambda,\mu)} = \frac{1}{\frac{D(\lambda,\mu)}{D(x,y)}}$$
$$= \frac{\lambda - \mu}{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu(c^2 - \mu)(\lambda - c^2)}}.$$

于是,所求的而积为

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} dx dy = \iint_{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{\lambda - \mu}{\sqrt{\lambda \mu (c^{2} - \mu)(\lambda - c^{2})}} d\lambda d\mu$$

$$\frac{4c^{2}}{3} \le \lambda \le \frac{5c^{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{c^{2}}{3} \le \mu \le \frac{2c^{2}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{c^{2}}{4} \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{u - v}{\sqrt{uv(1 - v)(u - 1)}} du dv$$

$$= \frac{c^{2}}{4} \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{u} du}{\sqrt{u - 1}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v(1 - v)}}$$

$$-\frac{c^2}{4}\int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}}\frac{du}{\sqrt{u(u-1)}}\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{\sqrt{v}\,dv}{\sqrt{1-v}}.$$

由于

$$\int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u-1}} du = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \lg \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{u(u-1)}} = 2\lg \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v(1-v)}} = 2\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - 2\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{1-v}} dv = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}},$$

故最后得

$$S = \frac{c^2}{4} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \lg \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$- \frac{c^2}{4} \left[\left[2 \lg \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right]$$

$$- \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{c^2}{6} (\sqrt{10} - 2) \arcsin \frac{1}{3}.$$

4001. 求由椭圆

$$(a_1x + b_1y + c_1)^2 + (a_2x + b_2y + c_2)^2 = 1$$

(其中 $\delta = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0$) 所界的面积,

解 作变换: $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = u$, $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = v$,

则椭圆所围成的域变为 $u_2 + v_2 \leq 1$,且有

$$|I| = \frac{1}{|\delta|}$$
.

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{|\delta|} \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \le 1} du dv = \frac{\pi}{|\delta|},$$

4002. 求由椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 u} - \frac{y^2}{\sinh^2 u} = c^2(u = u_1, u_2)$$

和双曲线

$$\frac{x^2}{\cos^2 v} - \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 v} = c^2 (v = v_1, v_2)$$

$$(0 < u_1 < u_2; 0 < v_1 < v_2; x > 0, y > 0)$$

所界的面积.

解 作变换:x = c chu $\cos v, y = c$ shu $\sin v,$ 则有

$$|I| = |c^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 u - c^2 \cos^2 v|.$$

因为 $ch^2u \ge 1 \ge cos^2v$,故所求的面积为

$$S = c^{2} \int_{u_{1}}^{u_{2}} \int_{v_{1}}^{v_{2}} (\cosh 2u - \cos^{2}v) du dv$$

$$= c^{2} ((v_{2} - v_{1})) \int_{u_{1}}^{u_{2}} \frac{1 + \cosh^{2}u}{2} du - (u_{2} - u_{1})$$

$$\cdot \int_{v_{1}}^{v_{2}} \cos^{2}v dv)$$

$$= \frac{c^2}{4} \left((v_2 - v_1)(\sinh 2u_2 - \sinh 2u_1) - (u_2 - u_1) \right)$$

$$\cdot (\sin 2v_2 - \sin 2v_1) \right).$$

4003. 求用平面 x + y + z = b 与曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - xz - yz = a^2$ 相截所得截断面之面积.

解 为简化平面和曲面的方程,作变量代换;

$$x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}z,$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}z,$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z,$$

这是一个正交变换,故Ox'y'z'成为一新的直角坐标系.在新的坐标系下,平面方程为

$$z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x+y+z) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

由于

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z',$$

$$y = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{3}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z',$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z',$$

故有

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - xy - xz - yz = \frac{1}{2} ((x - y)^{2} + (y - z)^{2} + (z - x)^{2})$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} (x'^{2} + y'^{2}).$$

从而,曲面方程变为

$$x'^2 + y'^2 = \frac{2}{3}a^2.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{x'^2 + y'^2 \leqslant \frac{2}{3}a^2} dx' dy' = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^2.$$

4004. 求用平面 z = 1 - 2(x + y) 与曲面 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$ 相截所得截断面之面积.

解 平面被曲面所截部分记为 S, 它在 Oxy 平面上的投影记为 D. 由于平面 z=1-2(x+y) 的法线之方向余弦为 $\cos\alpha=\cos\beta=\frac{2}{3}$, $\cos\gamma=\frac{1}{3}$, 故 $D=S\cos\gamma=\frac{1}{3}$, 从而 S=3D, 显然 D 为 Oxy 平面上由曲线 $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{1-2(x+y)}=0$ (也即 $2x^2+2y^2+3xy-x-y=0$) 所界的区域. 作变量代换

$$x = u + v + \frac{1}{7}, \quad y = u - v + \frac{1}{7}.$$

于是, $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = -2$,且曲线 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3xy - x - y$ = 0 变为 $7u^2 + v^2 - \frac{1}{7} = 0$,这是一个椭圆(在 uv 平面上). 从而,即得

$$D = \iint_{D} dx dy = 2 \iint_{49u^{2} + 7s^{2} \leq 1} du dv$$
$$= 2 \cdot \pi \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{7\sqrt{7}}.$$

由此,最后得

$$S=3D=\frac{6\pi}{7\sqrt{7}}.$$

§ 3. 体积的计算法

设柱体上顶是连续的曲面 z = f(x,y),下底是平面 z = 0,侧面为从平面 Oxy 中的可求面积的区域 Ω (图 8.38) 竖起的垂直柱面所界定.

柱体的体积等于

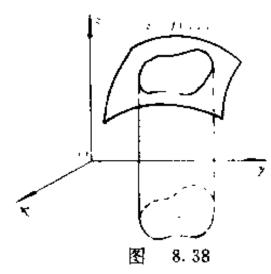
$$V = \iint_{0} f(x,y) dx dy,$$

4005. 试绘出一物体,其体积等于积分

$$V = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy.$$

解 积分域为三角形

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$
, $0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x$.



柱体上顶为旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$. 物体的形状如图 8. 39 所示.

4006. 描出下列二重积分所表示的体积:

(a)
$$\iint_{\substack{0 \leqslant x+y \leqslant 1 \\ x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0}} (x+y) dx dy;$$

(6)
$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{4}, \frac{y^2}{9} \leqslant 1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9}} dx dy;$$

(B)
$$\iint\limits_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} (x^2-y^2)dxdy;$$
(C)
$$\int\int\limits_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}dxdy;$$

$$(\Gamma) \iint_{x^2+y^2 < x} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy;$$

$$(\Pi) \iint_{\substack{1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq y \leq 2x}} \sqrt{xy} dx dy;$$

(e)
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1}\sin\pi\ \sqrt{x^2+y^2}dxdy.$$

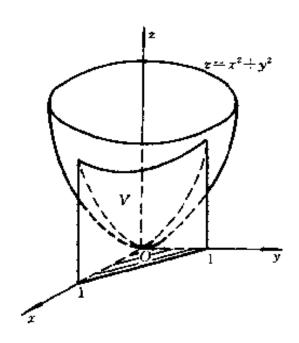


图 8.39

解 (a) 积分域为三角形

$$0 \leqslant x + y \leqslant 1, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0.$$

柱体的上顶为平面 z = x + y(图 8.40).

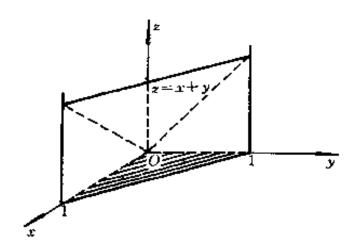


图 8.40

(6) 积分域为椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leqslant 1,$$

即立体的底面,顶面为椭球面 $z = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9}}$ (图 8.41).

(B) 积分域为由直线

x + y = 1, x + y = -1, x - y = 1, y - x = 1围成的正方形. 柱体的顶面为旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$. 图 8. 42 中仅画了第一卦限部分的体积.

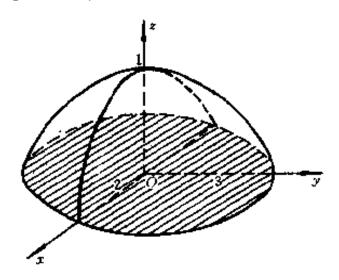
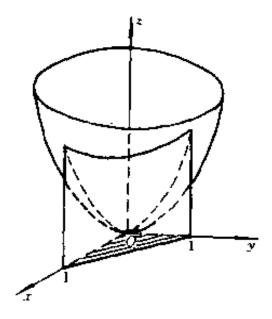


图 8.41



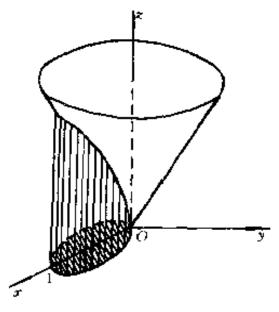
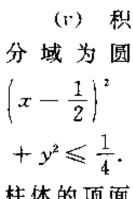
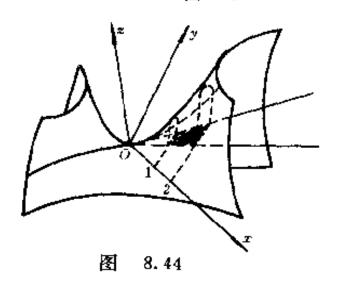


图 8, 42

图 8.43



柱体的顶面 为圆锥面 z



 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ (图 8.43).

- (π) 积分域为梯形 $1 \le x \le 2$, $x \le y \le 2x$. 柱体的 顶面为双曲抛物面 $z = \sqrt{xy}$ (图 8.44).
 - (e) 积分域为圆x² + y² ≤ 1.

即立体的底面,顶面是由正弦曲线 $z = \sin \pi x$ 绕 Oz 轴旋转一周而得的旋转曲面(图 8.45).

求由下列曲面所界的体积:

4007.
$$z = 1 + x + y$$
, $z = 0$, $x + y = 1$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$.

$$V = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1+x+y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{2} - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{5}{6}.$$

4008. x + y + z = a, $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 ($a \ge R\sqrt{2}$).

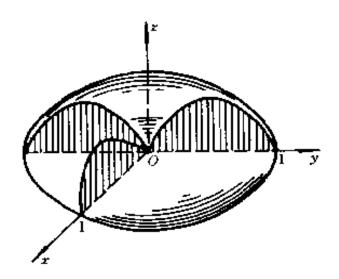


图 8.45

$$\mathbf{R} \quad V = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} (a - x - y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^R \left[(a - x) \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} - \frac{R^2 - x^2}{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^R a \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx - \int_0^R (x \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}) dx$$

$$+ \frac{R^2 - x^2}{2} dx = \frac{\pi a R^2}{4} - \frac{2R^3}{3}.$$

 $4009. \, x = x^2 + y^2, y = x^2, y = 1, z = 0.$

4010.
$$z = \cos x \cos y, z = 0, |x + y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, |x - y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

解 因函数 $z = \cos x \cdot \cos y$ 的图形 关于Oyz平面对称, 而 积 分 域 (图 8. 46). 关于Oy 轴对 称,故所求的体积为

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \cos x$$

$$\cdot \cos y dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x dx$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right) \Big|_{x = \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{7}{2}} \cos^{2}x dx$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{7}} = \pi.$$

$$4011. \ z = \sin \frac{\pi y}{2x}, z = 0, y = x, y = 0, x = \pi.$$

解
$$V = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^x \sin \frac{\pi y}{2x} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi.$$

4012.
$$z = xy, x + y + z = 1,$$

 $z = 0.$

解 体积 V 由两部分组 成:

$$V_1: 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y$$

$$\leqslant \frac{1-x}{1+x}, z = xy.$$

$$V_2: 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, \frac{1-x}{1+x} \leqslant$$

$$y \leqslant 1-x, z = 1-x-$$

у.

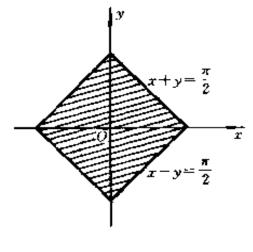


图 8.46

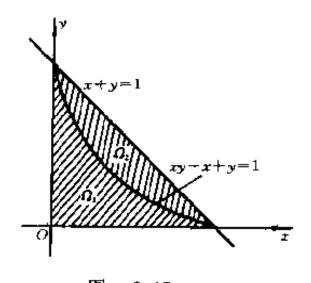


图 8.47

它们在Oxy平面上的射影域 Ω_1 及 Ω_2 如图 8,47 所示。于是,所求的体积为

$$V = V_{1} + V_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} y dy$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy$$

$$= \left(-\frac{11}{4} + 4 \ln 2\right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{25}{6} - 6 \ln 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{17}{12} - 2 \ln 2.$$

变换成极坐标,以求由下列曲面所界的体积:

4013.
$$z^2 = xy$$
, $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

解 因为
$$z = \sqrt{xy}$$
,故所求的体积为
$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{x^{2} + y^{2} \le a^{2}} \sqrt{xy} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{a} dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi} \cdot r^{2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} a^{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)}{\Gamma \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{4}{3} a^{3} \frac{\Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果、

4014.
$$z = x + y, (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy, z = 0(x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 令 $x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi,$ 则方程 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy \ \mathcal{R} z = x + y$

变为

 $r^2 = 2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi = \sin2\varphi \not \!\!\!/ z = r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi).$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = \iint_{0}^{\pi} (x+y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} r^{2} (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) dr$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \frac{5}{2} \varphi \cos \frac{3}{2} \varphi + \cos \frac{5}{2} \varphi \sin \frac{3}{2} \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot B \left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(3)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{2!}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

4015. $z = x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = x$, $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, x = 0.

解 令 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, 则方程 $x^2 + y^2 = x$, $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 及 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 变为

$$r = \cos\varphi, r = 2\cos\varphi \not \!\!\! D z = r^2$$

于是, 所求的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} r^3 dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (16\cos^4\varphi - \cos^4\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\varphi d\varphi = \frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{45}{32}\pi.$$

4016. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + y^2 \ge a|x|(a > 0)$.

解 只须计算由下列曲面所围成的体积:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 \le a|x|.$$

若引用极坐标,则

$$r^2 + z^2 = a^2 \cdot r^2 \leqslant a |r \cos \varphi|$$
,

其体积为

$$V_{1} = 8 \int_{x^{3}+y^{2} \leq 9J} \sqrt{a^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2})} dxdy$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a\cos\varphi} r \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} dr$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^{2} - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{a\cos\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{8a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} - \frac{16a^{3}}{9}.$$

于是, 所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - \left(\frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - \frac{16a^3}{9}\right) = \frac{16a^3}{9}.$$
4017. $x^2 + y^2 - az = 0$, $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, $z = 0$ (a > 0).

解 若引用极坐标,则有

$$z=\frac{r^2}{a}, r^2=a^2\cos 2\varphi(a>0).$$

于是,利用对称性知,所求的体积为

$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{a} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{x - \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \frac{r^2}{a} \cdot r dr$$
$$= a^3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^3}{8}.$$

4018. $z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}, z = 0, x^2+y^2=R^2$.

解 利用对称性,得所求的体积为

$$V = 4 \int_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0}} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{r}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} e^{-r^2} r dr = \pi (1 - e^{-R^2}).$$

4019.
$$z = c\cos \frac{\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2a}, x^2 + y^2 = a^2, y = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha, y = x \operatorname{tg} \beta (a > 0, c > 0, 0 \le \alpha < \beta \le 2\pi).$$

解 所求的体积为

$$V = \iint_{a} c\cos\frac{\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{2a} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{a}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} cr\cos\frac{\pi r}{2a} dr$$

$$= c(\beta - \alpha) \left[\frac{2ar}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi r}{2a} + \frac{4a^2}{\pi^2} \cos \frac{\pi r}{2a} \right] \Big|_0^a$$

$$= 2a^2 c(\beta - \alpha) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2a^2 c(\beta - \alpha)(\pi - 2)}{\pi^2}.$$

4020. $z = x^2 + y^2$, z = x + y.

解 立体的射影域的围线为 $x^2 + y^2 = x + y$ 或

$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=\frac{1}{2}.$$
 若引用代换 $x=\frac{1}{2}+r\cos\varphi$, 则有

$$z = r^2 + \frac{1}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)$$
, $z = 1 + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)$

$$(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}).$$

干是,所求的体积为

$$V = \int_{(x-\frac{1}{2})^{2} - (x-\frac{1}{2})^{2} \le \frac{1}{2}}^{(x+y) - (x^{2} + y^{2})} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ (1 + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)) - (r^{2} + \frac{1}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)) \right\} rdr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - r^{2} \right\} rdr = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

求由下列曲面所界的体积(假定参数是正的):

4021.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} (z > 0).$$

解 曲面的交线在 Oxy 平面上的射影为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$

$$=\frac{1}{2}. \diamondsuit x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi, 则方程化为$$

$$z = c \sqrt{1-r^2} \ \& \ z = cr(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi.0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}).$$

于是,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{0} \left[c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right)} - c \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} \right] dx dy.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} abr(c \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} - cr) dr$$

$$= abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} - r^{2}) dr$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} (r^{3} - (1 - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}) \left| \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} d\varphi \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi abc (2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

4022. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

解 若令 $x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi$,则曲面方程化为 $z = \pm c \sqrt{1 + r^2} (0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le 1).$

于是,曲面听界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\frac{r^2}{u^2} + \frac{y^2}{h^2} \le 1} 2c \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 2abcr \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr$$

$$= 2abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} abc (2 \sqrt{2} - 1).$$

4023.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y'}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}, z = 0.$$

解 立体在 Oxy 平面上的射影域的界线为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}$ + $\frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$,即 $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.若令 $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{2} + r\cos\varphi$, $\frac{y}{b} = \frac{1}{2} + r\sin\varphi$,则曲面方程化为 $z = c\left[\frac{1}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) + r^2\right]$ $\left(0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.

于是, 曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \int_{0}^{\infty} c \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}\right) dxdy$$

$$= abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r \left[\frac{1}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) + r^{2}\right] dr$$

$$= abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) + \frac{1}{16}\right] d\varphi$$

$$= abc \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2\pi}{16} = \frac{3}{8}\pi abc.$$

4024. $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{z}{c} = 1, z = 0.$

解 若令 $x = arcos\varphi, y = brsin\varphi$,则曲面方程化为 $z = c(1 - r^4) (0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le 1)$.

于是, 曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint\limits_{\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1} c \left[1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \right] dx dy$$

于是,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{0}^{r} c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} abc \sin 2\varphi \cdot \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= abc \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \right) \left(\int_{0}^{1} r \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} dr\right)$$

$$= \frac{abc}{3}.$$

4026.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}.$$

 $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$

则方程化为

于是,利用对称性知,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = 8c \iint_{0} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= 8abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr d\varphi$$

$$= 8abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \sqrt{8} \sin^{3}\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{3} (\varphi + \sqrt{8} \cos\varphi - \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} \cos^{3}\varphi) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{3} \Big(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \Big)$$

$$= \frac{2abc}{9} (3\pi + 20 - 16\sqrt{2}).$$

4027. $z^2 = xy$, x + y = a, x + y = b (0 < a < b).

解 由于 $z=\pm\sqrt{xy}$,又所界立体在Oxy平面上的射影域 Ω 由直线x+y=a,x+y=b,x=0及y=0围成。于是,利用对称性知,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = 2 \iint_{a} \sqrt{xy} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{a-r}^{b-r} \sqrt{xy} dy + \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{0}^{b-r} \sqrt{xy} dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{a} \left(\sqrt{x(b-x)^{3}} - \sqrt{x(a-x)^{3}} \right) dx$$

$$+ \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{b} \sqrt{x(b-x)^{3}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{b} (b-x) \sqrt{x(b-x)} dx$$

$$- \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{a} (a-x) \sqrt{a(a-x)} dx.$$

今 $x = b\sin^2 t$,可得

$$\int_{0}^{b} (b-x) \sqrt{x(b-x)} dx$$

$$= 2b^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}t \sin^{2}t dt$$

$$= 2b^{3} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}t dt - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6}t dt \right)$$

$$= 2b^{3} \left(\frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} - \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{16} \pi b^{3};$$

同理,有

$$\int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{x(a-x)} dx = \frac{1}{16} \pi a^3.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{\pi b^3}{16} + \frac{\pi a^3}{16} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12} (b^3 - a^3).$$

4028.
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $xy = a^2$, $xy = 2a^2$, $y = \frac{x}{2}$, $y = 2x$, $z = 0$.

解 曲面所界的立体在Oxy平面上的射影域 Ω 由曲线 $xy = a^2$ 、 $xy = 2a^2$ 和直线 $y = \frac{x}{2}$ 、y = 2x 围成. 利用对称性, 曲面所界体积可表示为

$$V = 2 \iint_{R} z dx dy = 2 \iint_{R} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

作变量代换

$$xy = ua^2, y = vx,$$

则积分域 🛭 变为长方形域

$$1 \leqslant u \leqslant 2, \frac{1}{2} \leqslant v \leqslant 2,$$

$$|I| = \frac{a^2}{2v}, z = x^2 + y^2 = a^2(\frac{u}{v} + uv).$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = 2 \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\substack{1 \le u \le 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \le v \le 2}} a^2 \left(\frac{u}{v} + uv \right) \frac{a^2}{2v} du dv$$

$$= a^4 \int_1^2 u du \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{v^2} \right) dv = \frac{9}{2} a^4.$$

4029. z = xy, $x^2 = y$, $x^2 = 2y$, $y^2 = x$, $y^2 = 2x$, z = 0.

解 曲面所界立体 V 在 Oxy 平面上的射影域 Ω 由曲线 $x^2 = y$, $x^2 = 2y$, $y^2 = x$ 及 $y^2 = 2x$ 围成. 我们有

$$V = \iint_{a} z dx dy = \iint_{a} x y dx dy.$$

作变量代换

$$x = uy^2, y = vx^2,$$

或

$$x = u^{-\frac{1}{3}v^{-\frac{2}{3}}}, y = u^{-\frac{2}{3}v^{-\frac{1}{3}}},$$

则积分域 Ω 变为正方形域

$$\frac{1}{2} \leqslant u \leqslant 1, \frac{1}{2} \leqslant v \leqslant 1,$$

且 $|I| = \frac{1}{3}u^{-2}v^{-2}$. 于是, 曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} u^{-3} v^{-3} du dv$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} u^{-3} du \right)^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{4} = \frac{3}{4},$$

4030. $z = c \sin \frac{\pi x y}{a^2}$, z = 0, $xy = a^2$, y = ax, $y = \beta x (0 < a < \beta; x > 0)$.

解 曲面所界的立体在Oxy平面上的投影域 Ω 由曲线 $xy = a^2$ 和直线 $y = \alpha x, y = \beta x (x > 0)$ 围成. 于是, 曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy = c \iint_{\Omega} \sin \frac{\pi x y}{a^2} dx dy.$$

作变量代换 $x = ar\cos\varphi, y = ar\sin\varphi,$ 则 $|I| = a^2r$. 于是,

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy = c \iint_{\Omega} \sin \frac{\pi x y}{a^2} dx dy$$

$$= a^2 c \int_{\arctan \varphi_0}^{\arctan \varphi_0} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin \varphi_0 \cos \varphi}}} \sin (\pi r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) r dr d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \int_{\arctan \varphi_0}^{\arctan \varphi_0} \frac{1}{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \ln \lg \varphi \Big|_{\arctan \varphi_0}^{\arctan \varphi_0} = \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \ln \frac{\beta}{a}.$$

4031. $z = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}}, z = 0, x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0.$

解 曲面所界的立体在Oxy平面上的投影域 Ω 由直线x+y=1, x=0, y=0围成.于是,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1 - x) + \frac{2}{5} (1 - x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{35} (1 - x)^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{35} = \frac{8}{35}.$$
4032. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.z = 0.$

 $x = ar\cos^3\varphi, y = br\sin^3\varphi,$

则方程化为

$$z = c(1 - r^2(\cos^6\varphi + \sin^6\varphi),$$

$$r = 1 \quad (0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi).$$

于是,利用对称性知,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy$$

$$=12abc\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^1(1-r^2(\cos^4\varphi+\sin^6\varphi))$$

$$=12abc\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{2}\cos^{2}\varphi\sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi\right)$$

$$=rac{1}{4}\int_{0}^{rac{\pi}{2}}(\cos^{6}\varphi+\sin^{6}\varphi)\cos^{2}\varphi\sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 6abc \Big(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \Big)$$

$$= 6abc \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (1 - \frac{3}{4}) - \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi abc}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{105}{1920} \right) = \frac{75}{256} \pi abc.$$

4033.
$$z = carctg \frac{y}{x}, x = 0, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = aarctg \frac{y}{x} (y \ge 0).$$

解令

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi,$$

则方程化为

$$z = c\varphi,$$

$$r = a\varphi \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

于是,曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{a\varphi} c\varphi r dr d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{a^{2}c}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi^{s} d\varphi = \frac{a^{2}c}{\delta} \varphi^{s} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi^{4}a^{2}c}{128}.$$

4034.
$$\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^n}{c^n} = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 (n > 0).$$

解 曲面方程可表示为

$$z = c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n}\right)}.$$

若令

$$x = arcos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi, y = brsin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

则曲面所界的体积为

$$V = c \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt[n]{1 - (\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n})} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{2abc}{n} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[n]{1 - r^n} r dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi d\varphi.$$
若令 $r^n = t$ 可得
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[n]{1 - r^n} r dr = \int_{0}^{1} (1 - t)^{\frac{1}{n}} t^{\frac{2}{n} - 1} dt$$

$$= B\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1, \frac{2}{n}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{3\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)};$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{0}^{1} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2n} \cdot B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{abc}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{3\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{abc}{3n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}.$$

4035.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^n + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^m = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 (n > 0, m > 0).$$

解令

$$x = ar\cos^2\varphi, y = br\sin^2\varphi (0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

则曲面所界的体积为

$$V = c \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^{n}} dxdy$$

$$= 2abc \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[m]{1 - r^{n}} r dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= abc \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[m]{1 - r^{n}} r dr$$

$$= \frac{abc}{n} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - t)^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{2-n}{n}} dt$$

$$= \frac{abc}{n} \cdot B(\frac{1}{m} + 1, \frac{2}{n})$$

$$= \frac{abc}{n} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{m} + 1) \Gamma(\frac{2}{n})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{abc}{n + 2m} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{m}) \Gamma(\frac{2}{n})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{n})}.$$

§ 4. 曲面面积计算法

 1° 曲面由显函数给出的情形 平滑曲面z=z(x,y)的面积由积分

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

(其中 a 为已知曲面在 Oxy 平面上的射影) 所表出,

 2° 曲面由参数方程给出的情形 若曲面的方程是用参数给出 x = x(u,v), v = v(u,v), z = z(u,v),

其中 $(u,v) \in \Omega$, Ω 为封闭可求积的有界区域,假定函数 x , y 和 z 为在域 Ω 内连续可微分的函数,则对于曲面的面积有公式

$$S = \iint_{G} \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} du dv,$$

共中

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^{2},$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

4036. 求曲面 az = xy包含在圆柱 $x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}$ 内那部分的面积.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{a^2 + \sqrt{2} \le a^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} dx dy$$

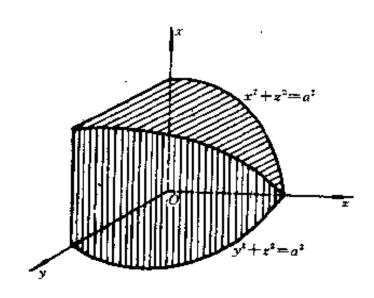
$$= \iint_{a^2 + \sqrt{2} \le a^2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + (x^2 + y^2)}{a^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \iint_{a^2 + \sqrt{2} \le a^2} \sqrt{a^2 + (x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r \sqrt{a^2 + r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a^2}{3} (2 \sqrt{2} - 1).$$

4037. 求由曲面 x² + z² = a², y² + z² = a² 所界物体的面积.
 解 如图 8.48 所示. 两曲面的交线在 Oyz 平面上的射影为圆



于是,利用对称性知,所求的面积为

$$S = 4 \iint_{y^2 + x^2 \le a^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2} dy dz$$

$$= 4 \cdot 4 \int_0^a dz \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 0^2 + \left(-\frac{z}{x}\right)^2} dy$$

$$= 16 \int_0^a dz \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + z^2}{x^2}} dy$$

$$= 16a \int_0^a dz \int_0^{a^2 - x^2} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}$$

$$= 16a \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} dz = 16a^2.$$

4038. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 包含在柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($b \le a$

a) 内那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{z^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

又积分域 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$ 位于第一象限部分为

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}.$$

于是,利用对称性知,所求的面积为

$$S = 2.4 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{a}} \frac{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dy$$

$$= 8a \int_{0}^{a} \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= 8a^{2} \arcsin \frac{b}{a}.$$

4039. 求曲面 $z^2 = 2xy$ 被平面 x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0 所截下那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} + \frac{x^2}{z^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy}{xy}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{xy}},$$

$$S = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{xy}} dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{1} (2\sqrt{x(1-x)}) dx$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} (1-x)\sqrt{1-x}) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{1} 2\frac{\sqrt{1-x}(1+2x)}{3\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x}(1+2x) d(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-t^{2}}(1+2t^{2}) dt$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

4040. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = \pm ax$ 外那 部分的面积(维维安尼问题).

解 只须求出球面被圆柱面割出部分的面积. 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

于是,利用对称性知,割出部分的面积为

$$S = 8 \iint_{\Omega} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{accsp} \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr = 8a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right).$$

因而,所求的面积为

$$A = 4\pi a^2 - S = 4\pi a^2 - 8a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) = 8a^2.$$

4041. 求曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 内那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2} \\
= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

又积分域为: $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \le r \le 2\cos\varphi$, 于是,

所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{2} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \sqrt{2} \, r dr$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{2}{\pi}}^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi = 2\pi.$$

4042. 求曲面 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 包含在柱面 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 内那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \\
= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} \\
= \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}},$$

又积分域由双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$ 所围成,于是,利用对称性知,所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{a} \frac{\sqrt{2} x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sqrt{2} r \cdot \frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} dr$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^{2} \cos \varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^{2}\varphi} d(\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi)$$

$$= 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^{2}\varphi} d(\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi)$$

$$= 2a^{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi}{2} \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^{2}\varphi}\right)$$

$$= 2a^{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi}{2} \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^{2}\varphi}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2},$$

4043. 求曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$ 被平面 $x - y = \pm 1, x + y = \pm 1$ 所截那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}=\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}$$

故所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{\mathcal{A}} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

,其中 Ω 为由直线 $x-y=\pm 1$, $x+y=\pm 1$ 围成的正方形域.为例于计算,作变换

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v,$$

从而积分域变为由方程 $u = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $v = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 围成的正方形,且 I = 1. 于是,注意利用对称性,即得所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{2} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} du \int_{-u}^{u} \sqrt{1 + u^{2} + v^{2}} dv$$

$$=$$

$$4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left\{ u \sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} + \frac{1 + u^{2}}{2} (ln(\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} + u) - ln(\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} - u)) \right\} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (1 + 2u^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (ln(\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} + u) - ln(\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} - u)) d \left(u + \frac{u^{3}}{3} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7 \sqrt{2}}{6} ln 3 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1 + \frac{u^{2}}{3}}{1 + u^{2}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}} (1 + u^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7 \sqrt{2}}{6} ln 3 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1 + \frac{u^{2}}{3}}{1 + u^{2}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{d(1 + 2u^{2})}{\sqrt{1 + 2u^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7 \sqrt{2}}{6} ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{t^{2} + 5}{4 + 1} dt^{*} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$- \frac{8}{3} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} (1 + \frac{7}{4} \ln 3) + \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} (1 + \frac{7 \ln 3}{4}) + \frac{8}{3} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$
*) If the first product of the prod

4044. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$ 包含在柱面 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy$ 内 那部分的面积.

因为 解

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + (x^2 + y^2)},$$

又积分域由双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$ 围成,于是,利用对称 性,即得所求的面积为

$$S = \iint_{0}^{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{a^{2} + (x^{2} + y^{2})} \, dxdy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \frac{d\pi^{2} \varphi}{a} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^{2} + r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (a^{3} (1 + \sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^{3}) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4a^{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi - \frac{\pi a^{2}}{3}.$$

于是

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi))^{\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{3}(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{3}t dt = 2 \sqrt{2} \left(\sin t - \frac{\sin^{3}t}{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3},$$

故最后得

$$S = \frac{4a^2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{\pi a^2}{3} = \frac{a^2}{9} (20 - 3\pi).$$

4045. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 被平面 x + z = 0.x - z = 0(x > 0.y > 0) 所截那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

于是, 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{-x}^{x} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{2ax}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = 2a^2.$$

4046. 求由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3}z^2$, x + y + z = 2a(a > 0) 所界 物体的表面积和体积.

解 曲面的交线在 Oxy 平面上的射影为 $3x^2 + 3y^2 = (2a - x - y)^2$, 節

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - xy + 2a(x + y) = 2a^{2}$$
.

$$x = \frac{x' - y'}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{x' + y'}{\sqrt{2}},$$

则方程变为

$$\frac{\left(x' + \frac{4a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{(2\sqrt{3}a)^2} + \frac{y'^2}{(2a)^2} = 1.$$

由此可见,曲面所界的物体在Oxy平面上的射影 域为以 2a 为短半轴、 $2\sqrt{3}a$ 为长半轴的椭圆.

物体的表面积由截面和截出的锥面两部分组成.

对于
$$z = 2a - x - y, z = \sqrt{3x^2 - 3y^2}$$
 分别有

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = 2.$$

干是,物体的表面积

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{3} \, dx dy + \iint_{\Omega} 2 dx dy$$
$$= (\sqrt{3} + 2) \cdot \pi \cdot 2a \cdot 2 \sqrt{3} \, a$$
$$= 4\pi (3 + 2 \sqrt{3}) a^{2}.$$

又所截圆锥之高为

$$H = \left| \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} \right| = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

(即坐标原点到平面 x + y + z = 2a 的距离). 于是,物 体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A \cdot \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}},$$

其中 A 为截圆锥的底面积:

$$A = \iint_{\overline{\partial}} \sqrt{3} \, dx dy = \sqrt{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 2a \cdot 2 \sqrt{3} \, a$$
$$= 12\pi a^2.$$

因此,所求物体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 12\pi a^2 \cdot \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}\pi a^3.$$

4047. 求球壳被包含在两条纬线和两条经线间那部分的面积,

解 球壳的参数方程为

 $x = R \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = R \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = R \sin \psi$

其中 R 为球的半径. 因为

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2}$$

$$= R^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi \cos^{2} \psi + R^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi \cos^{2} \psi = R^{2} \cos^{2} \psi,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2}$$

$$= R^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi \sin^{2} \psi + R^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi \sin^{2} \psi + R^{2} \cos^{2} \psi$$

$$= R^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}$$

故

$$\sqrt{EG-F^2}=R^2\cos\!\phi.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} R^2 \cos\psi d\psi$$

= $(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) (\sin\psi_2 - \sin\psi_1) R^2$,

其中 A 及 A 为经线的经度, 41 及 42 为纬线的纬度.

4048. 求螺旋面

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, z = h\varphi,$$

其中 0 < r < a, $0 < \varphi < 2\pi$ 那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^{2} = 1,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} = r^{2} + h^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0,$$

故

$$\sqrt{EG-F^2}=\sqrt{r^2+h^2}.$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{r}{2} \sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}}{2} \ln(r + \sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}}) \right]_{0}^{a}$$

$$= \pi a \sqrt{a^{2} + h^{2}} + \pi h^{2} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^{2} + h^{2}}}{h}.$$

4049. 求环面

$$x = (b + a\cos\psi)\cos\varphi, y = (b + a\cos\psi)\sin\varphi,$$

$$z = a \sin \phi (a < a \le b)$$

被两条经线 $\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi = \varphi_2$ 和两条纬线 $\psi = \psi_1, \psi = \psi_2$ 所 界那部分的面积. 整个环的表面积等于什么?

解 因为

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} = (b + a\cos\psi)^{2}$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}\right)^{2} = a^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}$$

故

$$\sqrt{EG - F^2} = a(b + a\cos\psi)$$

于是,所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} a(b + a\cos\psi) d\psi$$

$$= a(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)(b(\psi_2 - \psi_1) + a(\sin\psi_2 - \sin\psi_1)).$$

整个环的表面积

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a(b + a\cos\psi)d\psi = 4\pi^2 ab.$$

4050. 求立体角ω,在这个角里从坐标原点看得见矩形

 $x = a > 0,0 \leq y \leq b,0 \leq z \leq c.$

若α很大,对于ω推出近似公式.

解 以原点为球心作单位 球,则ω即为该球面含于四 面体 O — ABCD 内的面积, 其中 ABCD 是以 b、c 为边 长的矩形(图 8.49).

取球坐标系,由 4047

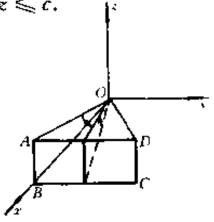


图 8.49

题知:

$$\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \cos \phi$$

又φ和ψ的变化域为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \arcsin \frac{c\cos\varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2\cos^2\varphi}}.$$

$$\omega = \int_{0}^{\arccos \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{a^{2}+c^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi}} \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} \frac{c\cos\varphi}{\sqrt{a^{2}+c^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}} \frac{d\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^{2}+c^{2}}}\sin\varphi\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^{2}+c^{2}}}\sin\varphi\right)^{2}}}$$

$$= \arcsin\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^{2}+c^{2}}}\sin\arcsin\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}}\right)$$

$$= \arcsin\frac{bc}{\sqrt{(a^{2}+c^{2})(a^{2}+b^{2})}}.$$

当 a 很大时,有

$$\frac{bc}{\sqrt{(a^{2}+c^{2})(a^{2}+b^{2})}} = \frac{bc}{a^{2}\sqrt{\left(1+\frac{c^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)\left(1+\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)}}$$

$$= \frac{bc}{a^2},$$

于是,得ω的近似公式

$$\omega \doteq \frac{bc}{a^2}$$

§ 5. 二重积分在力学上的应用

 1° 重心 若 x_0 和 y_0 为平面 Oxy 内薄板 Ω 的重心坐标, $\rho = \rho(x,y)$ 为薄板的密度,则

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{a} \rho x dx dy, y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{a} \rho y dx dy, \qquad (1)$$

其中 $M = \iint \rho dx dy$ 为薄板的质量.

者薄板是均匀的,则于公式(1)中应令 p=1.

2° 转动惯量 1,和 1,分别为平面 Oxy 内薄板 Q 对于坐标轴 Ox 和 Oy 的转动惯量 — - 用公式来表示

$$I_x = \iint_{\Omega} \rho y^2 dx dy, I_y = \iint_{\Omega} \rho x^2 dx dy, \tag{2}$$

其中 $\rho = \rho(x,y)$ 为薄板的密度.

于公式(2) 中假定 $\rho = 1$,我们得到平面图形的几何转动惯量。

4051. 求边长为 a 的正方形薄板的质量,设薄板上每一点的密度与该点距正方形顶点之一的距离成比例且在正方形的中点等于 Po.

解 取坐标系如图 8.50

所示,则密度

$$ho = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$
由 于 $ho_0 = k$
 $\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2},$
故 $k = \frac{\rho_0}{a} \sqrt{2}$,从而
 $ho = \frac{\rho_0 \sqrt{2}}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

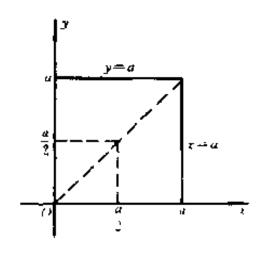


图 8.50

若引用极坐标,即得质量

$$M = \iint_{a} \frac{\rho_0 \sqrt{2}}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \frac{\rho_0}{a} \sqrt{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\cos \varphi}} r^2 dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sin \varphi}} r^2 dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3} \sqrt{2} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3} 2 \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3} 2 \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + tg^2 \varphi} d(tg\varphi)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3} 2 \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{tg\varphi}{2} \sqrt{1 + tg^2 \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|tg\varphi + \sqrt{1 + tg^2 \varphi}| \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3} (2 + \sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})).$$

求由下列曲线所界均

匀薄板的重心坐标:

4052.
$$ay = x^2, x + y = 2a$$

($a > 0$).

解 密度 ρ 为常数.

积分域如图 8.51 所

示.质量

$$M = \rho \int_{-2a}^{a} dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} dy$$
$$= \frac{9}{2} \rho a^2.$$

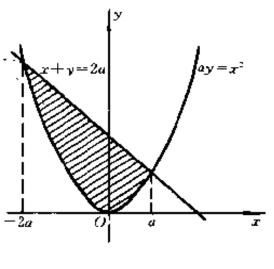


图 8.51

对于坐标轴的一次矩为

$$M_{y} = \rho \int_{-2a}^{a} x dx \int_{\frac{x^{2}}{a}}^{2a-x} dy = -\frac{9}{4} \rho a^{3},$$

$$M_x = \rho \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^{2a-x} y dy = \frac{36}{5} \rho a^3.$$

于是,重心(x₀,y₀)为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = -\frac{a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{8}{5}a.$$

4053.
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}, x = 0, y = 0.$$

解 质量和对 Oy 轴的一次矩分别为

$$M = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{(-\sqrt{a} - - \sqrt{x})^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \rho a^2,$$

$$M_{y} = \rho \int_{0}^{a} x dx \int_{0}^{(-\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{30} \rho a^{3}.$$

于是,重心的横坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{a}{5}.$$

由关于直线 y = x 的对称性知

$$x_0=y_0=\frac{a}{5}.$$

4054. $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}(x > 0, y > 0).$

解 质量和对 Oy 轴的一次矩分别为

$$M = \rho \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \rho \int_{0}^{a} (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3a^{2} \rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}t \cos^{2}t dt^{*})$$

$$= 3a^{2} \rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{4}t - \sin^{6}t) dt$$

$$= 3a^{2} \rho (\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi a^{2} \rho}{32},$$

$$M_{y} = \rho \int_{0}^{a} x dx \int_{0}^{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \rho \int_{0}^{a} x (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= 3a^{3} \rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}t \cos^{5}t dt = \frac{8a^{3} \rho}{105}.$$

于是,重心的横坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{256a}{315\pi}.$$

由关于直线 y = x 的对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{256a}{315\pi}.$$

*) 代作换 $x = a\cos^3 t$.

4055.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^3 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$$
(线圈).

解 此曲线在第一象限部分是一封闭曲线,围成一图 Ω . 作变量代

$$x = \frac{a^2b}{c^2}r\cos^4\theta\sin^2\theta,$$

$$y = \frac{ab^2}{c^2}r\cos^2\theta\sin^4\theta,$$

$$(0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2})$$

则原曲线方程变为r=1.又容易算得

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\theta)} = \frac{2a^3b^3}{c^4}r(\sin^5\theta\cos^7\theta + \sin^7\theta\cos^5\theta),$$

故(利用 3856 题的结果)

$$M = \iint_{0}^{\rho} \rho dx dy$$

$$= \frac{2a^{3}b^{3}}{c^{4}} \rho \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{5}\theta \cos^{7}\theta) d\theta$$

$$+ \sin^{7}\theta \cos^{5}\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}b^{3}}{c^{4}} \rho \left(\frac{1}{2}B(3,4) + \frac{1}{2}B(4,3)\right)$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}b^{3}}{c^{4}} \rho B(3,4),$$

$$M_{y} = \iint_{0}^{\rho} \rho x dx dy$$

$$= \frac{2a^{5}b^{4}}{c^{6}} \rho \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} dr \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta \sin^{2}\theta (\sin^{5}\theta \cos^{7}\theta)$$

$$+ \sin^7\theta \cos^5\theta)d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{a^5b^4}{c^6} \rho \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7\theta \cos^{11}\theta d\theta \right)$$

$$+ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9\theta \cos^9\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a^5b^4}{c^6} \rho (B(4,6) + B(5.5)).$$

于是,

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{a^2b}{3c^2} \cdot \frac{B(4,6) + B(5,5)}{B(3,4)}.$$

由于,

$$B(4,6) = \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(6)}{\Gamma(10)} = \frac{3!5!}{9!},$$

$$B(5,5) = \frac{[\Gamma(5)]^2}{\Gamma(10)} = \frac{(4!)^2}{9!},$$

$$B(3,4) = \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(7)} = \frac{2!3!}{6!},$$

代入,化简得

$$x_0 = \frac{a^2b}{3c^2} \cdot \frac{6!(3!5! + (4!)^2)}{2!3!9!} = \frac{a^2b}{14c^2}.$$

同理,可求得重心的纵坐标为

$$y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint \rho y dx dy}{\iint \rho dx dy} = \frac{ab^2}{14c^2}.$$

4056. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy(x > 0, y > 0)$.

解 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$$

质量和对 Oy 轴的一次矩为

$$M = \iint_{0}^{\rho} \rho dx dy$$

$$= \rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} r dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\rho a^{2}}{2},$$

$$M_{y} = \iint_{0}^{\rho} \rho x dx dy$$

$$= \rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} r \cdot r \cos \varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} 2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\rho a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{5}{2}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\rho a^{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{7}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\rho a^{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)}{2\Gamma(3)}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\rho a^{3}}{3} \rho a^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}\rho a^{3}} \frac{\pi}{2\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{16}\pi\rho a^{3}.$$

于是,重心的横坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\pi a}{8}.$$

由关于直线 y = x 的对称性知

$$x_0=y_0=\frac{\pi a}{8}.$$

*)利用 3856 颗的结果.

4057.
$$r = a(1 + \cos\varphi), \varphi = 0.$$

$$M = \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\varphi)^{2} d\varphi = \frac{3}{4} \pi \rho a^{2}.$$

$$M_{y} = \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r \cdot r \cos\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\varphi)^{3} \cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\varphi)^{3} d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \left(32 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}t dt - 16 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5}t dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \left(32 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$- 16 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{5\pi \rho a^{3}}{8},$$

$$M_{\tau} = \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r \cdot r \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\varphi)^{3} \sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{\rho a^{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+\cos\varphi)^{4}}{4} |_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{4\rho a^{3}}{3}.$$

于是,重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{5}{6}a, \quad y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{16}{9\pi}a.$$
4058. $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi), y = 126$

$$M = \rho \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^y dy = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt$$

= $3\pi \rho a^2$.

$$M_x =
ho \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^y y dy = \frac{1}{2}
ho \int_0^{2\pi a} y^2 dx$$

= $\frac{1}{2}
ho a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = \frac{5}{2} \pi \rho a^3$.

于是,

$$y_o = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{5}{6}a.$$

由对称性知: $x_o = \pi a$.

4059. 求圆形薄板 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$ 的重心坐标,设它在点 M(x, y) 的密度与 M 点到 A(a, 0) 点的距离成比例.

解 按题设,密度

$$\rho = k \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} (k 为常数).$$

于是,质量为

$$M = \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} k \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}} dy$$

$$= k \int_{-a}^{a} (y \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}} + (x-a)^{2}$$

$$\cdot \ln(y + \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}})) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= k \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{2a} (a-x) \sqrt{a+x} dx$$

$$- k \int_{-a}^{a} (\frac{1}{2} \ln(a-x)) (a-x)^{2} dx$$

$$+ k \int_{-a}^{a} (a-x)^{2} \ln(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{2a}) dx$$

$$=I_1-I_2+I_3.$$

由于

$$I_{1} = k \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{2a} \left(-(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2a(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2a}k \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{5}(a+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{4a}{3}(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{-a}^{a}$$

$$= \frac{32}{15}ka^{3},$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{k}{2} \int_{0}^{3a} t^{2} \ln t dt = \frac{k}{6}t^{3} \ln t \Big|_{0}^{2a} - \frac{k}{6} \int_{0}^{3a} t^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}ka^{3} \cdot \ln 2a - \frac{4}{9}ka^{3},$$

$$I_{3} = k \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a}} t(2a-t^{2}) \ln(t+\sqrt{2a}) dt$$

$$= 8a^{2}k \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a}} t \ln(t+\sqrt{2a}) dt$$

$$- 8ka \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a}} t^{3} \ln(t+\sqrt{2a}) dt$$

$$+ 2k \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a}} t^{5} \ln(t+\sqrt{2a}) dt$$

$$= 8ka^{2} \left(\frac{a}{2} + a \ln \sqrt{2a} \right)$$

$$- 8ka \left(\frac{7}{12}a^{2} + a^{2} \ln \sqrt{2a} \right)$$

$$+ 2k \left(\frac{37}{45}a^{3} + \frac{4}{3}a^{3} \ln \sqrt{2a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{44}{45}ka^{3} + \frac{8}{3}ka^{3} \ln \sqrt{2a} = \frac{44}{45}ka^{3} + \frac{4}{3}ka^{3} \ln 2a.$$

因而最后得

$$M = \frac{32}{15}ka^3 - \left(\frac{4}{3}ka^3\ln 2a - \frac{4}{9}ka^3\right) + \left(\frac{44}{45}ka^3 + \frac{4}{3}ka^3\ln 2a\right) = \frac{32}{9}ka^3.$$

仿照上述方法可求得一次矩

$$M_{y} = \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} kx \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}} dy$$
$$= -\frac{32}{45} ka^{4}.$$

而由对称性知: $M_s = 0$.

于是,重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = -\frac{a}{5}$$
, $y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = 0$.

4060. 求由变动的面积的重心所描写出来的曲线,所指的变动面积是被曲线

$$y = \sqrt{2px}$$
, $y = 0$, $x = X$ 所界的.

解 变动面积的质量

$$M = \rho \int_0^X dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2\rho x}} dy = \rho \frac{2\sqrt{2p}}{3} X^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

而一次矩

$$M_{y} =
ho \int_{0}^{X} x dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x}} dy =
ho \frac{2\sqrt{2\rho}}{5} X^{\frac{5}{2}},$$
 $M_{x} =
ho \int_{0}^{X} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2\rho x}} y dy =
ho \frac{1}{2}
ho X^{2}.$

于是,变动面积的重心为

$$x_{2} = \frac{M_{y}}{M} = \frac{3}{5}X, y_{0} = \frac{M_{x}}{M} = \frac{3\sqrt{pX}}{4\sqrt{2}}.$$

因此,重心的轨迹方程为

$$y_0 = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{p\cdot\frac{5}{3}x_0} = \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{30px_0}$$

此即所求的曲线方程,其图形是抛物线的一半.

求由下列曲线所界的面只 $(\rho = 1)$ 对于坐标轴Ox和Oy的转动惯量 I_x 和 I_y :

4061:
$$\frac{x}{b_1} + \frac{y}{h} = 1$$
, $\frac{x}{b_2} + \frac{y}{h} = 1$, $y = 0(b_1 > 0, b_2 > 0, b_3 > 0)$.

解 若设 b₂ > b₁,则

$$I_{x} = \int_{0}^{h} y^{2} dy \int_{\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) b_{1}}^{\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) b_{2}} dx = (b_{2} - b_{1})$$

$$\cdot \int_{\sigma}^{h} y^{2} \left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) dy = \frac{(b_{2} - b_{1}) h^{3}}{12},$$

$$I_{y} = \int_{\sigma}^{h} dy \int_{\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) b_{1}}^{\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) b_{2}} x^{2} dx = \frac{b_{2}^{3} - b_{1}^{3}}{3} \int_{\sigma}^{h} \left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right)^{3} dy$$

$$= \frac{h(b_{2}^{3} - b_{1}^{3})}{12};$$

若设 $b_1 > b_2$,则

$$I_x = \frac{(b_1 - b_1)h^3}{12}, \quad I_y = \frac{h(b_1^3 - b_2^3)}{12}.$$

4062. $(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2$, x = 0, $y = 0 (0 \le x \le a)$.

$$I_{x} = \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a - \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}}} y^{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{a} (a^{3} - 3a^{2} \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}} + 3a(2ax - x^{2})) dx$$

$$- (2ax - x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(a^3 x - 3a^2 \left(\frac{x - a}{2} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \right) + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x - a}{2} \right) + 3a^2 x^2 - ax^3 \right) \Big|_0^a$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} \int_0^a (2ax - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= a^4 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\infty} a^4 \cos^4 t dt$$

$$= a^4 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^4 \cos^4 t dt$$

$$= a^4 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - \frac{\pi}{$$

 5π).

利用图形的对称性,即得 $I_y = I_x = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - 5\pi)$.

*) 作代换 $x - a = a \sin t$.

 $4063. r = a(1 + \cos\varphi).$

解 曲线所界的平面域可表示为

$$-\pi \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi$$
, $0 \leqslant r \leqslant a(1 + \cos\varphi)$.

于是,

$$\begin{split} I_x &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \sin^2\varphi \cdot r dr d\varphi \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} a^4 (1+\cos\varphi)^4 \sin^2\varphi d\varphi \\ &- 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+4\cos\varphi+6\cos^2\varphi+4\cos^3\varphi + \cos^4\varphi) \sin^2\varphi d\varphi \\ &+ \cos^4\varphi) \sin^2\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 \cdot \frac{21}{16} = \frac{21}{32} \pi a^{4+1} \\ I_y &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \cos^2\varphi \cdot r dr d\varphi \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^4 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos\varphi)^4 \cos^2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^4 \int_0^{\pi} (\cos^2\varphi + 4\cos^3\varphi + 6\cos^4\varphi + 4\cos^5\varphi - \cos^6\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{49}{32}\pi a^4.$$

*) 对于任意自然数 n,有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{n}\varphi d\varphi = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n}\varphi d\varphi, & \text{if } n \text{ 为偶数;} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

为算出 $I_{,,l}$,的值,也可变换被积函数的形式,直接用换元法计算,这样较简单.

事实上,我们有

$$I_{r} = \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \cos\varphi)^{4} \sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2^{6} a^{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{10} \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2^{6} a^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10} x (1 - \cos^{2} x) dx$$

$$= 2^{6} a^{4} \frac{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \left(1 - \frac{11}{12}\right) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{21}{32} \pi a^{4}.$$

$$I_{y} = \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 + \cos\varphi)^{4} d\varphi - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^{4}$$

$$= 2^{4} a^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3} x dx - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^{4}$$

$$= \frac{70}{32} \pi a^{4} - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^{4}$$

$$=\frac{49}{32}\pi a^4.$$

 $4064. x^4 + y^1 = a^2(x^2 + y^2).$

解 曲线的图形关于两坐标轴和直线 y = x 是对称的,参看 1542 题的图形. 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi} \quad (0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi).$$

根据对称性,只要算出从 $\varphi=0$ 到 $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 部分面积的转动惯量再八倍起来即得结果,并且显然有 $I_x=I_y$. 于是,我们有

$$I_{n} = I_{n} = 4 \iint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{\cos^{4}\varphi + \sin^{4}\varphi}} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^{4} d\varphi}{(\cos^{4}\varphi + \sin^{4}\varphi)^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^{4} d\varphi}{(1 - 2\sin^{2}\varphi \cos^{2}\varphi)^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^{4} d\varphi}{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4\varphi\right)^{2}}$$

$$= 16a^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{(3 + \cos 4\varphi)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4a^{4}}{9} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}\cos x)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4a^4}{9} \left[-\frac{\frac{1}{3}\sin x}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\cos x\right)} + \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}\operatorname{tg}\frac{x}{2}}\right) \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4a^4}{9} \cdot 2\left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi a^4}{4\sqrt{2}}.$$

*)作代换 x = 49.

* *)利用 2063 题的结果.

4065.
$$xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, x = 2y, 2x = y \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 作代换
$$xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v,$$
则 $x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}}, y = \sqrt{uv}$

且雅哥比式的绝对值 $|I|=rac{1}{2
u}$, 曲线所界的面积即积分域变为

$$a^2 \leqslant u \leqslant 2a^2$$
, $\frac{1}{2} \leqslant v \leqslant 2$.

于是,

$$I_{x} = \iint_{\Omega} y^{2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} dv \int_{a^{2}}^{2a^{2}} \frac{uv}{2v} du = \frac{9a^{4}}{8},$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{\Omega} x^{2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} dv \int_{a^{2}}^{2a^{2}} \frac{u}{2v^{2}} du = \frac{9a^{4}}{8}.$$

4066. 求面积 S 的极转动惯量

$$I_0 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$$

面积 S 是由曲线

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

所界的.

解 引用极坐标,则面积 S 的界线的极坐标方程为 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2 \varphi$.

这是双纽线,利用对称性,得

$$I_0 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a - \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} r^3 dr$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^4 \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^4}{8}.$$

4067, 证明公式

$$I_t = I_{t_0} + Sd^2,$$

其中 I_{i} , I_{ia} 是面积S对于二平行轴I和 I_{ia} 的转动惯量,其中 I_{ia} 是通过面积的重心,而 I_{ia} 为两轴间的距离.

证 取 I_0 轴为 Ox 轴,面积的重心为坐标原点,则

$$I_{l} = \iint_{S} (y - d)^{2} dx dy = \iint_{S} y^{2} dx dy$$
$$-2d \iint_{S} y dx dy + d^{2} \iint_{S} dx dy.$$

因为6通过面积S的重心,故

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{S} \iint_S y dx dy = 0$$
, $\iiint_S y dx dy = 0$.

又

$$\iint_{S} y^{2} dx dy = I_{i_{0}}, \iint_{S} dx dy = S,$$

于是,

$$I_t = I_{t_2} + Sd^2.$$

4068. 证明面积 S 对于通过重心 O(0,0) 并与 Ox 轴组成 α 角的直线的转动惯量等于

$$I = I_x \cos^2 \alpha + 2I_{xy} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha,$$

其中 I_x 和 I_y 为面积S对于Ox轴和Oy轴的转动惯量及 I_{xy} 为离心惯量:

$$I_{xy} = \iint_{x} \rho x y dx dy$$
.

证 今取直角坐标系Ox'y',使Ox'轴与Ox轴的夹角为 α ,则有

$$x' = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha, y' = -x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha.$$

这就是旋转变换,雅哥比式的绝对值

$$|I| = \left| \frac{D(x', y')}{D(x, y)} \right| = 1.$$

于是,

$$I = \iint_{S} y'^{2} \rho dx' dy' = \iint_{S} (-x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha)^{2} \rho dx dy$$

$$= \cos^{2}\alpha \iint_{S} y^{2} \rho dx dy - 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$$

$$\cdot \iint_{S} \rho xy dx dy + \sin^{2}\alpha \iint_{S} \rho x^{2} dx dy$$

$$= I_{x}\cos^{2}\alpha - 2I_{xy}\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + I_{y}\sin^{2}\alpha.$$

4069. 求以 α 为边的正三角形的面积对于通过三角形重心并 与它的高成 α 角的直线的转动惯量.

解 利用上题的结果. 取重心为坐标原点. 不妨取 Ox 轴 平行于三角形的一条边,则过重心与高成 α 角的直线,即为过坐标原点与 Ox 轴成 α 角的直线. 于是,要求的转动惯量为

 $I_{\sigma} = I_{z}\cos^{2}\alpha - 2I_{xy}\sin\alpha\cos\alpha + I_{y}\sin^{2}\alpha$

由于三角形三边所在的直线方程为

$$y = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}, y = -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},$$

 $y = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},$

所以,根据对称性知:

$$I_{x} = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}}^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}} y^{2} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{3} \left(\left(-\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{3} - \left(-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^{3} \right) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} \left(-\sqrt{3}x^{3} + \sqrt{3}ax^{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a^{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{3} a^{4} \left(\frac{1}{48} - \frac{1}{64} \right) = \frac{a^{4}}{32 \sqrt{3}};$$

$$I_{xy} = \iint_{S} xy dx dy = 0;$$

$$I_{y} = 2 \int_{S}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{S}^{-\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}} x^{2} dy$$

$$I_{y} = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}}^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}}} x^{2} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} x^{2} \left(\left(-\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} (-\sqrt{3}x^{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{3} a^4 \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{32} \right) = \frac{a^4}{32 \sqrt{3}}.$$

于是,

$$I_a = \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}\cos^2\alpha + \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}\sin^2\alpha = \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}.$$

4070. 设有水平面为z = h 的圆柱形容器 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, z = 0, 求它侧壁上($x \ge 0$) 水的压力.

解 用 X 与 Y 分别表示压力在 Ox 轴与 Oy 轴上的投影,由对称性,显然有 Y=0. 下面求 X. 由于 $dS=ad\theta dz \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,而在面元 dS 上的压力在 Ox 轴上的投影 dX 为 $(zdS)\cos\theta$. 于是,

$$X = \iint_{S} z \cos\theta dS = \iint_{S} az \cos\theta d\theta dz$$
$$= a \left[\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \right] \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{h} z dz \right) = ah^{2}.$$

4071. 半径为 a 的球体沉入密度为 δ 的液体中的深度为 h(由球心量起),这里 h ≥ a. 求在球表面的上部和下部的液体压力.

解 设球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$,则在球面上的点 (x,y,z) 处沉入液体的深度 d 为

$$d = h - z \quad (-a \le z \le h).$$

于是,上半球面 S_1 的点和下半球面 S_2 的点的深度分别为:

$$d = h - \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)},$$

$$d = h + \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}.$$

根据对称性知,压力在Ox轴上和Oy轴的射影均为零,

故只要计算压力在 Oz 轴上的射影. 液体作用于球面上部和下部的压力分别记以 p₁ 和 p₂,并设 Y 为球上各点处压力的方向(即内法线方向) 与 Oz 轴正向的夹角,则

$$p_{1} = \iint_{S_{1}} d\delta \cos \gamma ds$$

$$= -\iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \leq a^{2}} \delta(h - \sqrt{a^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2})}) dx dy$$

$$= -h\pi a^{2} \delta + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= -h\pi a^{2} \delta + \left(\frac{-2\pi \delta}{3} \sqrt{(a^{2} - r^{2})^{3}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= -\pi a^{2} \delta \left(h - \frac{2a}{3}\right) (p_{1} < 0 表示压力向下).$$

同理,我们有

$$p_2 = \int_{S_2} d\delta \cos \gamma dS$$

$$= \int_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} \delta(h + \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}) dx dy$$

$$= \pi a^2 \delta \left(h + \frac{2a}{3} \right) \quad (p_2 > 0 表示压力向上).$$

4072. 底半径为 α 高为 b 的直圆柱完全沉入密度为 δ 的液体中,其中心在液面下的深度为 h,面圆柱的轴与铅垂线 成 α 角,求在圆柱上底和下底的液体压力.

解 取圆柱的中心为坐标原点,取 Oxy 平面是水平的,再取圆柱的轴(朝上的方向) 在 Oxy 平面上的投影所在的方向为 Ox 轴,取 Oz 轴垂直朝上,最后取 Oy 轴使 Ox 轴 Oy 轴和 Oz 轴构成右手系.

于是,液面方程为z = h. 设圆柱上底为 S_1 ,下底为

 S_2 ,则 S_1 所在平面的方程为

$$x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha = \frac{b}{2},\tag{1}$$

 S_2 所在平面的方程为

$$x\sin\alpha + z\cos\alpha = -\frac{b}{2}. (2)$$

在点(x,y,z) 处 $(z \le h)$ 液体的深度为h-z.用 X_1,Y_1 和 Z_1 分别表示液体在圆柱上底 S_1 上压力在 Ox 轴,Oy 轴和 Oz 轴上的投影.同样,用 X_2,Y_2 和 Z_2 分别表示在 S_2 上压力在 Ox 轴,Oy 轴和 Oz 轴上的投影.显然, $Y_1 = Y_2 = 0$. 我们有

$$X_{1} = -\iint_{S_{1}} \delta(h-z) \sin \alpha dS = -\delta \sin \alpha \iint_{S_{1}} (h-z) dS,$$
(3)

$$Z_1 = -\iint_{S_1} \delta(h-z) \cos \alpha dS = -\delta \cos \alpha \iint_{S_1} (h-z) dS.$$
(4)

由(1) 式知,在 S₁ 上有

$$z = \frac{1}{\cos a} \left(\frac{b}{2} - x \sin \alpha \right).$$

于是,注意到 S_1 的面积为 πa^2 ,可知

$$\iint_{S_1} (h - z) dS = \iint_{S_1} \left(h - \frac{1}{\cos a} \left(\frac{b}{2} - x \sin \alpha \right) \right) dS$$

$$= \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos a} \right) \iint_{S_1} dS + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos a} \iint_{S_1} x dS$$

$$= \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos a} \right) \pi a^2 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos a} \iint_{S_1} x dS.$$

由于
$$\frac{1}{\pi a^i} \int_{S_i}^{T} x dS$$
 是 S_i 的重心的 x 坐标,也即 $\frac{b}{2} \sin \alpha$,故

$$\iint_{S} x dS = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 b \sin \alpha$$
. 代入即得

$$\iint_{S_1} (h-z)dS = \left(h - \frac{b}{2\cos\alpha}\right)\pi a^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 b \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$$

$$= \left(h - \frac{b}{2}\cos a\right)\pi a^2.$$

以此代入(3) 式与(4) 式,得

$$X_1 = -\pi a^2 \delta \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cos \alpha\right) \sin \alpha,$$

$$Z_1 = -\pi a^2 \delta \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cos \alpha \right) \cos \alpha.$$

同理,我们有

$$X_2 = \iint_{S_2} \delta(h-z) \sin \alpha dS = \delta \sin \alpha \iint_{S_2} (h-z) dS,$$

$$Z_2 = \iint_{S_2} \delta(h-z) \cos a dS = \delta \cos a \iint_{S_2} (h-z) dS.$$

再注意到(2)式,类似地可计算得

$$\iint_{S_2} (h-z)dS = \iint_{S_2} \left(h + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \left(\frac{b}{2} + x \sin \alpha\right)\right) dS$$
$$= \left(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos \alpha\right) \pi a^2.$$

于是,

$$X_2 = \pi a^2 \delta \Big(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos \alpha \Big) \sin \alpha,$$

$$Z_2 = \pi a^2 \delta \Big(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos \alpha \Big) \cos \alpha.$$

4073. 求均匀的圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, 0 \le z \le h$ 对质点 P(0,0,0)

- b) 的引力,设圆柱的质量等于 M,而点的质量等于 m.
- 解 根据对称性知,引力在 Ox 轴和 Oy 轴上的射影等于零,故只要计算引力在 Ox 轴上的射影 Fx. 今取圆环,其体积为

$$dV = 2\pi r dr dz$$
,

则相应的质量为

$$dM = \frac{2\pi r M dr dz}{\pi a^2 h} = \frac{2Mr}{a^2 h} dr dz$$
,

吸引质点 P 的引力

$$dF_{z} = -\frac{2krmM(b-z)}{a^{2}h\sqrt{(r^{2}+(b-z)^{2})^{3}}}drdz.$$

干是,所求的引力

$$F_{z} = -\frac{2kmM}{a^{2}h} \int_{0}^{h} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r(b-z)}{\sqrt{(r^{2}+(b-z)^{2})^{3}}} drdz$$

$$= -\frac{2kmM}{a^{2}h} \left(\int_{0}^{h} \operatorname{sgn}(b-z) dz - \int_{0}^{h} \frac{b-z}{\sqrt{a^{2}+(b-z)^{2}}} dz \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2kmM}{a^{2}h} \left(|b| - |b-h| + \sqrt{a^{2}+(b-h)^{2}} - \sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}} \right),$$

其中 & 为引力常数.

4074. 物体在椭圆面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1$$

上压力的分布由公式

$$\dot{p} = p_{e} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

所给出, 求物体在此面上的平均压力,

解 物体在椭圆面上的平均压力

$$egin{align} p_{cp} &= rac{1}{\pi a b} \iint\limits_{rac{x^2}{a^2} + rac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1} p_0 igg(1 - rac{x^2}{a^2} - rac{y^2}{b^2} igg) dx dy \ &= rac{4}{\pi a b} \! \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \! d heta \! \int_0^1 \! p_0 (1 - r^2) a b r dr \ &= rac{4}{\pi a b} \cdot rac{\pi}{2} \cdot rac{p_0 a b}{4} = rac{p_0}{2}. \end{split}$$

- 4075. 草地的形状为以 a 和 b 为边的矩形,均匀地盖上密度为 p 千克 / 平方米的砍倒的草. 假设运送 P 千克重到距离 为 r 远的地方所化的功为 kPr(0 < k < 1). 要把所有的干草聚集在草地的中心,最少必须化多少功?
 - 解 不妨将坐标原点取在矩形的中心, Ox 轴平行于 a 边, Oy 轴平行于 b 边, 由于将面积 dxdy 上的草移到中心要化的功为

$$dW = k p \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy,$$

并利用对称性,便知所要求的功为

$$W = 4kp \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= 4kp \left(\int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2 \cot \varphi}} r^{2} drd\varphi \right)$$

$$+ \int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{b}{2 \cot \varphi}} r^{2} drd\varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{kp}{6} \left(a^{3} \int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{\cos^{3} \varphi} d\varphi \right)$$

$$+ b^{3} \int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^{3} \varphi} d\varphi \right).$$

但是,

$$\begin{split} &\int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{\cos^{3}\varphi} d\varphi = \left(\frac{\sin\varphi}{2\cos^{2}\varphi}\right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \ln\left| \lg\left(\frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| \right) \Big|_{0}^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} , \\ &= \frac{b\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{2a^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{b + \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{a} , \\ &\int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^{3}\varphi} d\varphi = \left(-\frac{\cos\varphi}{2\sin^{2}\varphi}\right) \Big|_{\arctan \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \ln\left| \lg\frac{\varphi}{2} \right| \right) \Big|_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{a\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{2b^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{a + \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}{b} , \end{split}$$

于是,我们有

$$W = \frac{kp}{12} \left(2ab \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a^3 \ln \frac{b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} + b^3 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \right).$$

- *) 利用 2000 题的结果.
- * *) 利用 1999 题的结果.

 1° 三重积分的直接计算法 设函数 f(x,y,z) 是连续的,且有界域 V 由下列不等式确定出来:

$$x_1 \leqslant x \leqslant x_2, y_1(x) \leqslant y \leqslant y_2(x),$$

 $z_1(x, y) \leqslant z \leqslant z_2(x, y),$

其中 $y_1(x),y_2(x),z_1(x,y),z_2(x,y)$ 皆为连续函数. 则函数 f(x,y,z)

展布于域 V 内的三重积分可按公式

$$\iint\limits_{V} f(x,y,z)dxdydz$$

$$=\int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{x_1(x,y)}^{x_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z) dz 来计算. 有时采用下面的公$$

式也很方便

$$\iint_{V} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} dx \iint_{S(x)} f(x,y,z) dy dz,$$

其中S(x) 是用平面X = x 截域V 所得的截断面.

2° 三重积分中的变量代换 若 Oxyz 空间的有界三维闭域 V 借助于下列连续可微分的函数双方单值地反应到 O' uvw 空间的域 V'

$$x = x(u,v,\omega), y = y(u,v,\omega), z = z(u,v,\omega),$$

并且当 $(u,v,\omega) \in V'$ 时,

$$I = \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, \omega)} \neq 0,$$

则下面的公式成立

$$\iint\limits_{V} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\mathcal{U}} f[x(u,v,\omega)y(u,v,\omega),z(u,v,\omega)]|I|dudvd\omega.$$

在特殊情况下,有:1) 圆柱坐标系 ø,r,h,其中

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, z = h.$$

及

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(\varphi,r,h)}=r,$$

2) 球坐标系 φ,φ,r,其中

 $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi, z = r\sin\psi,$

及

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(\varphi,\psi,r)}=r^2\cos\psi.$$

计算下列三重积分:

4076.
$$\iint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$$
,此处 V 是由曲面 $z = xy$, $y = x$, $x = 1$, $z = 0$ 所界的区域.

$$\iint_{V} xy^{2}z^{5}dxdydz = \int_{0}^{1} xdx \int_{0}^{x} y^{2}dy \int_{0}^{xy} z^{3}dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{364}.$$

4077. $\iint_{V} \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}, 此处V 是由曲面 x+y+z=1, x=0, y=0, z=0$ 所界的区域.

$$\iiint_{V} \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^{3}} \\
= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^{3}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \left(-\frac{1}{2(1+x+y+z)^{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1-x-y} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \left(-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^{2}} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{1}{8} y - \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{3}{8} + \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{16} x^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}.$$

4078. $\iint_V xyz dx dy dz$, 此处 V 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 所界的区域.

解
$$\iint_{V} xyz dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} y dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} y (1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} x (1-x^{2})^{2} dx = \frac{1}{48}.$$

4079.
$$\iint_V \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dx dy dz$$
,此处 V 是由曲面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

所界的区域.

解 设 P_x , Q_x , R_x 分别表示立体 V 与平面 x = 常数, y = 常数, $z = 常数所截部分在 <math>O_{xx}$, O_{xx} , O_{xy} 平面上的射影,则有

$$\iint_{V} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \right) dx dy dz
= \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} dx \iint_{P_{r}} dy dz + \int_{-b}^{b} \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} dy \iint_{Q_{y}} dz dx
+ \int_{-c}^{c} \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} dz \iint_{R_{z}} dx dy
= \frac{\pi b c}{a^{2}} \int_{-a}^{a} x^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \right) dx^{*} + \frac{\pi a c}{b^{2}} \int_{-b}^{b} y^{2} \left(1 - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right) dy
+ \frac{\pi a b}{c^{2}} \int_{-c}^{c} z^{2} \left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \right) dz
= 3 \cdot \frac{4\pi a b c}{15} = \frac{4\pi a b c}{5}.$$

*)
$$P_x$$
 在平面 $X = x$ 上的方程为

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)} = 1,$$

故其面积为

$$\pi b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \cdot c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} = \pi b c \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right).$$

Q, 及 R, 的面积类推.

4080.
$$\iint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$$
,其中 V 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2, z = 1$

所界的区域.

解 曲面在 Oxy 平面上的射影 Q 为圆盘 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$. 于是,

$$\iint_{V} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{Q} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}^{1} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dz$$

$$= \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} (\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} - (x^{2} + y^{2})) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} (r - r^{2}) r dr = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

于下列三重积分内用各种方法来配置积分的限:

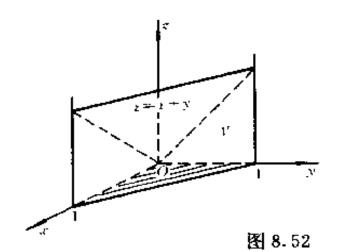
4081.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{x+y} f(x,y,z) dz.$$

解 有界域 V 如图 8.52 所示。

如果先对 y 积分, 再对 z , x 积分, 如图 8.53 所示,则积分域在 Oyz 平面上的射影域由诸直线

$$z = 0, z = x + y,$$

 $y = 0, y = 1-x(x 固定)$



围成.于是,我们有

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{3-x} dy \int_{0}^{x+y} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{x} dz \int_{0}^{-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$+ \int_{x}^{1} dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left\{ \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy \right\}^{x+y}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy dy$$

如果先对x 积分,再对y、z 积分,如图 8.54 所示,则有 $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{x+y} f(x,y,z) dz$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \left\{ \int_0^z dy \int_{z\cdot y}^{1-y} f(x,y,z) dx + \int_z^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x,y,z) dx \right\}.$$

*)这里用的公式为 $\iint f(x,y,z)dxdydz$

$$= \int_a^b dx \iint_{S(x)} f(x,y,z) dy dz.$$

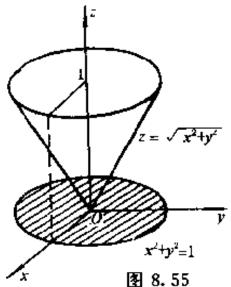


图 8.55

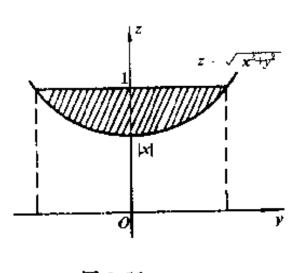


图 8.56

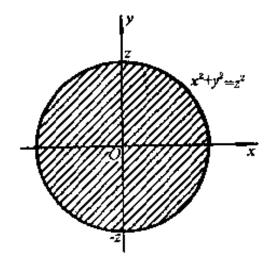


图 8.57

4082.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz.$$

解 有界域 V 如图 8.55 所示.

如果先对 y 积分,再对 z,x 积分,如图 8.56 所示,则积分域在 Oyz 平面上的射影域由不等式

 $|x| \le z \le 1$, $\sqrt{z^2 x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{z^2 - x^2} (x$ 固定) 给出. 于是,我们有

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-|x|}^{1} dz \int_{-\sqrt{x^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{x^2-x^2}} f(x,y,z) dy.$$

如果先对x积分,再对y、x积分,如图 8.57所示,则

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x^2-y^2}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{-x}^{z} dy \int_{-\sqrt{x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{x^2-y^2}} f(x,y,z) dx.$$

4083.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} f(x,y,z) dz.$$

解 如果先对 y 积分,再对 z、x 积分,则积分域在 Oxy 平面上的射影域 *)由方程

$$x = 1, z = 0, z = x^2$$

及

$$x = 0, x = 1, z = x^2, z = x^2 + 1$$

所表示的线围成. 于是, 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2} + y^{2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \left(\int_{0}^{x^{2}} dz \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y, z) dy \right)$$

$$+\int_{x^2}^{x^2+1} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-x^2}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dy$$
.

如果先对x积分,再对z、y积分,不难由轮换对称 关系得出结果。

如果先对 x 积分,再对 y、z 积分,则积分域在 Oyz 平面上的射影域由方程

$$y = 1, z = 0, y = \sqrt{z}$$

及

$$y = 0, y = 1, y = \sqrt{z}, y = \sqrt{z-1}$$

所表示的线围成. 于是,我们有

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} f(x,y,z) dz
= \int_{0}^{1} dz \left\{ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^{2}}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dx \right.
+ \int_{-\sqrt{z}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y,z) dx \right\}
+ \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{-\sqrt{z-1}}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{z-y^{2}}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dx.$$

*)这里采用的投影方式与前两题不同,系用结果

$$\iiint_{z} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iint_{z} dx dz \int_{y_{1}}^{y_{2}} f(x,y,z) dy.$$

用一重积分以代替三重积分:

4084.
$$\int_{0}^{x} d\xi \int_{0}^{\xi} d\eta \int_{0}^{\eta} f(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \prod_{0}^{x} d\xi \int_{0}^{\xi} d\eta \int_{0}^{\xi} f(\xi) d\xi = \int_{0}^{x} d\xi \int_{0}^{\xi} d\zeta \int_{\xi}^{\xi} f(\zeta) d\eta \\
&= \int_{0}^{x} d\xi \int_{0}^{\xi} f(\zeta) (\xi - \zeta) d\zeta \\
&= \int_{0}^{x} d\zeta \int_{\xi}^{x} f(\zeta) (\xi - \zeta) d\xi
\end{aligned}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^t f(\zeta)(x-\zeta)^2 d\zeta.$$

4085. $\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x+y} f(z) dz.$

解 化为先对 y 积分, 再对 x 、z 积分, 可将原积分表示成如下两部分:

$$\int_{0}^{1} dz \left(\int_{z}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(z) dy - \int_{0}^{z} dx \int_{z-x}^{1} f(z) dy \right) \\
= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{x}^{1} f(z) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{z} f(z) (1-x+x) dx \\
= \int_{0}^{1} f(z) (1-z) dz + \int_{0}^{1} f(z) (1-z) z dz + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f(z) z^{2} dz \\
= \int_{0}^{1} f(z) \left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{2} \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f(z) (2-z^{2}) dz; \\
\int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{z-1}^{1} dx \int_{z}^{1} f(z) dy \\
= \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{z-1}^{1} f(z) (1-z+x) dx \\
= \int_{1}^{2} (f(z) (1-z) x + \frac{1}{2} f(z) x^{2}) \int_{z-1}^{1} dz \\
= \int_{1}^{2} f(z) (1-z+(z-1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (z-1)^{2}) dz \\
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} (z) (z-2)^{2} dz, \\$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{z+y} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f(z) (2-z^{2}) dz \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} f(z) (2-z)^{2} dz.$$

4086. 设 $f(x,y,z) = F'_{xyz}(x,y,z)$ 及 a,b,c,A,B,C 为常数,求:

$$\int_{a}^{h} dx \int_{b}^{B} dy \int_{c}^{C} f(x,y,z) dz.$$

$$\mathbf{F} \qquad \int_{a}^{h} dx \int_{b}^{B} dy \int_{c}^{C} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_{a}^{h} dx \int_{b}^{B} (F'_{xy}(x,y,C) - F'_{xy}(x,y,c)) dy$$

$$= \int_{a}^{h} (F'_{x}(x,B,C) - F'_{xy}(x,b,C) - F'_{xy}(x,B,c)$$

$$+ F'_{x}(x,b,c) dx$$

$$= F(A,B,C) - F(a,B,C) - F(A,b,C)$$

$$+ F(a,b,C) - F(A,B,c) + F(a,B,c)$$

$$+ F(A,b,c) - F(a,b,c).$$

变换为球坐标以计算积分:

4087.
$$\iint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$$
,此处 V 是由曲面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$$

所界的区域.

解令 $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi, z = r\sin\psi$,则曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$ 化为 $r = \sin\psi$. 从而 $V: 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le \psi \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le r \le \sin\psi$. $|I| = r^2\cos\psi$.

于是,

$$egin{aligned} & \iint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz \ & = \int_0^{2\pi} darphi \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sin\psi} r \cdot r^2 \cos\psi dr \ & = rac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} darphi \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4\psi \cos\psi d\psi = rac{\pi}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

4088.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}} z^{2} dz.$$

解 变换为球坐标,积分域V为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{2}$$
.

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}} z^{2} dz$$

$$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cos\psi.$$

 $r^2 \sin^2 \phi dr$

$$= \frac{1}{5}4 \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi \sin^2 \psi d\psi$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{5}2\sqrt{2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\sin^3\psi\bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{15} (2 \sqrt{2} - 1).$$

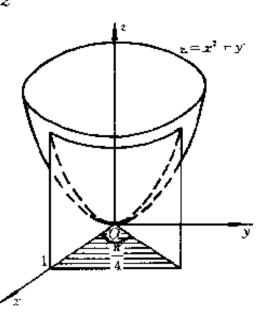


图 8.58

4089. 于积分中变换为球坐标

$$\iint_{V} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}dxdydz.$$

此处V 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2, x = y, x = 1, y = 0, z = 0$ 所界的区域.

解 引用球坐标,由 x = y, x = 1, y = 0 知: $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{4}$ (图 8.58).

又从原点引半射线,由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 穿进,平面x=1 穿出,于是,得r 的下限为 $r=\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos^2\psi}$,r 的上限为 $r=\frac{1}{\cos\varphi\cos\psi}$. 而 ϕ 的变化域由z=0 到 $z=x^2+y^2$,x=1 所决定,即

$$0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \arctan \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$$
.

于是,

$$\iiint_{V} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} \cos \psi d\psi \int_{\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos^2 \psi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi \cos \psi}} r^2 f(r) dr \cdot$$

*) 因为
$$x = 1$$
对应 $r = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \cos \psi}$, $z = x^2 + y^2$ 对应

$$r = \frac{\sin \psi}{\cos^2 \psi}$$
, $\frac{1}{\cos \varphi \cos \psi} = \frac{\sin \psi}{\cos^2 \psi}$. If $\psi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$.

4090. 进行适当的变量代换,以计算三重积分

$$\iiint\limits_V \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}dxdydz,$$

此处 V 为椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的内部.

解 作变量代换

 $x = \arccos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi, 则有 |I| = abcr^2 \cos \psi, 且对于 V 的 <math>\frac{1}{8}$ 部分有

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1$.
于是,

$$\iiint_{V} \sqrt{1 \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \cdot \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}} dx dy dz$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{1} abc r^{2} \cos\psi \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{1} abc r^{2} \sqrt{1 - r^{2}} dr = 4\pi abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}t \cos^{2}t dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi abc}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{\pi^{2} abc}{4}.$$

4091. 变换为圆柱坐标,以计算积分

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz,$$

此处 V 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$, z = 2 所界的区域.

解 令 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, z = z, 则 $x^z + y^z = 2z$ 化 为 $r^z = 2z$. 积分域

$$V: 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2, \frac{r^2}{2} \leqslant z \leqslant 2.$$

$$|I| = r.$$

于是,

$$\iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{z} r^{2} \cdot r dr \int_{\frac{r^{2}}{2}}^{z} dz$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{3}.$$

4092. 计算积分

$$\iint_{\mathbb{V}} x^2 dx dy dz$$

此处 V 是由曲面 $z = ay^2, z = by^2, y > 0(0 < a < b),$ $z = \alpha x, z = \beta x(0 < \alpha < \beta), z = h(h > 0)$ 所界的区域.

解 作变换
$$\frac{z}{y^2} = u, \frac{z}{x} = v, z = \omega, 则 x = \frac{\omega}{v}, y =$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{u}}$$
, $z = \omega$. 从而积分域变为

 $V, a \leqslant u \leqslant b, \alpha \leqslant v \leqslant \beta, 0 \leqslant \omega \leqslant h,$

且雅哥比行列式

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\omega}{v^2} & \frac{1}{v} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{2u\sqrt{u}} & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u\omega}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-\omega\sqrt{\omega}}{2u\sqrt{uv^2}}.$$

于是,

$$\iiint_{V} x^{2} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{h} \omega^{\frac{7}{2}} d\omega \int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{1}{v^{4}} dv \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{2u \sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{27} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^{3}} - \frac{1}{\beta^{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right) h^{4} \sqrt{h}.$$

4093. 求积分

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} xyzdxdydz.$$

其中V位于x>0,y>0,z>0这一卦限内且由下列曲面所界:

$$z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{m}, z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{n}, xy = a^2, xy = b^2, y = \alpha x, y$$

= $\beta x (0 < a < b; 0 < \alpha < \beta; 0 < m < n),$

解 作变换
$$\frac{z}{x^2 + y^2} = u, xy = v, \frac{y}{x} = \omega, \text{则} x = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\omega}},$$

$$y = \sqrt{v\omega}, z = uv\left(\omega - \frac{1}{\omega}\right), \text{且}$$

$$I = \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v\omega}} - \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\omega\sqrt{\omega}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{2\sqrt{v}} & \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{\omega}} \end{cases}$$

$$|v(\omega + \frac{1}{\omega})| u(\omega + \frac{1}{\omega}) uv(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2})$$

$$= \frac{v}{2\omega}(\omega + \frac{1}{\omega}),$$

$$V: \frac{1}{n} \leq u \leq \frac{1}{m}, a^2 \leq v \leq b^2, a \leq \omega \leq \beta.$$
于是,
$$||xyzdxdydz|$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{n}{n}} \frac{u}{2} du \int_{a^2}^{b^2} v^3 dv \int_{a}^{\beta} \left(\omega + \frac{1}{\omega^3} + \frac{2}{\omega}\right) d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) (b^8 - a^8) \left((\beta^2 - a^2)\left(1 + \frac{1}{a^2\beta^2}\right) + 4\ln\frac{\beta}{a}\right).$$
4094. 求函数
$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
在域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq x + y + z$ 即
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{3}{4},$$
其体积 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi.$
作变换: $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi + \frac{1}{2}, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi + \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2} + r\sin\psi, \text{则}$

$$\begin{split} f_{\Psi E_{0}} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz, \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r^{2} \cos\psi \cdot (\frac{3}{4} + r^{2}) dx dy dx + r \sin\varphi + r \cos\varphi \cos\psi + r \sin\varphi \cos\psi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r^{2} \cos\psi \cdot (\frac{3}{4} + r^{2}) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{20} \cos\psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{10} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5} \pi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}\pi} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}\pi}{5} = \frac{6}{5}. \end{split}$$

4095. 求函数

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}$$

f(x,y,z)=e

在域 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 内的平均值.

解 由于域 $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 为椭球,其体积等于

 $\frac{4}{3}\pi abc$,故平均值

$$f_{\Psi E_1} = \frac{3}{4\pi abc} \iint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{x^2}{c^2}}} dx dy dz.$$

若作变换: $x = arcos \varphi cos \psi, y = br sin \varphi cos \psi, z = cr sin \psi, 并利用对称性,则$

$$f_{\psi \cdot \mathbf{E}_{1}} = \frac{3}{4\pi abc} \cdot 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{1} abce^{r} r^{2} \cos\psi d\psi$$
$$= 3 \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \right) \left(\int_{0}^{1} r^{2} e^{r} dr \right)$$
$$= 3 (e \cdot 2).$$

4096. 利用中值定理,估计积分

$$u = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2 + \mathbb{R}^2 + \mathbb{R}^2} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{(x \ a)^2 + (y \ b)^2 + (z \ c)^2}}$$

之值,其中 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2$.

解 由积分中值定理,有

$$u = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2} \times \mathbb{R}^{2} \times \mathbb{R}^{2}} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} + (z-c)^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi-a)^{2} + (\eta-b)^{2} + (\xi-c)^{2}}} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^{3}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\sharp + \xi^{2} + \eta^{2} + \xi^{2} \leq R^{2}. \ \ \sharp + \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{B}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} + (z-c)^{2}}$$

代表点(x,y,z) 与点(a,b,c) 之间的距离,显然在域 x^2 + $y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 中此距离的最小值是 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R$,最大值是 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R$,并且只在一个点达到最小值,也只在一个点达到最大值,因此,函数

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}}$$

在 域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 中 的 最 大 值 是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R}$,最小值是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R}$,并且 只在一个点达到最大值,也只在一个点达到最小值. 我们证明(1) 式中的中值不可能是函数的最大值,也不可

能是函数的最小值,事实上,例如,若是最大值,即

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi-a)^2 + (\eta-b)^2 + (\zeta-c)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R},$$

则由(1) 式知

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = 0, \qquad (2)$$

其中
$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi - a)^2 + (\eta - b)^2 + (\xi - c)^2}}.$$

显然,在域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \perp f(x,y,z) \ge 0 \perp f(x,y,z)$ 为连续函数.于是,由(2)式知在域 $x + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \perp$ 心有 f(x,y,z) = 0,这显然是不可能的.因此,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}+R} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi-a)^2+(\eta-b)^2+(\zeta-c)^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}-R},$$

即

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R < \sqrt{(\xi - a)^2 + (\eta - b)^2 + (\zeta - c)^2} < \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R,$$

故

$$\sqrt{(\xi - a)^2 + (\eta - b)^2 + (\zeta - c)^2}
= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + \theta R,$$

其中 $|\theta|$ < 1. 于是,由(1) 式得

$$u = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{R^3}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + \theta R}.$$

4097. 证明:若函数 f(x,y,z) 于域 V 内是连续的且对于任何的域 $\omega \subset V$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = 0,$$

则当 $(x,y,z) \in V$ 时, $f(x,y,z) \equiv 0$.

证 用反证法. 若当 $(x,y,z) \in V$ 时, $f(x,y,z) \not\equiv 0$. 不失一般性. 设对于 V 的某内点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) , 有 $f(x_0,y_0,z_0) > 0$,则由于 f(x,y,z) 的连续性,故存在点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 的某个闭邻域 $\omega' \subset V$,使当 $(x,y,z) \in \omega'$ 时, f(x,y,z) > 0.

这样一来,利用中值定理,即有

$$\iint_{\omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = f(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \cdot V_{\omega} > 0,$$

其中 $(\xi,\eta,\xi) \in \omega' \subset V$. 这与假设

$$\iint f(x,y,z)dxdydx \equiv 0$$

矛盾. 因此, 当 $(x,y,z) \in V$ 时, $f(x,y,z) \equiv 0$.

4098. 求 F(t),设:

$$(a)F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2+r^2 \le t^2} f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dx dy dz,$$
 其中 f 为

可微分函数;

$$(\sigma)F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \le z \le t \\ 1 \le y \le t \\ 1 \le z \le t}} f(xyz)dxdydz, 其中f 为可微分函数.$$

解 (a) 作球坐标变换得

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi d\psi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^t (r^2) r^2 dr,$$

于是,

$$F'(t) = 4\pi t^2 f(t^2).$$

(o) 作变换
$$x = t\xi, y = t\eta, z = t\xi$$
 得

$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le t \\ 0 \le y \le t \\ 0 \le x \le t}} (xyz) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 \le \xi \le 1 \\ 0 \le \eta \le 1 \\ 0 \le \xi \le 1}} f(t^3 \xi \eta \zeta) t^3 d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

于是,

$$F'(t) = 3 \iiint_{\substack{0 \le \xi \le 1 \\ 0 \le \eta \le 1 \\ 0 \le \zeta \le 1}} t^2 f(t^3 \xi \eta \zeta) d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$+ 3 \underset{\substack{0 \le \xi \le 1 \\ 0 \le \eta \le 1 \\ 0 \le \zeta \le 1}}{\iint} f(t^3 \xi \eta \zeta) t^5 \xi \eta \zeta d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$=\frac{3}{t}\Big(F(t)+\underset{0\leqslant x\leqslant t\\0\leqslant y\leqslant t}{\iiint}f'(xyz)xyzdxdydz\Big)$$

(t > 0).

4099. 求

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leq 1} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz.$$

其中m,n,p为非负整数.

解 分两种情况:

i) 设m,n,p中至少有一个是奇数.例如,设p为奇数.于是,

$$I = \iint_{\substack{z^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ z^2 = 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ z \ge 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz$$

$$+ \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ z \le 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz = I_1 + I_2.$$

今在积分 I_z 中作变量代换 $x = u, y = v, z = -\omega$, 则 $\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,\omega)} = -1$, 从而,注意到 p 为奇数,可知

$$I_2 = - \iint\limits_{\substack{\pi^2 + v^2 + \omega^2 \leqslant 1 \ w \geq 0}} u^m v^n \omega^p du dv d\omega = -I_1$$

于是, $I = I - I_1 = 0$.

ii) 设m,n,p均为偶数. 此时被积函数 $x^{n}y^{n}z^{n}$ 关于三个坐标平面皆对称. 于是,

$$I = \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz$$

$$= 8 \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz.$$

引用球坐标, $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi$, $y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi$, $z = r\sin\psi$,得

$$\int_{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2} \le 1}^{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2} \le 1} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}q \sin^{n}q dq \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m+n+1}q \sin^{n}q dq$$

$$\cdot \int_{0}^{1} r^{m+n+p+2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n+p+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+2}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+p+3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(m+n+p+3)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+p+3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(m+n+p+3)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{(m-1)!!}{2^{\frac{m}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!!}{2^{\frac{n+p+2}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(p-1)!!}{2^{\frac{n+p+2}{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2(m+n+p+3)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{(m-1)!! \cdot (n-1)!! \cdot (p-1)!!}{(m+n+p+1)!!}$$

$$I = \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2} \le 1} x^{m}y^{n}z^{p}dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{m+p+n+3} \cdot \frac{(m-1)!! \cdot (n-1)!! \cdot (p-1)!!}{(m+n+p+1)!!} \cdot **$$
*)利用 3856 题的结果.

4100. 计算迪里黑里积分

$$\iint_{V} x^{p} y^{q} z^{r} (1-x-y-z)^{s} dx dy dz$$

$$(p > 0, q > 0, r > 0, s > 0),$$

此处 V 是由平面 x + y + z = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 所 界的区域, 假定

$$x + y + z = \xi, y + z = \xi \eta, z = \xi \eta \zeta.$$

解 由假设知

$$x = \xi(1-\eta)$$
, $y = \xi\eta(1-\zeta)$, $z = \xi\eta\zeta$.

在此变换下可求得 $|I| = \xi^2 \eta$,并且积分域 V 变为: $0 \le \xi \le 1, 0 \le \eta \le 1, 0 \le \zeta \le 1$.

于是,

$$\iint_{V} x^{p} y^{q} z^{r} (1-x-y-z)^{s} dx dy dz
= \int_{0}^{1} \xi^{p+q+r+2} (1-\xi)^{s} d\xi \int_{0}^{1} \eta^{q+r+1} (1-\eta)^{p} d\eta
\cdot \int_{0}^{1} \zeta^{r} (1-\zeta)^{q} d\zeta
= B(p+q+r+3,s+1) \cdot B(q+r+2,p+1)
\cdot B(r+1,q+1)
= \frac{\Gamma(p+q+r+3) \cdot \Gamma(s+1) \cdot \Gamma(q+r+2)}{\Gamma(p+q+r+3) \cdot \Gamma(p+q+r+3)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(p+1) \cdot \Gamma(r+1) \cdot \Gamma(q+1)}{\Gamma(q+r+2)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p+1)\Gamma(q+1)\Gamma(s+1)\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(p+q+r+s+4)}.$$

域的体积区由下公式来表示

$$V = \iint dx dy dz,$$

求由下列曲面所界的体积:

4101.
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $z = 2x^2 + 2y^2$, $y = x$, $y = x^2$.

解 域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, x^2 \leqslant y \leqslant x, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant z \leqslant 2x^2 + 2y^2,$$

故体积为
$$V = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x dy \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{2x^2 + 2y^2} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 - x^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^6 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^4 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{21} x^7 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{35}.$$

4102. z = x + y, z = xy, x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0.

解 域 V 为

 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1-x, xy \leqslant z \leqslant x + y^{\cdot},$

故体积为

$$V = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_{xy}^{x+y} dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + y - xy) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(x(1-x) + \frac{(1-x)^{3}}{2} \right) dx = \frac{7}{24}.$$
*) 因为 $0 \le y \le 1$, 故有 $xy \le z \le x + y$.
4103. $x^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}, x + y = \pm a, x-y = \pm a$.

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a-x} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} dx$$

 $= 8 \int_{0}^{a} (a-x) \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx$
 $= 8a \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} + \frac{a^{2}}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_{0}^{a}$
 $+ \frac{8}{3} (a^{2}-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{a}$
 $- \frac{2a^{3}}{3} (3\pi-4)$.

4104. $az = x^2 + y^2$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(a > 0)$.

 $m{m}$ 对立体 V 在 O_{xy} 平面上的射影作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \varphi$,

则域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a, \frac{r^2}{a} \leqslant z \leqslant r,$$

且有|I|=r. 于是,体积为

$$V = \iint\limits_{r^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \int_{\frac{z^2 + y^2}{a}}^{\sqrt{r^2 + y^2}} dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^x r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{a}}^r dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^a \left(r^2 - \frac{r^3}{a} \right) dr = \frac{\pi a^3}{6}.$$

4105. $az = a^2 - x^2 - y^2$, z = a - x - y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 (a > 0).

解 由 $az = a^2 - x^2 - y^2$, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 所界的体积

$$V_{1} = \iint_{\substack{z^{2} + y^{2} \leq a^{2} \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}{a}} dz \right] dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \frac{a^{2} - r^{2}}{a} r dr = \frac{\pi a^{3}}{8}.$$

由 z = a-x-y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 所界的体积为

$$V_2 = \iiint_{\substack{x+y \mid z \leqslant a \\ x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0, z \geqslant 0}} dx dy dz = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{a-x-y} dz = \frac{a^3}{6}.$$

于是,所求的体积为

$$V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{a^3}{24}(3\pi - 4).$$

4106.
$$z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$$
, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

解 引用圆柱坐标,则域V为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2, r \leqslant z \leqslant 6-r^2.$$

于是,体积为

$$V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} r dr \int_{r}^{6-r^{2}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} (6r - r^{3} - r^{2}) dr = \frac{32\pi}{3}.$$

变换为球坐标或圆柱坐标,以计算曲面所界的体积:

4107.
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az$$
, $x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$.

解 变换为圆柱坐标,则有

$$r^2+z^2=2az \not \!\! D r^2\leqslant z^2.$$

因而域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a, r \leqslant z \leqslant a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}^*$$

于是,体积为

$$\begin{split} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_r^{a+\sqrt{a^2-r^2}} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^a r (a+\sqrt{a^2-r^2}-r) dr \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{ar^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} (a^2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^a = \pi a^3. \end{split}$$

*) 球面的方程应该是 $z = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$,但因体积V的一部分为球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az$ 的上半部,故取 $z = a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$.

4108.
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)$$
.

解 变换为球坐标,则域V的 $\frac{1}{8}$ 部分为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a \sqrt{\cos 2\psi}.$$

于是, 体积为

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\psi \int_{0}^{a - \sqrt{\cos 2\psi}} r^{2} \cos \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \psi \cdot (\cos 2\psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\psi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\sin^{2}\psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(\sin\psi)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (1 - 2x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}t dt^{*}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}a^{3}}{4\sqrt{2}}.$$

*)作代换 $\sqrt{2}x = \sin t$.

4109.
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = 3xyz$$
.

解 立体在第一,第三,第六及第八卦限内,对于这些 卦限分别有:

$$x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0, z \geqslant 0; x \leqslant 0, y \leqslant 0, z \geqslant 0;$$

 $x \leqslant 0, y \geqslant 0, z \leqslant 0; x \geqslant 0, y \leqslant 0, z \leqslant 0.$

立体在这四个卦限内的各部分,一对一对地对称于坐标**轴之一**。这是因为左端及右端当 x, y, z 中的任何两个同时变号时等式不变.

变换为球坐标,计算得体积

$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3\cos^{2}\gcd{sun}\varphi{sun$$

0)(0 < a < n). **解** 变换为球 坐标,得域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi$$
, $\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, $a \leqslant r \leqslant b$.

于是,体积为

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_a^b r^2 \cos\psi dr$$
$$= 2\pi \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \right] \left(\int_a^b r^2 dr \right)$$
$$= \frac{\pi (2 - \sqrt{2})(b^3 - a^3)}{3}.$$

在下列各例中最好利用普遍的极坐标

$$r, \varphi$$
及 $\psi(r \geqslant 0; 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}),$

根据下列各式来引入它们

$$x = ar\cos^a \varphi \cos^\beta \psi,$$

$$y = br\sin^a\varphi\cos^\beta\psi,$$

$$z = cr\sin^{\beta}\!\phi$$

 $(a,b,c,\alpha,\beta$ 为常数),并且

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,\psi)} = \alpha \beta abcr^2 \cos^{a-1} \varphi \sin^{a-1} \varphi \cos^{2\beta-1} \psi \sin^{\beta-1} \psi.$$

计算下列曲面所界的体积:

4111.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{h}$$
.

解 $\diamondsuit x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi,$

则域的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 部分(第一卦限内) 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi \cos \psi}.$$

于是,体积为

$$egin{align} V &= 4 \!\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! darphi \! \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! d\psi \! \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! d\phi \! \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! abcr^2 \!\! \cos\!\psi dr \ &= rac{4 a^2 b c}{3 h} \! \left(\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! \cos\!\varphi darphi \!
ight) \! \left(\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \!\! \cos^2\!\psi d\psi \!
ight) \ &= rac{\pi a^2 b c}{3 h}. \end{split}$$

4112.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$
.

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\cos \psi} abcr^{2} \cos \psi d$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{abc}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi abc}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} abc.$$

4113.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}.$$

解 $\diamondsuit x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi, z = z, 则 r 满足方程$ $r^4 + r^2 - 1 = 0.$

解得
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}$$
. 于是,体积为

$$V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}} abr dr \int_{cr^{2}}^{c\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi abc \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2}}} r(\sqrt{1-r^{2}}-r^{2}) dr$$

$$= 2\pi abc \left(-\frac{1}{3}(1-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{4}r^{4}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}}$$

$$=\frac{5\pi ab\varepsilon(3-\sqrt{5})}{12}.$$

4114.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^4}{c^4} = 1$$
.

解 $\diamond x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi, z = z,$ 则得体积

$$V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} abr dr \int_{-c(1-r^{2})^{\frac{1}{4}}}^{c(1-r^{2})^{\frac{1}{4}}} dz$$

$$= 4\pi abc \int_{0}^{r} r(1-r^{2})^{\frac{1}{4}} dr$$

$$= 4\pi abc \left(-\frac{2}{5}(1-r^{2})^{\frac{5}{4}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{5}\pi abc.$$

4115.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{z^4}{c^4} = 1.$$

$$\mathbf{A} \Rightarrow x = ar\cos\varphi\cos^{\frac{1}{2}}\psi, y = br\sin\varphi\cos^{\frac{1}{2}}\psi,
z = cr\sin^{\frac{1}{2}}\psi,$$

则有
$$|I| = \frac{1}{2}abcr^2\sin^{-\frac{1}{2}}\psi$$
 且 $\frac{1}{8}$ 域 V (第一卦限内) 为 $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le \psi \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le r \le 1.$

于是,体积为

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} abcr^{2} \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \int_{c}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \right)^{*}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)}{\Gamma \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi abc \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)}{\Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi abc \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{**}}{\sqrt{2} \pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} abc \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right).$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

**) 利用余元公式:
$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}$$
.

利用适当的变量代换,以计算由曲面所界的体积(假定 参数是正的):

4116.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k}(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$$

 $z=cr\sin^2\!\phi$,则有 $|I|=4abcr^2\cos\!\varphi\sin\!\varphi\cos^3\!\phi\!\sin\!\phi$,且域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$0 \leqslant r \leqslant \left(\frac{a}{h}\cos^2\varphi + \frac{b}{k}\sin^2\varphi\right)\cos^2\psi.$$

于是,体积为

$$V = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\left(\frac{a}{\hbar}\cos^2\varphi + \frac{b}{\hbar}\sin^2\varphi\right)\cos^2\psi} 4abcr^2\cos\varphi\sin\varphi\cos^3\psi\sin\psi dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}abc\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\varphi\sin\varphi\left(\frac{a}{h}\cos^{2}\varphi + \frac{b}{k}\sin^{2}\varphi\right)^{3}d\varphi$$

$$\cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9 \psi \sin \psi d\psi$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}abc\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{a^{3}}{h^{3}}\cos^{7}\varphi\sin\varphi\,d\varphi\right)$$

$$+\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{b^{3}}{k^{3}}\cos\varphi\sin^{7}\varphi\,d\varphi$$

$$+3\cdot\frac{a^2b}{h^2k}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^5\varphi\sin^3\varphi\,d\varphi$$

$$+3\cdot\frac{ab^2}{hk^2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^3\varphi\sin^3\varphi\,d\varphi\bigg]$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}abc\left(\frac{a^3}{8h^3} + \frac{b^3}{8k^3} + 3 \cdot \frac{a^2b}{h^2k} \cdot \frac{1}{24} + 3 \cdot \frac{ab^2}{hk^2} \cdot \frac{1}{24}\right)^{*2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{60}abc\left(\frac{a}{h}+\frac{b}{k}\right)\left(\frac{a^2}{h^2}+\frac{b^2}{k^2}\right).$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

4117.
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right)^4 = \frac{xyz}{abc}$$
 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$.

解 $\Rightarrow x = ar\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, y = br\sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi.$

 $z=cr\sin^2\!\phi$,则有 $|I|=4abcr^2\cos q\sin q\cos^3\!\phi\sin \phi$,且域V为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leqslant r \leqslant \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos^4 \psi \sin^2 \psi$.

于是,体积为

$$V = 4abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\cos^{2}\varphi \sin^{2}\varphi \cos^{4}\varphi \sin^{2}\psi} r^{2} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \cos^{3}\psi \sin\psi dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\varphi \sin^{7}\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{15}\psi \sin^{7}\psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(8)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(8)\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(12)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}abc \cdot \frac{3!3!}{7!} \cdot \frac{7! \cdot 3!}{11!} = \frac{abc}{554400}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.
4118. $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$

则有 $|I|=2abcr^2\cos\varphi\sin\varphi\cos\psi$,且域V为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1.$$

于是,体积为

$$V = 2abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \cos\psi dr$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}abc \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi = \frac{1}{3}abc.$$

4119.
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $z = 2(x^2 + y^2)$, $xy = a^2$, $xy = 2a^2$, $x = 2y$, $2x = y(x > 0, y > 0)$.

$$x = \sqrt{vw}, y = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}}, z = u \left(vw + \frac{v}{w}\right).$$

变换的雅哥比式为

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{w}}{2\sqrt{v}} & \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{w}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{vw}} & -\frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{w^3}} \\ vw + \frac{v}{w} & u\left(w + \frac{1}{w}\right) & u\left(v - \frac{v}{w^2}\right) \end{vmatrix} = -\left(\frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2w^2}\right),$$

而域 V 为

$$1 \leqslant u \leqslant 2, a^2 \leqslant v \leqslant 2a^2, \frac{1}{2} \leqslant w \leqslant 2.$$

于是,体积为

$$egin{align} V &= \int_{1}^{2} du \int_{a^{2}}^{2a^{2}} dv \int_{rac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(rac{v}{2} + rac{v}{2w^{2}}
ight) dw \ &= rac{3a^{4}}{4} \int_{rac{1}{2}}^{2} \left(1 + rac{1}{w^{2}}
ight) dw \ &= rac{9a^{4}}{4}. \end{split}$$

4120. $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + z^2 = b^2$, $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 0$ (x > 0).

$$a \leqslant r \leqslant b, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$-r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \leqslant y \leqslant r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$$

于是,体积为

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} r dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{-r}^{r} \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})^{*}}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{*}$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

**) 利用余元公式有

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)=\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

4121.
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = \frac{a^6 z^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

解 采用球坐标: $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi$, $y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi$, $z = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi$, $z = r\sin\varphi$, 则域 V 的 $\frac{1}{8}$ 部分(第一卦限内) 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant atg^{\frac{1}{3}}\psi.$$

于是,体积为

$$V=8{\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}}}darphi{\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}}}d\psi{\int_0^{atg^{rac{1}{3}}\phi}}r^2{\cos\psi}dr \ =rac{4\pi a^3}{3}{\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}}}{\sin\psi}d\psi=rac{4\pi a^3}{3}.$$

4122.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{z^2}\right) = \frac{z}{h} \cdot e^{-\frac{\frac{z^2}{c^2}}{\frac{z^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}}$$

则域 V 的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 部分(第一卦限内) 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \left(\frac{c}{h} \sin \psi e^{-\sin^2 \psi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

这是由于 $z \ge 0$,故域 $V \in Oxy$ 平面的上方.

于是,体积为

$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{(\frac{c}{h}\sin\psi e^{-\sin^{2}\psi})^{\frac{1}{3}}} abcr^{2}\cos\psi dr$$

$$= \frac{4c^{2}ab}{3h} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\psi \cos\psi e^{-\sin^{2}\psi} d\psi$$

$$= -\frac{\pi abc^{2}}{3h} e^{-\sin^{2}\psi} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi abc^{2}}{3h} (1 - e^{-1}).$$

4123.
$$\frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}}{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right), \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, x = 0, x = a.$$

则

$$\frac{D(u,v,\omega)}{D(x,y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{b} & \frac{1}{c} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{abc},$$

且域V变为

$$0 \leqslant u \leqslant 1, \frac{2}{\pi} \omega \arcsin \omega \leqslant v \leqslant 1, -1 \leqslant \omega \leqslant 1.$$

于是,
$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,\omega)} = abc$$
,且体积为

$$=5abc\Big(\frac{1}{e}-\frac{1}{3}\Big).$$

4125. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$ 将球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4az$ 分成两部分的体积的比.

解 曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2a)^2 = 4a^2$ 的交线为圆周 $(x^2 + x^2 - 2a)^2$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3a^2 \\ z = a \end{cases}$$

且有公共的顶点(0,0,4a). 球内位于曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$ 下方部分的体积为

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \int_0^a \!\! dz \int \!\!\!\! \int dx dy \\ &+ \int_a^{4a} \!\!\! dz \int \!\!\!\! \int dx dy \\ &= \int_0^a \!\!\! \pi (4az - z^2) dz + \int_a^{4a} \!\!\! \pi (4a^2 - az) dz \\ &= 2\pi a^2 - \frac{1}{3}\pi a^3 + 12\pi a^3 - \frac{15}{2}\pi a^3 \\ &= \frac{37}{6}\pi a^3. \end{split}$$

从而,另一部分的体积

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2a)^3 - \frac{37}{6}\pi a^3 = \frac{27}{6}\pi a^3.$$

于是,球被曲面所分的两部分体积之比为

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{37}{27}.$$

4126. 求由曲面

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$
, $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(a > 0)$

所界的体积和表面积.

解 两曲面的交线为圆周

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ z = a. \end{cases}$$

又曲面 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 的顶点为(0,0,2a). 于是, 体积为

$$V = \int_{0}^{a} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le az} dx dy + \int_{a}^{2a} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le (2a - z)^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \pi az dz + \int_{a}^{2a} \pi (2a - z)^{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi a^{3}}{3} = \frac{5\pi a^{3}}{6}.$$

由两曲面方程分别可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{a}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{a},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4x^2 + 4y^2};$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

于是,曲面的表面积为

$$S = \iint_{r^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$+ \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} a^2 r dr + \sqrt{2} \pi a^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{6} (6 \sqrt{2} + 5 \sqrt{5} - 1).$$

4127. 求由平面

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = \pm h_1,$$

 $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = \pm h_2,$
 $a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = \pm h_3.$

所界平行六面体的体积,设

解令

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = u,$$

 $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = v,$
 $a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = \omega,$

则有
$$\frac{D(u,v,\omega)}{D(x,y,z)} = \angle$$
. 了是, $\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,\omega)} = \frac{1}{\angle}$,且体积为
$$V = \int_{-h_1}^{h_1} du \int_{-h_2}^{h_2} dv \int_{-h_3}^{h_3} \frac{1}{|\angle|} d\omega = \frac{8h_1h_2h_3}{|\angle|}.$$

4128. 求由曲面

$$(a_1x + b_1y + c_1z)^2 + (a_2x + b_2y + c_2z)^2 + (a_3x + b_3y + c_3z)^2 = h^2$$

所界的体积,设

解《

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = u,$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = v,$$
 $a_1x + b_3y + c_3z = \omega.$
则有 $\frac{D(u,v,\omega)}{D(x,y,z)} = \Delta$. 于是, $\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,\omega)} = \frac{1}{\Delta}$, 且体积为
$$V = \frac{1}{\Delta} \prod_{x^2 + v^2 + \omega^2 \le h^2} dudvd\omega = \frac{4\pi h^3}{3|\Delta|}.$$

4129. 求曲面

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^n + \frac{z^{2n}}{c^{2n}} = \frac{z}{h} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{n-2} (n > 1)$$

所界的体积.

解
$$\diamondsuit x = arcos \varphi cos \psi, y = brsin \varphi cos \psi, z = crsin \psi, 例$$
 有 $|I| = abcr^2 cos \psi$, 且域 V 的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 为 $0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2},$ $0 \leqslant \gamma \leqslant \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{b}} \cdot \frac{\sin \psi cos^{2\tau - 4} \psi}{\cos^{2\tau - 4} \psi + \sin^{2\tau} \psi}.$

于是,体积为

$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{h}} \cdot \frac{\sin \phi \cos^{2n-4}\psi}{\cos^{2n}\psi + \sin^{2n}\psi} abcr^{2}\cos \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3h} \pi abc^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \phi \cos^{2n-3}\psi d\psi}{\cos^{2n}\psi - \sin^{2n}\psi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3h} \pi abc^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2n-3}dt}{t^{2n} + (1 - t^{2})^{n}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3h} \pi abc^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2n-4}d(1 - t^{2})}{t^{2n} + (1 - t^{2})^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3h} \pi abc^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1 - x)^{n-2}dx}{(1 - x)^{n} + x^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3h}\pi abc^2 \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx}{1+(\frac{x}{1-x})^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3h}\pi abc^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3h}\pi abc^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{n\sin\frac{\pi}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{3n\sin\frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{abc^2}{h}.$$

*) 作代换
$$t = \frac{x}{1-x}$$
.

* *) 利用 3851 题的结果.

4130. 求在正卦限 Oxyz(x>0,y>0,z>0) 内由曲面

$$\frac{x^m}{a^m} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^p}{c^p} = 1(m > 0, n > 0, p > 0)$$
$$x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$$

所界的体积.

$$x = ar^{\frac{2}{n}}\cos^{\frac{2}{n}}\varphi\cos^{\frac{2}{n}}\psi,$$

$$y = br^{\frac{2}{n}}\sin^{\frac{2}{n}}\varphi\cos^{\frac{2}{n}}\psi,$$

$$z = cr^{\frac{2}{n}}\sin^{\frac{2}{n}}\psi,$$

则

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,\psi)} = \frac{8abc}{mnp} r^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{p} - 1} \cos^{\frac{2}{m} - 1} \varphi$$

$$\cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} - 1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \psi.$$

于是,体积为

$$V = \frac{8abc}{mnp} \int_{-1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2}{m}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2}{m}+\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cdot} r^{\frac{2}{m}+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{2}{p}-1} dr$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{mnp} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{p} \right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{p}$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{mnp} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{p}\right)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{mnp}{2(mn + np + mp)}$$

$$= \frac{abc}{mn + np + mp} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{p}\right)}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

§ 8. 三重积分在力学上的应用

1°物体的质量 若一物体占有体积 $V, \rho = \rho(x,y,z)$ 为在点(x,y,z) 的密度,则该物体的质量等于

$$M = \iint_{U} \rho dx dy dz$$
,

2°物体的重心。物体的重心坐标(x₀,y₀,z₀)按下列公式来计算

$$x_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{V} \rho x dx dy dz,$$

$$y_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{V} \rho y dx dy dz,$$

$$z_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{V} \rho z dx dy dz,$$

$$(1)$$

若物体是均匀的、则在公式(1) 中可令 $\rho = 1$,

$$I_{xy} = \iint_V
ho z^2 dx dy dz$$
, $I_{yz} = \iint_V
ho x^2 dx dy dz$, $I_{zx} = \iint_V
ho y^2 dx dy dz$.

分别称为物体对于坐标平面的转动惯量, 积分

$$I_t = \iint_{V} \rho r^2 dx dy dz$$

(其中r 为物体的动点(x,y,z) 与轴 l 的距离) 称为物体对于某轴 l 的转动惯量. 特别是,对于坐标轴 Ox,Oy,Oz 分别有

$$I_x = I_{xy} + I_{xz}, I_y = I_{yx} + I_{yz}, I_z = I_{zz} + I_{zy}$$

积分

$$I_0 = \iint_V \rho(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

称为物体对于坐标原点的转动惯量。

显而易见,有

$$I_0 = I_{xy} + I_{yx} + I_{xx}.$$

4° 引力场的位 积分

$$u(x,y,z) = \iint \rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \, \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r}$$

(其中 V 为物体的体积, $\rho = \rho(\xi, \eta, \xi)$ 为物体的密度及

$$r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\xi - z)^2}$$

称为物体在点 P(x,y,z) 的牛顿位,

质量为m的质点被物体吸引的力在坐标轴Ox,Oy,Oz上的射影X,Y,Z等于

$$X - km \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = km \iint_{V} \rho \frac{\xi - x}{r^{3}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

$$Y = km \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = km \iint_{V} \rho \frac{\eta - y}{r^{3}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

$$Z = km \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = km \iint_{V} \rho \frac{\zeta - z}{r^{3}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta.$$

其中 k 为引力定律常数.

4131. 设物体在点 M(x,y,z) 的密度由公式 $\rho = x + y + z$ 所 给出,求占有单位体积 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1$ 之物体的质量.

解 质量以M表示,则按题设有

$$M = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x + y + z) dz = \frac{3}{2}.$$

4132. 若物体的密度按规律 $\rho = \rho_0 e^{-\lambda \sqrt{x^2 + v^2 + z^2}}$ (其中 $\rho_0 > 0$ 及 k > 0 为常数) 而变更,求占有无限域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \ge 1$ 的物体的质量.

解 若令 $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi, z = r\sin\psi, 则$ 质量为

$$M = \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2+z^2\geqslant 1}
ho_0 e^{-k\sqrt{y^2+y^2+r^2}} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_1^{+\infty} r^2 \rho_0 e^{-kr} \cos\psi dr$$

$$= 4\pi \rho_0 \int_1^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-kr} dr$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi\rho_{0}}{k} \int_{1}^{+\infty} r^{2}e^{-kr}$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi\rho_{0}}{k} r^{2}de^{-rr} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$+ \frac{4\pi\rho_{0}}{k} \int_{1}^{+\infty} 2re^{-kr}dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho_{0}}{k} e^{-k} - \frac{8\pi\rho_{0}}{k^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} rde^{-kr}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho_{0}}{k} e^{-k} - \frac{8\pi\rho_{0}}{k^{2}} \gamma e^{-kr} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$+ \frac{8\pi\rho_{0}}{k^{2}} \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-kr}dr$$

$$= 4\pi\rho_{0}e^{-k} \Big(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{2}{k^{2}} + \frac{2}{k^{2}} \Big).$$

求由下列曲面所界的均匀物体的重心坐标:

4133.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}, z = c.$$

解 若令 $x = arcos\varphi, y = brsin\varphi, z = z$,则质量为

$$M = ab \int_{c}^{c} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r dr = \frac{\pi abc}{3}.$$

设重心坐标为 x_0, y_0, z_0 , 由对称性知 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$,

而

$$z_0 = rac{ab}{M} \int_0^z z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r dr$$

$$= rac{3}{\pi abc} \cdot rac{\pi abc^2}{4} = rac{3c}{4}.$$

于是,重心为点 $\left(0,0,\frac{3c}{4}\right)$.

4134.
$$z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = a, x = 0, y = 0.z = 0.$$

解 物体的质量为

$$M = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{6}a^4.$$

重心的横坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{r^2 + y^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{6}{a^4} \cdot \frac{a^5}{15} = \frac{2a}{5}.$$

同理可求得 $y_0 = \frac{2a}{5}$,而

$$z_0 = rac{1}{M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} z dz$$

$$= rac{1}{M} \int_0^a \left(rac{a^5}{10} - rac{1}{2} a^4 x + rac{4}{3} a^3 x^2 - 2a^2 x^3 + 2a x^4 - rac{14}{15} x^5
ight) dx$$

$$= rac{6}{a^4} \cdot rac{7}{180} a^6 = rac{7}{30} a^2.$$

于是,重心的坐标为 $x_0 = y_0 = \frac{2}{5}a$, $z_0 = \frac{7}{30}a^2$.

4135.
$$x^2 = 2px$$
, $y^2 = 2px$, $x = \frac{p}{2}$, $z = 0$.

解 物体的质量为

$$M = \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2px}} dy \int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2}}{2p}} dz$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{p}} \int_{0}^{\frac{p}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{p^{3}}{28}.$$

重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} x dx \int_{-\sqrt{2px}}^{\sqrt{2px}} dy \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2p}} dz$$
$$= \frac{p^4}{72} \cdot \frac{28}{p^3} = \frac{7}{18}p.$$

$$y_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{\frac{P}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2PT}}^{\sqrt{2PT}} y dy \int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2}}{2p}} dz = 0.$$

$$z_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{\frac{P}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2PT}}^{\sqrt{2PT}} dy \int_{0}^{\frac{x^{2}}{2p}} z dz$$

$$= \frac{p^{4}}{704} \cdot \frac{28}{p^{3}} = \frac{7}{176} p.$$

4136.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0.$$

解 若令

 $x = arcos q cos \psi, y = br sin q cos \psi, z = cr sin \psi,$

则质量为

$$M = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 ahc r^2 \cos\psi dr$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi abc.$$

于是,

$$x_0 = rac{1}{M} \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} darphi \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} darphi \int_0^1 abcr^2 cos arphi$$
 $ullet ar cos arphi cos arphi dr$
 $= rac{1}{M} \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} cos arphi darphi \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} cos^2 arphi darphi \int_0^1 a^2 bcr^3 dr$
 $= rac{1}{16} \pi a^2 bc \cdot rac{6}{\pi abc} = rac{3}{8} a.$

利用对称性知重心的坐标为 $x_0 = \frac{3}{8}a, y_0 = \frac{3}{8}b, z_0 = \frac{3}{8}c.$

4137.
$$x^2 + z^2 = a^2, y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z > 0).$$

解 物体的质量为

$$M = \int_{0}^{a} dz \int_{\sqrt{a^{2}-z^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-z^{2}}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-z^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-z^{2}}} dx$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{a} (a^{2}-z^{2}) dz = \frac{8a^{3}}{3}.$$

于是,

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^x dz \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} x dx = 0.$$

同理可得 $y_c = 0$,而

$$z_0 = rac{1}{M} \int_0^r z dz \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dx = a^4 \cdot rac{3}{8a^3} = rac{3}{8}a.$$

于是,重心的坐标为 $x_0 = y_0 = 0, z_0 = \frac{3}{8}a$.

4138.
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z, x + y = z$$
.

解 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$, x + y = z 所围成的立体在平面 z = 0 上的投影为圆 $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 2$.

若引用代换

$$x = 1 + r\cos\theta, y = 1 + r\sin\theta,$$

则质量为

$$M = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1 + r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \frac{r^2}{2}}^{2+r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \frac{r^2}{2}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{2}) r dr = \pi.$$

于是,

$$x_0 = rac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d heta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \ \int_{1+r(\cos heta - \sin heta) + rac{r^2}{2}}^{2+r(\cos heta + \sin heta) + rac{r^2}{2}} (1+r \cos heta) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \left(\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 (1 - \frac{r^2}{2}) dr \right)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{M} = 1.$$

同理可得 $y_0 = 1$,而

$$z_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1-r(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)+\frac{r^{2}}{2}}^{2+r(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)+\frac{r^{2}}{2}} z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (3 + (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)(2r - r^{3}))$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} r^{4} - r^{2} r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{10\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

于是,重心坐标为 $x_0 = y_0 = 1, z_0 = \frac{5}{3}$.

4139.
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xyz}{abc}(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$$

解 作代换: $x = ar\cos\varphi\cos\phi, y = br\sin\varphi\cos\phi,$

 $z = cr \sin \phi$,则物体的质量为

$$\begin{split} M &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\cos\varphi \sin\varphi \cos^2\varphi \sin\varphi} abcr^2 \cos\psi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{3} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\varphi \sin^3\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7\psi \sin^3\psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(2,2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(4,2) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} abc \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(4)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(6)} \\ &= \frac{abc}{1440}. \end{split}$$

于是,

$$x_{0} = \frac{1}{M}a^{2}bc\int_{0}^{\frac{7}{2}}d\varphi\int_{0}^{\frac{7}{2}}d\psi$$

$$\int_{c}^{\cos \varphi \operatorname{magne}^{2}\varphi \operatorname{man}\varphi} r^{3}\cos^{2}\varphi \cos\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}bc}{4M}\int_{0}^{\frac{7}{2}}\cos^{5}\varphi \sin^{4}\varphi d\varphi\int_{c}^{\frac{7}{2}}\cos^{1}\varphi \sin^{4}\varphi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}bc}{4M} \cdot \frac{1}{4}B\left(3,\frac{5}{2}\right)B\left(\frac{11}{2},\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}bc}{4M} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(8)}$$

$$= \frac{18a^{4}bc\pi}{16 \cdot 16 \cdot 7!} \cdot \frac{1440}{abc} = \frac{9\pi}{448}a.$$

$$\text{由对称性知, 重心坐标为} x_{0} = \frac{9\pi}{448}a,$$

$$y_{0} = \frac{9\pi}{448}b, \quad z_{0} = \frac{9\pi}{448}c.$$
4140. $z = x^{2} + y^{2}, \quad z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2}), \quad x + y = \pm 1,$

$$x - y = \pm 1.$$

$$\text{解 作代换}: x - y = u, \quad x + y = v, \text{则有}$$

$$x = \frac{u + v^{2}}{2}, \quad y - \frac{v - u}{2},$$

$$z = \frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{4} \text{ By } z = \frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2},$$

$$\text{且} |I| = \frac{1}{2} \text{ By } V \text{ By }, \quad -1 \leq u \leq 1, \quad -1 \leq v \leq 1,$$

$$\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{4} \leq z \leq \frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2} \cdot \text{ FL},$$

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{\frac{v^{2} + v^{2}}{2}}^{\frac{v^{2} + v^{2}}{2}} dz = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$x_{0} = \frac{1}{4M} \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{4}}^{\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{4}} (u + v) dx = 0,$$

$$y_{0} = \frac{1}{4M} \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{4}}^{\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2}} (v - u) dx = 0,$$

$$z_{0} = \frac{1}{2M} \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{\frac{v^{2} + v^{2}}{4}}^{\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2}} z dz$$

$$- \frac{3}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} (u^{4} + 2u^{2}v^{2} + v^{4}) dv$$

$$= \frac{3}{64M} \int_{-1}^{1} \left(2u^{4} + \frac{4u^{2}}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{7}{20},$$

即重心坐标为 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$, $z_0 = \frac{7}{20}$.

4141.
$$\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^n}{c^n} = 1$$
, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$
 $(n > 0, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$.

解 作代换:

 $x = ar\cos^{\frac{2}{\pi}}\varphi\cos^{\frac{2}{\pi}}\psi, \quad y = br\sin^{\frac{2}{\pi}}\varphi\cos^{\frac{2}{\pi}}\psi,$ $z = cr\sin^{\frac{2}{\pi}}\psi,$

则有 $|I|=rac{4}{n^2}abcr^2\sin^{rac{2}{n}-1}g\cos^{rac{2}{n}-1}g\cos^{rac{4}{n}-1}\phi\cdot\sin^{rac{2}{n}-1}\phi$. 于是,

$$M = \frac{4}{n^2} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi$$

$$\cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2} abc \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{2}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$=rac{abc}{3n^2} \cdot rac{\Gamma^3\left(rac{1}{n}
ight)}{\Gamma\left(rac{3}{n}
ight)}.$$

重心坐标为

$$x_{0} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{4}{n^{2}} a^{2} h c \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi$$

$$\cdot \int_{0}^{1} r \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi r^{2} \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi$$

$$\cdot \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^{2} b c}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{6}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^{2} b c}{n^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{3}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^{2} b c}{4 n^{2}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma \left(\frac{4}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3n^{2}}{abc} \cdot \frac{\Gamma \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma^{3} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{a^{2} b c}{4 n^{2}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma^{2} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma \left(\frac{4}{n}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)}a,$$

同理可求得

$$y_0 = rac{3}{4} \cdot rac{\Gamma\left(rac{2}{n}
ight)\Gamma\left(rac{3}{n}
ight)}{\Gamma\left(rac{1}{n}
ight)\Gamma\left(rac{4}{n}
ight)}b$$
,
 $z_0 = rac{3}{4} \cdot rac{\Gamma\left(rac{2}{n}
ight)\Gamma\left(rac{3}{n}
ight)}{\Gamma\left(rac{1}{n}
ight)\Gamma\left(rac{4}{n}
ight)}c$.

4142. 求形状为立方体:

$$0 \le x \le 1$$
, $0 \le y \le 1$, $0 \le z \le 1$

的物体的重心坐标,设此物体在点(x,y,z)的密度等于 $\rho = x^{\frac{2q-1}{1-q}}y^{\frac{2q-1}{1-q}}z^{\frac{2q-1}{1-q}},$

其中
$$0 < \alpha < 1$$
, $0 < \beta < 1$, $0 < \gamma < 1$.

解 物体的质量为

$$M = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{2\alpha - 1}{1 - \alpha}} dx \int_0^1 y^{\frac{2\beta - 1}{\beta}} dy \int_0^1 z^{\frac{2\gamma - 1}{1 - \gamma}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} x^{\frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{1 - \beta}{\beta} y^{\frac{\beta}{1 - \beta}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$\cdot \frac{1 - \gamma}{\gamma} z^{\frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta)(1 - \gamma)}{\alpha\beta\gamma}.$$

于是,重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{2\sigma-1}{1-\sigma}+1} dx \int_0^1 y^{\frac{2\beta-1}{1-\beta}} dy$$

$$\cdot \int_0^1 z^{\frac{2\gamma-1}{1-\gamma}} dz$$

$$\approx \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}$$

$$\cdot (1-\alpha)\frac{(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}{\beta\gamma} = \alpha,$$

同理可求得 $y_0 = \beta$, $z_0 = \gamma$.

求由下列曲面(参变量是正的) 所界均匀物体对于坐标 平面的转动惯量:

4143.
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$
, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$.

$$I_{xy} = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b\left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)} dy \int_0^{c\left(1+\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}\right)} z^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{c^3}{3} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b\left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)} \left(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}\right)^3 dy$$

$$= -\frac{bc^3}{12} \int_0^a \left(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}\right)^4 \Big|_0^{b\left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)} dx$$

$$= \frac{bc^3}{12} \int_0^a \left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{abc^3}{60}.$$

利用对称性可得

$$I_{yz} = \frac{a^3bc}{60}, \quad I_{zz} = \frac{ab^3c}{60}.$$

4144.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

解 若令 $x = arcos \varphi cos \psi$, $y = br sin \varphi cos \psi$,

 $z = cr \sin \phi$,则有

$$egin{align} I_{xy} &= abc^3\!\int_0^{2\pi}\!darphi\!\int_{-rac{\pi}{2}}^{rac{\pi}{2}}\!d\psi\!\!\int_0^1\!\!r^4\!\!\cos\!\psi\!\sin^2\!\psi\!dr\ &= rac{abc^3}{5}\!\int_0^{2\pi}\!\!darphi\!\int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}}\!\!\cos\!\psi\!\sin^2\!\psi\!d\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{abc^3}{15} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \sin^3 \psi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{4}{15}\pi abc^3.$$

利用对称性可得

$$I_{yz} = rac{4}{15}\pi a^3 bc$$
 , $I_{zz} = rac{4}{15}\pi a b^3 c$.

4145. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$, z = c.

解 若令 $x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi,$ 则有

$$I_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abr dr \int_{cr}^c z^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \pi abc^3,$$

$$egin{align} I_{yz} &= \int_0^{2\pi} darphi \int_0^1 abr dr \int_{cr}^c (ar ext{cos}arphi)^2 dz & = \ &= a^3 bc \int_0^{2\pi} ext{cos}^2 arphi darphi \int_0^1 (1-r) r^3 dr \ &= rac{1}{20} \pi a^3 bc \,. \end{aligned}$$

利用对称性可得

$$I_{xx} = \frac{1}{20}\pi a b^3 c.$$

4146.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a}$.

解 若令 $x = ar\cos\varphi$, $y = br\sin\varphi$,则得域 V 为 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \cos\varphi,$ $-c \sqrt{1-r^2} \leqslant z \leqslant c \sqrt{1-r^2}.$

于是,

$$I_{xy} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cos\varphi} abr dr \int_{-c}^{c} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} z^{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}abc^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cos\varphi} (1-r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}abc^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-(\sin^{2}\varphi)^{\frac{5}{2}}) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}abc^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^{5}\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}abc^{3} (\varphi + \cos\varphi - \frac{2}{3}\cos^{3}\varphi)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{5}\cos^{5}\varphi) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2abc^{3}}{225} (15\pi - 16).$$

$$I_{yz} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cos\varphi} abr dr \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{c} (ar\cos\varphi)^{2} dz$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi \int_{\varphi}^{\cos\varphi} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} r^{3} dr$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi \int_{\varphi}^{\pi} |\sin t| \sin t \cos^{3}t dt$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\varphi \left\{ \int_{\varphi}^{0} |\sin t| \sin t \cos^{3}t dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin t| \sin t \cos^{3}t dt \right\} d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{2}{15} + \int_{\varphi}^{0} |\sin t| \sin t \cos^{3}t dt \right\} \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \left(-\int_{\varphi}^{0} \sin^{2}t \cos^{3}t dt \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi \right\}$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\int_{\varphi}^{0} \sin^{2}t \cos^{2}t dt \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\int_{\varphi}^{0} \sin^{2}t \cos^{2}t dt \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}\varphi - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3}\varphi \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi \right\}$$

$$- \frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}\varphi \left(\cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi - \frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}\varphi \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}\varphi - \frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}\varphi \right) \cos^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^{3}bc \left(\frac{\pi}{15} - \frac{92}{1575} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2a^{3}bc}{1575} (105\pi - 92),$$

$$I_{xx} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{c}^{\cos\varphi} abr dr \int_{-c}^{c} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} (br \sin\varphi)^{2} dz$$

$$= 2ab^{3}c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\cos\varphi} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} r^{3} \sin^{2}\varphi dr$$

$$= 2ab^{3}c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi \int_{\varphi}^{\pi} |\sin t|$$

$$\cdot \sin t \cos^{3}t dt$$

$$= 2ab^{3}c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{2}{15} + \int_{0}^{\varphi} |\sin t| \cdot \sin t \cos^{3}t \cdot dt \right\} \sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2ab^{3}c \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_{0}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}\varphi \right|$$

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}\varphi\right)\sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi \\ &+\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{5}\sin^{5}\varphi-\frac{1}{3}\sin^{3}\varphi\right)\sin^{2}\varphi d\varphi \\ &=2ab^{3}c\left(\frac{\pi}{15}-\frac{272}{1575}\right) \\ &=\frac{2ab^{3}c}{1575}(105\pi-272). \end{split}$$

4147.
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2 \frac{z}{c}$$
, $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$.

解 两曲面在 Oxy 平面上的投影为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^i}{b^2} - 2\frac{x}{a}$

$$2\frac{y}{b} = 0. \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x}{a} - 1\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{y}{b} - 1\right)^{2} = 2. \text{ if } \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = 1 + r\cos\varphi, \quad \frac{y}{b} = 1 + r\sin\varphi,$$

则得域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, \quad 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{2},$$

$$c \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)\right)$$

$$\leqslant z \leqslant c(2 + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)).$$

于是,

$$\begin{split} I_{xy} &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} abr dr \\ &= \int_{r(1+\frac{r^2}{2}+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi))}^{r(2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi))} z^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} abc^3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r(8+12r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)) \\ &+ 6r^2(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)^2 - \left(1+\frac{r^2}{2}\right)^3 \end{split}$$

$$-3\left(1+\frac{r^2}{2}\right)^2 r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)$$

$$-3\left(1+\frac{r^2}{2}\right)r^2(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{7}{2}\pi abc^3.$$

$$I_{yz} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} a^3br(1+r\cos\varphi)^2 dr$$

$$\int_{c(1+\frac{r^2}{2}+r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi))}^{c(2+r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi))} dz$$

$$= a^3bc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r(1+2r\cos\varphi + r^2\cos^2\varphi) \left(1-\frac{r^2}{2}\right) dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3bc.$$

利用对称性得 $I_{zz} = \frac{4}{3}\pi ab^3\epsilon$.

求由下列曲面所界均匀物体对于 Oz 轴的转动惯量:

4148.
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $x + y = \pm 1$, $x - y = \pm 1$. $z = 0$.

解 曲面所界的均匀物体对于 Oz 轴的转动惯量记以 I_z ,则

$$I_z = I_{zz} + I_{zy}.$$
 若令 $x + y = u, x - y = v,$ 则有 $x = \frac{u + v}{2}, \quad y = \frac{u - v}{2}, \quad z = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2},$ 且 $|I| = \frac{1}{2}.$ 于是、 $I_z = \int_{-1}^1 du \Big[dv \Big[\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \Big] \Big\{ \Big(\frac{u - v}{2} \Big)^2 \Big\}$

$$+ \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)^{2} dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} du \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(u^{2}+v^{2})^{2}}{8} dv = \frac{14}{45}.$$

4149. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$, $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (z > 0)$.

解 若令 $x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, 则有$

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi$$
, $0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1$, $r \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{2-r^2}$.

于是,

$$I_{z} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r}^{\sqrt{2-r^{2}}} r^{2} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} (r^{3} \sqrt{2-r^{2}} - r^{4}) dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{8}{15} \frac{\sqrt{2-7}}{15} - \frac{1}{5} \right) d\varphi^{*} dz$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{15} (4 \sqrt{2-5}).$$

*)作代换 $r = \sqrt{2} \sin t$.

4150. 设球在动点 P(x,y,z) 的密度与该点至球心距离成比例,求质量为 M 的非均匀球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 对于其直径的转动惯量.

解 不失一般性,取 Oz 轴在球内的一段作为直径. 若令

 $x=r{\cos q{\cos \phi}}, \quad y=r{\sin q{\cos \phi}}, \quad z=r{\sin \phi},$ 则质量为

$$M = \int_{c}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{+\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \cos\psi \cdot kr dr = k\pi R^{4}$$

由此得 $k = \frac{M}{\pi R^2}$. 从而密度 $\rho = \frac{Mr}{\pi R^4}$. 于是,所求的转动

惯量为

$$I_{\star} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \cos^{2}\psi \cdot \frac{Mr^{3}}{\pi R^{4}} \cos\psi dr$$
$$= \frac{2M}{R^{4}} \left[\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\psi d\psi \right] \left(\int_{0}^{R} r^{5} dr \right) = \frac{4MR^{2}}{9}.$$

4151. 证明等式

$$I_t = I_{t_0} + Md^2.$$

其中 I₁ 为物体 对于某轴 l f₁。 为为并通对于过物的 进行中域的的 量,d 为轴

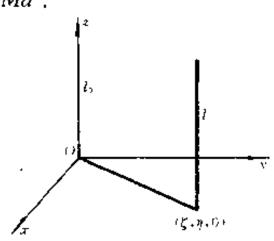


图 8.59

与轴之间的距离及 M 为物体的质量.

证 以重心为坐标原点O,z轴与 l_0 重合,l与Oxy平面的交点为 $(\zeta,\eta,0)$,如图 8.59 所示,则

$$I_{t} = \iint_{V} \{(x - \zeta)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}\} \rho dv$$

$$= \iint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho dv + (\zeta^{2} + \eta^{2})$$

$$\cdot \iint_{V} \rho dv - 2\zeta \iint_{V} x \rho dv - 2\eta \iint_{V} y \rho dv \qquad (1)$$

由于重心在原点,故 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$,即

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iint_V x \rho dv = 0$$

及

$$y_0=rac{1}{M}{\displaystyle \iint\limits_V} y
ho dv=0,$$
并且 $M={\displaystyle \iint\limits_V}
ho dv, d^2=\zeta^2+\eta^2,$ 代入 (1) 式,最后得 $I_t=I_{t_0}+Md^2.$

4152. 证明:体积为V 的物体对于过其重心 O(0,0,0) 并与坐标轴成角 α,β,Y 的轴I 的转动惯量等于

$$I_{t} = I_{x}\cos 2\alpha + I_{y}\cos 2\beta$$

$$+ I_{z}\cos^{2}\gamma - 2K_{xy}\cos \alpha\cos \beta$$

$$- 2K_{xz}\cos \beta\cos \gamma - 2K_{xz}\cos \alpha\cos \gamma.$$

其中 I_x , I_y , I_z 为物体对于坐标轴的转动惯量及

$$K_{xy} = \iint_{V} \rho xy dx dy dz,$$
 $K_{xz} = \iint_{V} \rho xz dx dy dz,$
 $K_{yz} = \iint_{V} \rho yz dx dy dz$

为离心距.

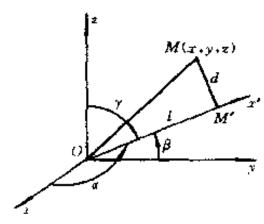


图 8,60

证 如图 8.60 所示. 距离

$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{OM} \times \overrightarrow{OM'}|}{|\overrightarrow{OM}|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ r \cos \beta & r \cos \gamma \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} z & x \\ r \cos \gamma & r \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} x & \gamma \\ r \cos \alpha & r \cos \beta \end{vmatrix}^2}$$

$$\sharp + r = |\overrightarrow{OM}| \cdot + \frac{1}{r} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \cdot \text{integration}$$

$$d^2 = (x^2 + y^2)\cos^2 \gamma + (y^2 + z^2)\cos^2 \alpha + (z^2 + x^2)\cos^2 \beta - 2xy\cos \alpha\cos \beta - 2yx\cos \beta\cos \gamma - 2xz\cos \alpha\cos \gamma.$$

$$\exists E,$$

$$I_1 = \iint \rho d^2 \cdot dx dy dz$$

$$= \cos^2 \gamma \iint \rho \cdot (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$$

$$+ \cos^2 \alpha \iint \rho \cdot (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$+ \cos^2 \beta \iint \rho \cdot (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$- 2\cos \alpha\cos \beta \iint \rho xy dx dy dz$$

$$- 2\cos \beta \cos \gamma \iint \rho yz dx dy dz$$

$$- 2\cos \beta \cos \gamma \iint \rho xz dx dy dz$$

$$= I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \beta + I_z \cos^2 \gamma - 2K_{xy} \cos \alpha\cos \beta - 2K_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma$$

- $2K_{zz}\cos\gamma\cos\alpha$.

证毕.

4153. 求密度为 ρ_0 的均匀圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$, $z = \pm h$ 对于直线 x = y = z 的转动惯量.

直线x = y = z通过圆柱的重心O(0,0,0)且具有 解 方向余弦 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. 若取极坐标,则 有

$$I_{z} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0}(r^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi + z^{2}) dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi a^{2}h + \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{2}h^{3}\right)\rho_{0},$$
 $I_{z} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0}(r^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + z^{2}) dz$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi a^{4}h + \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{2}h^{3}\right)\rho_{0},$$
 $I_{z} = \int_{0}^{2r} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0}r^{2}dz = \pi h a^{4}\rho_{0},$
 $K_{zy} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{o}r^{2}\cos\varphi\sin\varphi dz = 0,$
 $K_{yz} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0}r\sin\varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$
 $K_{zz} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0} \cdot r\cos\varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$
 $K_{zz} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0} \cdot r\cos\varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$
 $K_{zz} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0} \cdot r\cos\varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$
 $K_{zz} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} r dr \int_{-h}^{h} \rho_{0} \cdot r\cos\varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$

干是,根据 4152 题结果即得

$$I_{t} = I_{x}\cos^{2}\alpha + I_{y}\cos^{2}\beta + I_{z}\cos^{2}\gamma$$
$$- 2k_{xy}\cos\alpha\cos\beta - 2K_{yz}\cos\beta\cos\gamma$$
$$- 2K_{zz}\cos\alpha\cos\gamma$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 + \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 + \pi a^4 h \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho_0 a^2 h \left(a^2 + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \right)$$

$$=\frac{M}{3}\left(a^2+\frac{2}{3}h^2\right),$$

其中 $M = 2\pi \rho_0 a^2 h$ 为圆柱的质量.

4154. 求密度为 ρ₀,由曲面

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$$

所界的均匀物体对于坐标原点的转动惯量.

解 若令 $x = r\cos\phi\cos\phi$, $y = r\sin\phi\cos\phi$, $z = r\sin\phi$, 则对坐标原点的转动惯量为

$$egin{align} I_0 &= \int_0^{2\pi} darphi \int_{-rac{\pi}{2}}^{rac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{ ext{decos}\phi}
ho_0 \cdot r^2 \cdot r^2 ext{cos}\psi dr \ &= rac{4\pi
ho_0 a^5}{5} \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5\psi d\psi \ &= rac{4\pi
ho_0 a^5}{5} \cdot rac{5\pi^{*}}{32} = rac{\pi^2 a^5
ho_0}{8}. \end{split}$$

*)利用 2282 题的结果.

4155. 求密度为 ρ_0 的均匀球体 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2 \leq R^2$ 在点(x,y,z) 的牛顿位.

解 由对称性显然可知,所求的牛顿位与 ξ . η , ξ 轴取的方向无关. 今取 $O\xi$ 轴通过点 P(x,y,z),即得牛顿位

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{\xi^{2}+y^{2}+\zeta^{2} \leq R^{2}}^{\rho_{0}} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{\sqrt{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+(\zeta-r)^{2}}}$$

$$= \rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} d\zeta \int_{\xi^{2}+r^{2} \leq R^{2}-\zeta^{2}}^{\infty} \frac{d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+(\zeta-r)^{2}}},$$
其中 $r = \sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}.$
积分之,得
$$u(x,y,z)$$

$$= 2\pi \rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} (\sqrt{R^{2}-2r\zeta+r^{2}}-|\zeta-r|)d\zeta.$$

四于

$$\int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - 2r\zeta + r^{2}} d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} r [(R + r)^{3} - |R - r|^{3}]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} R^{3} \frac{1}{r} + 2rR, & (r > R); \\ \frac{2}{3} r^{2} - R^{2}, & (r \leqslant R), \end{cases}$$

及

$$\int_{-R}^{R} |\zeta - r| d\zeta = \begin{cases} 2Rr & (r > R), \\ r^2 + R^2 & (r \leqslant R). \end{cases}$$

因而,最后得

$$u(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} rac{4}{3r}\pi R^3
ho_0 & (r > R), \\ 2\pi
ho_0 \cdot \left(R^2 - rac{1}{3}r^2\right) & (r \leqslant R). \end{cases}$$

由以上结果可以得到下面两个推论:

- 1. 在球外一点上的牛顿位,与将球的全部质量集中 在它的中心处时一样;
- 2. 如考察一个内半径为 R₁ 而外半径为 R₂ 的空心球,则它在位于其空隙处的一点(r < R) 上的牛顿位可表示成差

$$u(x,y,z) = u_{1}(x,y,z) - u_{1}(x,y,z)$$

$$= \left(R_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{3}r^{2}\right) 2\pi\rho_{0}$$

$$- \left(R_{1}^{2} - \frac{1}{3}r^{2}\right) 2\pi\rho_{0}$$

$$= 2\pi(R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2})\rho_{0}.$$

它与 r 无关, 故空心球体在其空隙范围内的位势保持 - 个常数值.

4156. 设密度 $\rho = f(R)$, 其中 f 为已知函数, 且 $R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}$, 求球完层 $R_1^2 \le \xi^2 - \eta^2 + \xi^2 \le R_2^2$ 在点 P(x,y,z) 的牛顿位.

解 取 $O\zeta$ 轴通过点 P(x,y,z), 即得牛顿位

$$u(x,y,z) = \iiint_{R_1^2 \le \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \le R_2^2} f(\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2})$$

$$\cdot \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\zeta - r)^2}},$$

其中 $r = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

若引入球坐标,即得

$$=\int_{0}^{2\pi}\!\!d\varphi\!\!\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\!\!d\psi\!\!\int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}}\!\!\rho^{z}f(\rho)\!\cos\!\psi$$

$$\cdot \frac{d
ho}{\sqrt{
ho^2 + r^2 - 2
ho r \sin \phi}}$$

$$=2\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} d\rho \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho^2 f(\rho) \cdot \frac{\cos\psi d\psi}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + r^2 - 2\rho r \sin\psi}}$$

$$=2\pi\!\!\int_{R_1}^{R_2}\!\!\rho^2f(\rho)$$

$$\cdot \left(-rac{1}{
ho r} \sqrt{
ho^2 + r^2 - 2
ho r \sin \psi}
ight) \Big|^{rac{\pi}{2}} d
ho$$

$$=2\pi\int_{R_1}^{R_2}\rho^2f(\rho)\left\{-\frac{1}{\rho r}(|\rho-r|-(\rho+r))\right\}d\rho$$

$$=\begin{cases} 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \rho f(\rho) d\rho, & \stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{=} \rho > r; \\ 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\rho^2}{r} f(\rho) d\rho, & \stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{=} \rho \leqslant r. \end{cases}$$

合并之,最后得

$$u(x,y,z) = 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} f(\rho) \min \left(\frac{\rho^2}{r}, \rho \right) d\rho.$$

4157. 求有固定密度 ρ_0 的圆柱 $\xi^2 - \eta^2 \le a^2, 0 \le \xi \le h$ 在点 P(0,0,z) 的牛顿位.

解 若引用柱坐标,即得

$$u(x,y,z) = \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^h d\zeta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{r^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \rho_0 \int_0^h \sqrt{r^2 + (\zeta - z)^2} \Big|_0^t d\zeta$$

$$= 2\pi \rho_0 \int_0^h (\sqrt{a^2 + (\zeta - z)^2} - |\zeta - z|) d\zeta$$

$$= 2\pi \rho_0 \Big[\frac{(\zeta - z)}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + (\zeta - z)^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} ln |(\zeta - z) + \sqrt{a^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}| - \frac{(\zeta - z)|\zeta - z|}{2} \Big]_0^h$$

$$= \pi \rho_0 \Big\{ (h - z) \sqrt{a^2 + (h - z)^2} + z \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} - ((h - z)|h - z| + z|z|) + a^2 ln \Big| \frac{h - z + \sqrt{a^2 + (h - z)^2}}{-z + \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} \Big| \right\}.$$

4158. 半径为 R 和质量为 M 的均匀球体 $\xi^{2} + \eta^{2} + \xi^{2} \leq R^{2}$ 以 怎样的力吸引质量为 m 的质点 P(0,0,a)?

引力在Ox 轴和Oy 轴上的射影为零,即X = Y =0,而在 Oz 轴上的射影为

$$Z = k\rho_{0}m \iint_{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+\xi^{2} \leq R^{2}} \frac{(\xi - a)d\xi d\eta d\xi}{(\xi^{2} + \eta^{2} + (\xi - a)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= km\rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} (\zeta - a)d\zeta$$

$$\iint_{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2} \leq R^{2}-\xi^{2}} \frac{d\xi d\eta}{(\xi^{2} + \eta^{2} + (\xi - a)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= km\rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} (\zeta - a)d\zeta$$

$$\int_{0}^{2R} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} \frac{rdr}{(r^{2} + (\xi - a)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= 2\pi km\rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} (\zeta - a) \left(\frac{1}{|\zeta - a|}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} - 2a\zeta + a^{2}}} d\zeta$$

$$= 2\pi km\rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} sgn(\zeta - a)d\zeta$$

$$- 2\pi km\rho_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{(\zeta - a)d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^{2} - 2a\zeta + a^{2}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \rho_{0} = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^{3}}.$$

其中 $\rho_0 = \frac{3M}{4\pi p_3}$.

分别求上述两个积分:

当
$$a \geqslant R$$
时,

$$\int_{-R}^{R} \operatorname{sgn}(\zeta - a) d\zeta = -\int_{-R}^{R} d\zeta = -2R,$$

$$\stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} a < R \text{ in },$$

$$\int_{-R}^{R} \operatorname{sgn}(\zeta - a) d\zeta = -\int_{-R}^{a} d\zeta + \int_{-R}^{R} d\zeta = -2a,$$

$$\int_{-R}^{R} \frac{(\zeta - a)d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\zeta + a^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\zeta - (R^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\zeta + a^2}} d\zeta$$

$$-a \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\zeta + a^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\zeta} d\zeta$$

$$+ \left(\frac{R^2 + a^2}{2a} - a\right) \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\zeta}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\zeta} d\zeta$$

$$+ \frac{R^2 - a^2}{2a} \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\zeta}} d\zeta$$

当 a ≥ R 时,将上式右端分别积分,得结果:

$$\left(\frac{1}{4a^{2}}(R^{2} + a^{2} - 2a\zeta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{R^{2} - a^{2}}{2a}\left(-\frac{1}{2a}\right)\right)
\cdot 2 \sqrt{R^{2} + a^{2} - 2a\zeta} \Big|_{-R}^{R}
= \frac{1}{6a^{2}}[(a - R)^{3} - (a + R)^{3}]
- \frac{R^{2} - a^{2}}{2a^{2}}[(a - R) - (a + R)]
= \frac{2R^{3}}{3a^{2}} - 2R;$$

当a < R时,积分得结果:

$$\frac{1}{6a^{2}}((R-a)^{3}-(a+R)^{3})$$

$$-\frac{R^{2}-a^{2}}{2a^{2}}((R-a)-(R+a))$$

$$=--\frac{4a}{3}$$
.

于是,当 $a \ge R$ 时,则

$$Z = 2\pi k m \rho_0 \Big(-2R - \frac{2R^3}{3a^2} + 2R \Big)$$

= $-\frac{4}{3a^2} \pi k m \rho_0 R^3 = -\frac{kMm}{a^2};$

当a < R时,则

$$Z = 2\pi k m \rho_{\theta} \left(-2a + \frac{4a}{3} \right)$$

= $-\frac{4}{3}\pi a k m \rho_{\theta} = -\frac{kMm}{R^3} a$,

从以上结果可以得到两个推论:

- 1. 位于球外的一点 $(a \ge R)$ 因球体而受到的吸引力相当于将球体的全部质量 $M = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho_0$ 集中在它的中心处时受到的引力,引力的方向朝向球心;
- 2. 对于在球里面的一点(a < R)来说,吸引力与 R 无关,其大小与 R = a 时的情况一样,即在点 P 外面的球壳部分对 P 点的引力为零.
- 4159. 求密度为 ρ_0 的均匀圆柱 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 \le a^2$, $0 \le \zeta \le h$ 对具有单位质量的质点 P(0,0,z) 的吸引力.

解 由对称性知,引力在Ox轴和Oy轴上的射影为零,即 X = Y = 0. 若引用柱坐标,即得引力在Ox 轴上的射影为

$$Z = k \rho_0 \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 = a^2} d\xi d\eta \int_0^h \frac{(\zeta - z) d\zeta}{(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\zeta - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= k \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_0^h \frac{(\zeta - z) d\zeta}{(r^2 + (\zeta - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= 2\pi k \rho_0 \int_0^z r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + (h - z)^2}} \right) dr$$

$$= 2\pi k \rho_0 \left(\sqrt{a^2 + z^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + (h - z)^2} - |z| + |h - z| \right),$$

易知,

当 $0 \le z < \frac{h}{2}$ 时,z > 0,此时吸引力朝着向上的铅垂线;

当 $\frac{h}{2}$ < $z \le h$ 时, z < 0, 此时吸引力朝着向下的铅垂线;

当
$$Z=\frac{h}{2}$$
 时, $Z=0$,引力为零.

4160. 求密度为 ρ₀ 的均匀球锥体对于在其顶点为一单位质量的质点的吸引力,设球的半径为 R,而轴截面的扇形的角等于 2a.

解 由对称性知,引力在Ox轴和Oy轴上的射影为零,即 X = Y = 0. 若引用球坐标,即得引力在Oz 轴上的射影为

$$Z = \iint_{V} \frac{k\rho_{0}z}{\sqrt{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{3}}} dxdydz$$
$$= k\rho_{0} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-a}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi \sin\psi d\psi \int_{0}^{R} dr$$
$$= k\pi R\rho_{0} \sin^{2}a.$$

§ 9. 二重和三重广义积分

1° 无界限域的情形 若二维的域 Ω 是无界的及函数 f(r,y) 在域 Ω 上连续,则定义:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y)dxdy = \lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y)dxdy, \tag{1}$$

其中 Ω 。为域 Ω 中可求积的有界封闭子域的任意序列,这个叙列可以盖满域 Ω . 若在右端的极限存在且与序列 Ω 。的选择无关,则对应的积分称为收敛的:在相反的情形称为发散的.

同样定义出连续函数展布在无界的三维域上的三重广义积分.

 2° 不连续函数的情形 若函数 f(x,y) 在有界封闭域 Ω 内除了点 P(a,b) 而外处处是连续的,则定义:

$$\iint_{a} f(x,y)dxdy = \lim_{r \to +0} \iint_{a} f(x,y)dxdy, \tag{2}$$

其中U, 是点P的 ε 邻域, 当极限存在的情形, 所研究的积分称为收敛的, 在相反的情形称为发散的.

假定在点 P(a,b) 的邻近有等式

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{r^a},$$

其中函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 的绝对值是介于二正数 m 和 M 之间,且

$$r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$
,

则 1) 当 α < 2 时, 积分(2) 收敛; 2) 当 α ≥ 2 时, 积分(2) 发散.

若函数 f(x,y) 有不连续的线,同样可定义出广义积分(2).

不连续函数的广义积分定义易于引伸到三重积分的情形,

研究下列具有无界积分域的广义积分的收敛性

$$(0 < m \le |\varphi(x,y)| \le M)$$
:

4161.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dxdy.$$

$$\frac{m}{(x^2+y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(x^2+y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{M}{(x^2+y^2)^p},$$

再注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,即知积分

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2>1}\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p}dxdy$$

与积分 $\iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dxdy$ 同时收敛同时发散. 由

于
$$\frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^p}$$
是正的,故引用极坐标,得

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \mathbb{R}^{\frac{2}{2}} \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx dy$$

$$=\int_{0}^{r_{2n}}d\varphi\int_{1}^{++}\frac{r}{r^{2p}}dr=\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{p-1}, \stackrel{\text{#}}{\pi}>1;\\ +\infty, \stackrel{\text{#}}{\pi}p\leqslant 1.\end{cases}$$

由此可知,原积分 $\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dxdy \ \text{\sharp} \ p>1 \ \text{t}$

收敛,当 ρ ≤ 1 时发散.

4162.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dxdy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}.$$

解 由于被积函数是正的,并且关于 Ox 轴和 Oy 轴都 对称,故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{dxdy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)} = 4 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dxdy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}$$

$$= 4 \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{p}} \right) \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^{q}} \right).$$
由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{p} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^{p}} = 1$,故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{p}}$
当 $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p < 1$ 时发散, $p = 1$ 时显然也发散 $\left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x} = +\infty \right)$. 因此,
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{p}} = \begin{cases} \overline{q} \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} & \text{if } p > 1 \text{ if } 1 \text{ if$$

同理有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y'} = \begin{cases} \text{有限数,} & \exists q > 1 \text{ 时;} \\ +\infty, & \exists q \leqslant 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$
由此可知,
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dxdy}{(1+|x|')(1+|y|^q)} \text{ 仅当 } p > 1$$
且 $q > 1$ 时收敛,其它情形均发散.

4163.
$$\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy$$

解 仿 4161 题,可知积分 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}} dxdy$

与积分 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{dxdy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$ 同时收敛同时发散. 由于

被积函数是正的,故

$$\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{dxdy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}
= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}
= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p};$$

由于,当 $0 \le y \le 1$ 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+x^{2})^{p}} \leq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{p}}
\leq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})^{p}} (\stackrel{+}{\text{Ti}} p \geq 0),
\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+x^{2})^{p}} \geq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{p}}
\geq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})^{p}} (\stackrel{+}{\text{Ti}} p < 0),$$

故

$$2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+x^{2})^{p}} \leq \iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{dxdy}{(1+x^{2}+y^{2})^{p}}$$

$$\leq 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})^{p}} (p \geq 0),$$

若 p < 0,则有相反的不等式.

对于
$$a > 0$$
,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2p} \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^p} = 1,$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^p}$ 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛, $p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时发

散. 实际上,此积分当 $p=\frac{1}{2}$ 时也发散,因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = + \infty.$$

由此可知:积分 $\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{dxdy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$,从 而 积 分

$$\iint\limits_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} dxdy \, \stackrel{\text{if}}{=} \, p > \frac{1}{2} \, \text{时收敛.} \, \stackrel{\text{if}}{=} \, p \le \frac{1}{2}$$

时发散,

4164.
$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\geqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p + |y|^q} (p > 0, q > 0).$$

解 由对称性及被积函数的非负性,有

$$\iint\limits_{|x|+|y| \ge 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q} = 4 \iint\limits_{\substack{x^* : 0, y \ge 0 \\ x \in 1, y \ge 1}} \frac{dxdy}{x^p+y^q}$$

$$=4\iint_{\Omega_1}\frac{dxdy}{x^p+y^n}+4\iint_{\Omega_2}\frac{dxdy}{x^p+y^n},$$

其中 $\Omega_1 = \{(x,y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \ge 1, x' + y' \le 2\}$, $\Omega_2 = \{(x,y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \ge 1, x' + y' \ge 2\}$, 令 $\Omega_3 = \{(x,y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x' + y' \ge 2\}$, 易知, 当 $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x' + y' \ge 2$ 时必有 $x + y \ge 1$ (因若x + y < 1,则必有 $x \ge 0 \le x' < 1$,0 $x \ge 0$,0 $x \ge$

$$\iint\limits_{|x|+|y|\geqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q}$$

的敛散性取决于广义积分 $\iint\limits_{x_j} \frac{dxdy}{x^p+y^p}$ 的敛散性,在此

积分中作变量代换

$$x = r^{\frac{2}{p}} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta, y = r^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \theta,$$

则易知

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\theta)} = \frac{4}{pq} r^{\frac{2}{p} - \frac{2}{q} - 1} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \theta.$$

于是,注意到被积函数是非负的,得

$$\iint_{a_{\varepsilon}} \frac{dxdy}{x^{p} + y^{q}} = \frac{4}{pq} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1}\theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1}\theta d\theta$$

$$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q}-3} dr.$$

由 3856 题的结果知,右端第一个积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{\eta}-1}\theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1}\theta d\theta (p>0,q>0)$$

恒收敛,且其值为 $\frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{q},\frac{1}{p})$;而第二个积分

$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{3}{q} - 3} dr$$

当 $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 < -1$ (即 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} < i$) 时收敛,当 $\frac{2}{p}$

 $+\frac{2}{q}-3\geqslant -1($ 即 $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}\geqslant 1)$ 时发散.

综上所述,可知广义积分

$$\iint\limits_{|x|+|y|\geqslant 1}\frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q}$$

仅当 $\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{1}{q} < 1$ 时收敛.

4165.
$$\iint_{x+y, Y} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy.$$

解 设此积分收敛.以I表其值.先设p < 1.

$$\diamondsuit \quad \Omega_n = \{(x,y) | 1 \leqslant x - y \leqslant 2n\pi, \\ -2n\pi \leqslant x - y \leqslant 2n\pi \},$$

$$\Omega'_n = \{(x,y) | 1 \leqslant x + y \leqslant 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4},$$
$$-2n\pi \leqslant x - y \leqslant 2n\pi \},$$

$$\omega_n = \langle (x,y) | 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant x + y \leqslant 2n\pi,$$

$$-2n\pi \leqslant x-y \leqslant 2n\pi \},$$

其中 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,则显然有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{\underline{R}}\frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p}dxdy=I,$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{\partial_n}\frac{\sin x\sin y}{(x+y)^p}dxdy=I.$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{a_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\iint_{\Omega_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy - \iint_{\Omega_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy \right)$$

$$= I - I = 0. \tag{1}$$

由于 $\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y)]$,今在
(1) 式左端的积分中作变量代换 x + y = u, x - y = 0

$$v\left(\operatorname{pr} x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$
,并注意到 $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = -$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
,得

$$\iint_{\omega_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi} du \int_{-2n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\cos v - \cos u}{u^p} dv$$

$$= -n\pi \int_{2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi} \frac{\cos u}{u^p} du;$$

而

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\cos u}{4} du \geqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{du}{u^p}$$

$$\geqslant \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n\pi)^p}, \text{ if } p > 0 \text{ bt;} \\ \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}, \text{ if } p \leqslant 0 \text{ bt.} \end{cases}$$

由此可知(注意前面假定 ρ < 1)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{\omega_n}\frac{\sin x\sin y}{(x+y)^p}dxdy=-\infty,$$

此显然与(1) 式矛盾.

$$\omega'_{n} = \{ (x, y) | 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \le x + y \le 2n\pi, \\ -2\pi n^{[p]+2} \le x - y \le 2\pi n^{[p]+2} \},$$

仿上,应有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{\omega_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy = 0. \tag{2}$$

但另一方面,和上面一样,作代换x + y = u, x - y = v后,有

$$\iint_{\omega_n} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^{\rho}} dx dy$$

$$= -\pi n^{\lfloor \rho \rfloor - 2} \int_{2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi} \frac{\cos u}{u^{\rho}} du.$$

同样,由

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\cos u}{\frac{\pi}{4}} du \geqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n\pi)^p},$$

即得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint_{y_n}\frac{\sin x\sin y}{(x+y)^p}dxdy=-\infty,$$

此显然与(2) 式矛盾.

综上所述,可知:不论 / 为何值,积分

$$\iint\limits_{x+y\geq 1} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy$$

都发散.

4166. 证明:若连续函数 f(x,y) 不为负及 $S_n(n = 1,2,\cdots)$ 为 有界闭域的任一叙列,这个叙列可以盖满域 S_n 则

$$\iint_{S} f(x,y)dxdy = \lim_{x \to \infty} \iint_{S_{z}} f(x,y)dxdy,$$

这里左端与右端同时有意义或同时无意义.

证 取定一有界闭域的叙列 S',,它盖满 S 并且 S', \subset S', \subset … \subset S', \subset … \subset S. 由于 f(x,y) 在 S 上非负,故积分叙列 $\iint_S f(x,y) dxdy$ 是递增的,从而极限

$$I = \lim_{x \to \infty} \iint_{S} f(x, y) dx dy \tag{1}$$

存在(是有限数或是 + ∞). 我们要证

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy = I.$$
 (2)

先设I为有限数、任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,由(1)式知,存在N,使当 $n \ge N$ 时,恒有

$$I - \varepsilon < \iint_{S'} f(x, y) dx dy < I + \varepsilon.$$
 (3)

又存在 n_0 ,使当 $n \ge n_0$ 时, $S_n \supseteq S'_N$. 从而,根据 f(x,y)的非负性以及(3)式,得

$$\iint_{S_n} f(x,y) dxdy \geqslant \iint_{S_N} f(x,y) dxdy > I - \varepsilon.$$

另一方面,对每个固定的 $n \ge n_0$ 又必存在某个充分大的

$$k_n(\geqslant N)$$
 使 $S'_{k_n} \supset S_n$. 于是. 再由(3) 式得

$$\iint_{S_n} f(x,y) dx dy \leqslant \iint_{S_{k}} f(x,y) dx dy < I + \epsilon.$$

由此可知,当 n≥ n₀ 时,恒有

$$I - \epsilon < \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy < I + \epsilon,$$

放(2) 式成立,

次设 $I=+\infty$. 任给M>0,由(1)式知,存在 N_1 ,使

$$\iint\limits_{S_{N_1}} f(x,y) dx dy > M.$$

又存在 n_1 ,使当 $n \ge n_1$ 时,恒有 $S_n \supset S'_{N_1}$.从而此时

$$\iint\limits_{S_n} f(x,y)dxdy \geqslant \iint\limits_{S_{N_1}} f(x,y)dxdy > M,$$

故(2)式成立,证毕.

4167. 证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\iint\limits_{\substack{|x|\leqslant n\\|y|\leqslant n}}\sin(x^2+y^2)dxdy=\pi,$$

但

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{x^2 + \sqrt{2} \le 2n\pi} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0$$

(n 为自然数).

证 利用极坐标,我们有

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 2\pi n}\sin(x^2+y^2)dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2\pi n}} r \sin r^2 dr$$

$$= \pi (1 - \cos 2n\pi) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 2\pi n} \sin(x^2+y^2)dxdy=0.$$

但由对称性,有

$$\int_{|x| \le n}^{|x| \le n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0 \le x \le n}^{|x| \le n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0 \le y \le n}^{n} (\sin x^2 \cos y^2 + \cos x^2 \sin y^2) dx$$

$$= 4 \left(\int_{0}^{n} \cos y^2 dy \right) \left(\int_{0}^{n} \sin x^2 dx \right)$$

$$+ 4 \left(\int_{0}^{n} \cos x^2 dx \right) \left(\int_{0}^{n} \sin x^2 dy \right)$$

$$= 8 \left(\int_{0}^{n} \cos x^2 dx \right) \left(\int_{0}^{n} \sin x^2 dx \right).$$

根据 3830 题的结果,可知

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}},$$

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^n\sin x^2dx=\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^n\cos x^2dx=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

从而,得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{\substack{x^1\leq n\\y|\leqslant n}}^{\infty}\sin(x^2+y^2)dxdy$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi.$$

4168. 证明纵使累次积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy$$
及
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx$$
收敛,但积分

$$\iint\limits_{|x| \le 1, y \ge 1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy$$

发散.

证 先证两个累次积分收敛,我们有

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{2y} \cdot \frac{2ydy}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} - \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{2ydy}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2}}{2y(x^{2} + y^{2})} \Big|_{y=1}^{y=+\infty} - \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}dy}{2y^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})}$$

$$+ \frac{y}{2(x^{2} + y^{2})} \Big|_{y=1}^{y=+\infty} - \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{2(x^{2} + y^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{2(x^{2} + 1)} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{y^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) dy$$

$$- \frac{1}{2(x^{2} + 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} - 1}{2(x^{2} + 1)} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{x^{2} + 1},$$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} - 1} = -\frac{\pi}{4};$$

同理(利用已算得的结果)

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{y^{2} - x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{y^{2} + 1} \right) dy = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

故两个累次积分都收敛.

次证积分

$$\iint_{x \ge 1, y \ge 1} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy \tag{1}$$

发散. 为此只要证积分

$$\iint_{1 \ge 1 \le y \le r} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy \tag{2}$$

发散即可(因为如果积分(1)收敛,则绝对值积分

$$\iint_{x \ge 1, y \ge 1} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| dx dy \tag{3}$$

必收敛,从而在小一点的区域上的积分

$$\iint_{x \ge 1} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| dx dy$$

更收敛,由此可知,积分(2)收敛),由于,

$$I_{n} = \iint_{\substack{1 \le x \le n \\ 1 \le y \le x}} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{1}^{n} dx \int_{1}^{x} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy,$$

伤上,利用部分积分法,容易算得

$$\int_{1}^{r} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy$$

$$= -\frac{x^{2}}{2y(x^{2}+y^{2})}\Big|_{y=1}^{y=x} - \int_{1}^{x} \frac{x^{2}dy}{2y^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})} + \frac{y}{2(x^{2}+y^{2})}\Big|_{y=1}^{y=x} - \int_{1}^{x} \frac{dy}{2(x^{2}+y^{2})} = -\frac{1}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{1}{2x},$$

故

$$I_n = \int_1^n \left(-\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan + \frac{1}{2} \ln n \rightarrow + \infty (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \rightarrow \infty \stackrel{\text{in}}{=} n),$$

由此可知积分(2)发散.

注意,也可用反证法证明积分(1) 发散. 假定积分(1) 收敛. 于是积分(3) 收敛. 但恒有

$$\iint_{x\geqslant 1, y\geqslant 1} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| dx, \tag{4}$$

故(4) 式中两个累次积分都收敛. 又由前面已证不取绝对值的两个累次积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy$$

与

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx$$

都收敛,故知

$$\iint_{x \ge 1, y \ge 1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} dx \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dy = -\frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\iint_{x \ge 1, y \ge 1} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} dy \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

这是不可能的. 证毕.

计算下列积分:

4169.
$$\iint\limits_{\substack{xy \ge 1 \\ x \ne y}} \frac{dxdy}{x^{\mu}y^{\mu}}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$I = \iint\limits_{\substack{xy \geq 1 \\ x \geqslant 1}} \frac{dxdy}{x^p y^q} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^q}.$$

而当q > 1时,

$$\int_{\frac{1}{r}}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^q} = \frac{x^{q-1}}{q-1}.$$

(注意,当 $q \le 1$ 时,此积分发散,从而 $I = + \infty$);又当p > q 时,

$$I = \frac{1}{q-1} \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{q-p-1} dx = \frac{1}{(p-q)(q-1)}.$$

(注意,当 $p \leq q$ 时,此积分发散, $I = + \infty$).

综上所述,可知:当p > q > 1时,

$$\iint\limits_{\substack{xy\geqslant 1\\x\geqslant 1}}\frac{dxdy}{x^py^q}=\frac{1}{(p-q)(q-1)}.$$

4170.
$$\iint\limits_{\substack{x+y\geqslant 1\\0\leqslant x\leqslant 1}}\frac{dxdy}{(x+y)^{p}}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$I = \iint_{\substack{x+y \ge 1 \\ 0 \le x \le 1}} \frac{dxdy}{(x+y)^{p}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{1-x}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{(x+y)^{p}}.$$

$$\stackrel{+ \infty}{=} \frac{1}{p-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+y)^{p-1}} \Big|_{y=1-x}^{y=+\infty} = \frac{1}{p-1}.$$
(注意, 当 $p \le 1$ 时,积分发散, $I = +\infty$), 故
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{p-1} = \frac{1}{p-1} \quad (\stackrel{\text{u}}{=} p > 1$$
 时).
4171.
$$\iint_{p^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}}.$$

解 采用极坐标,由于被积函数非负,故有

$$\int_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr
= 2\pi (-\sqrt{1-r^2}) \Big|_{r=0}^{r-1} = 2\pi.$$

4172. $\iint_{x^2+y^2\geqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{(x^2+y^2)^p}.$

解 采用极坐标. 由于被积函数非负,故有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \ge 1} \frac{dxdy}{(x^2+y^2)^p} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{p-1}, \, \text{\lefta} \, p > 1 \, \text{\text{B}}; \\ -\infty, \, \text{\lefta} \, p \leqslant 1 \, \text{\text{B}}. \end{cases}$$

4173.
$$\iint_{x > x^2 + 1} \frac{dx dy}{x^4 + y^2}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$I = \iint_{y \geqslant x^2 + 1} \frac{dy}{x^4 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2 + 1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^4 + y^2}$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2 + 1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx dy}{x^4 + y^2}.$$

由于

$$\int_{x^2+1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x^2} \Big|_{y=x^2+1}^{y=+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \Big(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \Big(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \Big) \Big),$$

故

$$I = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty}$$

$$+ 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3}}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\sharp \oplus \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{2}{x^3}}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-\frac{x}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) = 0.$$
下面计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \to 5$ 简单计,记
$$a = \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1}, b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{则}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 - (\sqrt{2} - 1)x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + b)^2 - (ax)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 - ax + b)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2ab} \left(\frac{x + a}{x^2 + ax + b} - \frac{x - a}{x^2 - ax + b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4ab} \left(\frac{2x + a}{x^2 + ax + b} + \frac{a}{x^2 + ax + b} - \frac{2x - a}{x^2 - ax + b} \right).$$

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{4} + x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4ab} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2x + a}{x^{2} + ax + b} - \frac{2x - a}{x^{2} - ax + b} \right) dx$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4b} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^{2} + ax + b} + \frac{1}{x^{2} - ax + b} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4ab} \left(\ln \frac{x^{2} + ax + b}{x^{2} - ax + b} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4b} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{4b - a^{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x + a}{\sqrt{4b - a^{2}}} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4b} \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4b - a^{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{2b} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4b - a^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} - (\sqrt{2} - 1)}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1}}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} + 1 \sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1}}{2} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)}}{2},$$

$$\text{Rt}$$

$$I = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{4} + x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \pi \sqrt{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)}.$$

4174.
$$\iint_{0\leqslant x\leqslant y}e^{-(x+y)}dxdy.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$\iint_{0\leqslant x\leqslant y} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)} dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau} dx \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

变换为极坐标而计算积分:

4175.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故采用极坐标就有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} dr$$
$$= 2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=+\infty} = \pi.$$

4176.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy.$$

解 由于

故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dxdy$$
收敛.从而,采

用极坐标就有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} \cos r^2 dr = \pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-r} \cos t dt$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{\sin t - \cos t}{(-1)^2 + 1^2} e^{-t} \right) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

4177.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2) dx dy.$$

解 由于

$$|e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\sin(x^2+y^2)| \leq e^{-(x^2+y^2)},$$
而积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \, \psi \, \text{致}(参看 4175 题),$$
故积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2) dx dy \, \psi \, \text{故}.$$

从而,采用极坐标就有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} \sin^2 r dr = \pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-r} \sin^2 r dt$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{-\sin r - \cos r}{(-1)^2 + 1^2} e^{-r} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

计算积分:

収 我们有(令
$$\delta = ac - b^2 > 0, t = x + \frac{b}{a}y$$
)
$$\varphi(x,y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f$$

$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{2b}{a}xy + \frac{b^2}{a^2}y^2\right)$$

$$+ \frac{ac - b^2}{a} + y^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{a}y\right)^2 + \frac{\delta}{a}y^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f$$

$$= at^2 + \frac{\delta}{a}y^2 + 2d\left(t - \frac{b}{a}y\right) + 2ey + f$$

$$= a\left(t^2 + \frac{2d}{a}t + \frac{d^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$-\frac{d^2}{a} + \frac{\delta}{a} \left(y^2 + \frac{2}{\delta} (ae - bd) y \right)$$

$$+ \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{\delta^2} - \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{a\delta} + f$$

$$= a \left(t + \frac{d}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{\delta}{a} \left(y + \frac{ae - bd}{\delta} \right)^2 + \beta,$$

其中

$$\beta = f - \frac{d^2}{a} - \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{a\delta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a\delta} (af(ac - b^2) - d^2(ac - b^2)$$

$$- (ae - bd)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta} (acf - b^2f - cd^2 - ae^2 + 2bde) = \frac{\Delta}{\delta},$$

这里

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix}.$$

今作变量代换

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{-a}x + \frac{b\sqrt{-a}}{a}y + \frac{d\sqrt{-a}}{a} \\ v = \sqrt{-\frac{\delta}{a}}y + \sqrt{-\frac{\delta}{a}} \cdot \frac{ae - bd}{\delta}, \end{cases}$$

$$\emptyset \quad \varphi(x,y) = -u^2 - v^2 + \beta, \ X$$

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,v)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a} \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{-a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} > 0.$$

$$0 \sqrt{-\frac{\delta}{a}}$$

故线性变换(1)是非退化的,它将(x,y)平面的点与(u,y)

v) 平面的点---一对应. 于是,利用 4175 题的结果,得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\varphi(x,y)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2 - v^2 + \beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} e^{\frac{\Delta}{\delta}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(u^2 + v^2)} du dv = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\delta}} e^{\frac{\Delta}{\delta}}.$$
4179.
$$\int_{\frac{x^2}{\delta} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} \ge 1}^{2} e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{\delta} - \frac{y^2}{\delta}\right)} dx dy.$$

解 作广义极坐标变换

$$x = arcos\theta, y = brsin\theta,$$

由于被积函数非负,故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} abr e^{-r^2} dr$$

$$= 2\pi ab \left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-r^2}\right) \Big|_{r=1}^{r=r+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{e}ab.$$

$$4180. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{y}{b} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)} dx dy (0 < |\varepsilon| < 1).$$

解 作广义极坐标变换

$$x = arcos\theta, y = brsin\theta,$$

則有

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + 2i\frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{y}{b} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 r^3 \sin 2\theta e^{-r^2(1 + \cos(n2\theta))} dr d\theta. \tag{1}$$

由于 $|r^3\sin 2\theta e^{-r^2(1+\tan 2\theta)}| \leqslant r^3 e^{-r^2(1-|\epsilon|)}$,

而积分

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{3}e^{-r^{2}(1-|\epsilon|)}drd\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{3}e^{-r^{2}(1-|\epsilon|)}dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{3}e^{-r^{2}(1-|\epsilon|)}dr < +\infty,$$

故(1) 式中的二重广义积分收敛. 于是,

$$I = \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} r^3 e^{-r^2 (1 + r \sin 2\theta)} dr.$$
 (2)

但是

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} r^{3}e^{-r^{2}(1+\sin 2\theta)}dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} te^{-t(1+\sin 2\theta)}dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon\sin 2\theta)} \left(te^{-t(1+\sin 2\theta)}\right) \Big|_{\epsilon=0}^{\epsilon=+\infty}$$

$$-\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t(1+\epsilon\sin 2\theta)}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon\sin 2\theta)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-r(1+\epsilon\sin 2\theta)}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon\sin 2\theta)^{2}},$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{(1 + \epsilon \sin 2\theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^{2}b^{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin 2\theta)^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}a^{2}b^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin u}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}a^{2}b^{2}\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}} du$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}} du$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin u}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}} du$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin u}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^{2}b^{2}\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}\right)$$

$$- \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 - \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}$$

$$- \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon}\int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \sin u} - \frac{1}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}\right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon \cos u} - \frac{1}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}\right) dv,$$

同理,有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 - \epsilon \sin u)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos v} - \frac{1}{(1 - \epsilon \cos v)^2} \right) dv.$$

根据 2028 题(a) 和 2063 题的结果,可知(当 0 < $|\epsilon|$ <]

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) + C, \qquad (4)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1 - \epsilon \cos x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon \sin x}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)(1 + \varepsilon \cos x)} + \frac{2}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \left[\sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right] + C.$$
 (5)

(注意,2028 题(a) 和 2063 题中假定 $0 < \epsilon < 1$,但从其推导过程可以看出公式(4)、(5) 当 $-1 < \epsilon < 0$ 时也成立).

干提,

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 + \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon^{2}} - \frac{2}{(1 - \varepsilon^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}} \right],$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u du}{(1 - \varepsilon \sin u)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon}} - \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon^{2}} - \frac{2}{(1 - \varepsilon^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon}} \right].$$

从而,由(3) 式得

$$I = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \cdot \left(\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon}} \right).$$

但对任何的 x > 0,有

$$arctgx + arctg \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

故最后得

$$I = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi \varepsilon a^2 b^2}{2(1 - \varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

研究不连续函数的二重广义积分的收敛性 $(0 < m \le |\varphi(x,y)| \le M)$:

4181. $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dxdy}{x^2 + y^2}$,式中域 Ω 是由条件 $|y| \le x^2; x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 所确定.

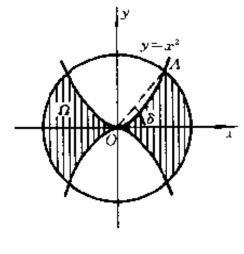


图 8.61

解 显然, Ω 为图 8.61 中的阴影部分. 由于对称性以及 244 被积函数的非负性,采用极坐标就有

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dxdy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{t} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^{2}\theta}}^{1} \frac{dr}{r} = 4 \int_{0}^{t} \ln \frac{\cos^{2}\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta.$$

其中 δ 表图 8. 61 中射线 OA 与 Ox 轴之间的夹角, 抛物 线 $y=x^2$ 的极坐标方程为 $r=\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$. 由于

$$\lim_{\theta \to +0} \theta^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$=\lim_{\theta\to+0}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\cos\theta\cdot\frac{\ln\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}}{\left(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}=0,$$

故积分 $\int_0^s \ln \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta$ 收敛,从而原积分 $\int_0^s \frac{dxdy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 收敛.

4182.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2+xy+y^2)^p} dxdy.$$

解 由于

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 > 0$$

(当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时),

故

$$\frac{m}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \le \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p}$$

$$\le \frac{M}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} (\underline{\exists} (x,y) \neq (0,0) \underline{\dagger}),$$

再注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,即知积分

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1}\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{x^2+xy+y^2}dxdy$$
与积分
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1}\frac{dxdy}{(x^2+xy+y^2)}, 同时收敛或同时发散.$$

由于 $\frac{1}{(x^2 - xy + y^2)^p} > 0(当(x,y) \neq (0,0) 时), 釆$ 用极坐标即得

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi}{x^{2}+v^{2} \leq 1}} \frac{\frac{dxdy}{(x^{2}+xy+y^{2})^{r}}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta\right)^{r}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}},$$

 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right)^{\theta}}$ 为常义积分,其值为有限数,

ጢ

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2(1-p)}, \, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p < 1 \text{ 时;} \\ +\infty, \, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p \geqslant 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

由此可知:原积分 $\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leq 1}\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(x^2+xy+y^2)^p}dxdy$

当p<1时收敛,当p≥1时发散.

4183. $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q} \quad (p>0,q>0).$

解 由对称性及被积函数的非负性,有

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \le 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p + |y|^q}$$

$$\frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q}$$
的敛散性取决于广义积分 $\int_{a_3}^{\infty} \frac{dxdy}{x^p+y^q}$ 的

敛散性. 在此积分中作变量代换

$$x = r_F^2 \cos \frac{2}{r} \theta, y = r_{\overline{q}}^2 \sin \frac{2}{q} \theta,$$

则易知

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\theta)} = \frac{4}{pq} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \theta.$$

于是,注意到被积函数是非负的,得

$$\iint\limits_{Q_{0}} \frac{dxdy}{x^{p} + y^{q}} = \frac{4}{pq} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1}\theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1}\theta d\theta$$

$$\cdot \int_0^{(-\sqrt{2})^{-p-q}} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr.$$

由 3856 题的结果知右端第一个积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{r}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1}\theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1}\theta d\theta \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

恒收敛,且其值为 $\frac{1}{2}B(\frac{1}{q},\frac{1}{p})$;而第二个积分

$$\int_{0}^{(-\sqrt{2})-p-q} r^{\frac{2}{q}+\frac{2}{p}+3} dr$$

当 $\frac{2}{p} - \frac{2}{q} - 3 > -1$ (即 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > 1$) 时收敛,当 $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 \le -1$ (即 $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} \le 1$) 时发散.

综上所述,可知原积分 $\iint\limits_{|x|+|y|\leqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{|x|^p+|y|^q} \stackrel{1}{=} \frac{1}{p}$

$$+\frac{1}{q}>1$$
 时收敛,当

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \leq 1$$
 时发散.

4184.
$$\int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^{p}} dx dy.$$

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{|x-y|^p} \leqslant \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{|x-y|^p} \leqslant \frac{M}{|x-y|^p},$$

并注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,可知积分

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^{p}} dx dy 与积分 \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^{p}} 同时收敛或同$$

时发散,由对称性及被积函数的非负性,可知

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p} = 2 \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le y \le x}} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^p}.$$
 (1)

当
$$p < 1$$
时,

$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le y \le x}} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^p} = \int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{dy}{(x-y)^p}$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} dx = \frac{a^2}{(1-p)(2-p)}.$$

从而,由(1) 式知

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^{p}} = \frac{2a^{2-p}}{(1-p)(2-p)}.$$

因此,当p < 1时积分 $\int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p}$ 收敛.

现设 $P \ge 1$,首先,我们有

$$\iint\limits_{\substack{0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le x \le a}} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^p}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \iint_{\mathbf{r} \leqslant x \leqslant a} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^p}.$$
 (2)

若 p = 1, 则

$$\iint_{\substack{\epsilon \leqslant x \leqslant a \\ 0 \le y \le x - \epsilon}} \frac{dxdy}{(x - y)^p} = \int_{\epsilon}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x - \epsilon} \frac{dy}{x - y}$$

$$= \int_{\varepsilon}^{a} (\ln x - \ln \varepsilon) dx = a \ln a - a + \varepsilon - a \ln \varepsilon,$$

故

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} \iint_{\substack{E \leqslant x \leqslant a \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x + E}} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^{p}}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to \pm 0} (a \ln a - a + \epsilon - a \ln \epsilon) = + \infty.$$

由此可知,此时
$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p}$$
发散;若 $p=2$,则

$$\iint_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{F}_{r} \\ 0 < y \in \mathbb{F}_{r}}} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^{p}} = \int_{\varepsilon}^{u} dx \int_{0}^{x-\varepsilon} \frac{dy}{(x-y)^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{\varepsilon}^{u} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{u}{\varepsilon} - 1 - \ln u + \ln \varepsilon,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +0 \\ 0 \le y \le r}} \frac{\int_{x \to r_0}^{x} \frac{dxdy}{(x-y)^p}}{(x-y)^p}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \to +0 \\ \varepsilon \to +0}} \left(\frac{a + \varepsilon \ln \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} - 1 - \ln a \right) = +\infty.$$

由此可知,此时积分 $\int_0^a \int_a^a \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p}$ 发散;最后,若 $P>1,p\neq 2$,则

$$\iint_{\substack{x \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq x = t}} \frac{dxdy}{(x - y)^p} = \int_{\epsilon}^a dx \int_0^{x - \epsilon} \frac{dy}{(x - y)^p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p - 1} \int_{\epsilon}^a (\epsilon^{1-p} - x^{1-p}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(p - 1)\epsilon^{p-1}} \left(a - \frac{p - 1}{p - 2} \epsilon \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(p - 1)(p - 2)a^{p-2}}.$$

从而,

$$\lim_{\substack{\epsilon \to +0}} \iint_{\substack{t \leqslant x \leqslant a \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x = \epsilon}} \frac{dxdy}{(x - y)^p} = + \infty.$$

由此可知,此时积分 $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p}$ 发散.

综上所述,可知积分 $\int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{dxdy}{|x-y|^p}$ 当 P < 1 时收敛, $p \ge 1$ 时发散.

4185.
$$\iint_{r^2+y^2\leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} dxdy.$$

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} \le \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} \le \frac{M}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p},$$

再注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,即知积分

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leq 1}\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p}dxdy 与积分$$

$$\iint\limits_{z^2+y^2\leq 1}\frac{dxdy}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p}$$
同时收敛同时发散. 采用极坐

标,由于被积函数 $\frac{1}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p}$ 是正的,故

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{dxdy}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p}
= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{(1-r^2)^p} dr
= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{rdr}{(1-r)^p (1+r)^p}.$$

由于

$$\lim_{r\to 1-0}(1-r)^p\cdot\frac{r}{(1-r)^p(1+r)^p}=2^{-p},$$

故积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{rdr}{(1-r)^{p}(1+r)^{p}}$ 当p < 1时收敛,p > 1时发散;当p = 1时,有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{rdr}{1-r^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-r^2) \Big|_0^1 = +\infty,$$

故积分也发散,由此可知,积分

4186. 证明,如果:1) 函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 在有界域 $a \le x \le A, b \le y$ ≤ B 内是连续的:2) 函数 f(x) 在闭区间 $a \le x \le A$ 上 连续:3)p < 1,则积分

$$\int_a^A dx \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p} dy$$

收敛.

证 首先注意,由于p < 1,故积分 $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dy}{|f(x) - y|^{p}}$ 对每个固定的 $x \in [a,A]$ 恒收敛(若 $f(x) \in [b,B]$,此为瑕积分,点 f(x) 是瑕点,由于p < 1,它收敛;若 $f(x)\bar{\epsilon}[b,B]$,则为常义积分,当然收敛).再根据 $\varphi(x,y)$ 的有界性,即知,对每个固定的 $x \in [a,A]$,积分 \int_{a}^{b}

$$\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^{p}}dy$$
 都收敛. 令

$$F(x) = \int_{b}^{R} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x) - y|^{p}} dy (a \leqslant x \leqslant A).$$

下面我们证明 F(x) 是 $u \leq x \leq A$ 上的连续函数. 若已获证,则积分

$$\int_0^A dx \int_0^B \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p} dy = \int_0^A F(x) dx$$

显然是收敛的(右端为常义积分),于是本题即获证,令 $c = \max_{a \leqslant x \leqslant A} |f(x)|$. 今将函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 连续地延拓到有界 闭矩形 $R(a \leqslant x \leqslant A,b-2c \leqslant y \leqslant B+2c)$ 上(只要规定

$$\varphi(x,B)$$
, 当 $a \le x \le A$,
$$\varphi(x,y) = \langle B < y \le B + 2c \text{ B}^{t}, \\
\varphi(x,b), \text{ 当 } a \le x \le A, \\
b - 2c \le y \le b \text{ B}^{t}$$

即可), 延拓后的函数仍记为 $\varphi(x,y)$. 由于 $\varphi(x,y)$ 及 $|f(x) - y|^{1-\rho}$ 都在 R 上连续,故有界且一致连续:存在常数 M,使对一切 $(x,y) \in R$,有

$$|\varphi(x,y)| \leqslant M, |f(x) - y|^{1-p} \leqslant M. \tag{1}$$

任给 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta_1 > 0$ (取 $\delta_1 < (\frac{\epsilon}{2})^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}$),使当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_1$, $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta_1$ ($(x_1, y_1) \in R$, $(x_2, y_2) \in R$) 时,但有

$$|\varphi(x_1,y_1)-\varphi(x_2,y_2)|<\varepsilon, \qquad (2)$$

$$||f(x_1) - y_1|^{1-\rho} - |f(x_2) - y_2|^{1-\rho}| < \epsilon.$$
 (3)

又由 f(x) 在[a,A] 上的一致连续性可知,存在 $\delta_2 > 0$, 使当 $[x_1 - x_2] < \delta_2(x_1, x_2 \in [a,A])$ 时,恒有

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \delta_1. \tag{4}$$

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$. 于是,由(2)式可知:当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta(x_1, x_2 \in [a, A])$ 时,对一切 $\delta - c \leq y \leq B + c$,恒有 $|\varphi(x_1, y + f(x_1)) - \varphi(x_2, y + f(x_2))| < \epsilon. \tag{5}$

现设 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$, $(x_1, x_2 \in [a, A])$. 不失一般性,设 $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$,我们有

$$F(x_1) - F(x_2)$$

$$= \int_{s}^{B} \frac{\varphi(x_1, y)}{|f(x_1) - y|^p} dy - \int_{s}^{B} \frac{\varphi(x_2, y)}{|f(x_2) - y|^p} dy$$

$$= \int_{s-f(x_1)}^{B-f(x_1)} \frac{\varphi(x_1, u + f(x_1))}{|u|^p} du$$

$$-\int_{b-f(x_{2})}^{B-f(x_{2})} \frac{\varphi(x_{2}, u + f(x_{2}))}{|u|^{p}} du$$

$$=\int_{b-f(x_{1})}^{B-f(x_{2})} \frac{\varphi(x_{1}, u + f(x_{1}))}{|u|^{p}} \frac{-\varphi(x_{2}, u + f(x_{2}))}{|u|^{p}} du$$

$$-\int_{B-f(x_{1})}^{B-f(x_{2})} \frac{\varphi(x_{1}, u + f(x_{1}))}{|u|^{p}} du$$

$$+\int_{b-f(x_{1})}^{b-f(x_{2})} \frac{\varphi(x_{2}, u + f(x_{2}))}{|u|^{p}} du$$

$$=I_{1}-I_{2}+I_{3},$$
(6)

其中 I_1 , I_2 , I_3 分别表上式中的三个积分。易知(p < 1)

$$\int_a^\beta \frac{du}{|u|^p}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1-p} (\beta^{1-p} - \alpha^{1-p}), & \underline{\psi} & 0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \text{ bt}; \\ \frac{1}{1-p} ((-\alpha)^{1-p} - (-\beta)^{1-p}), & \underline{\omega} & \alpha \leq \beta \leq 0 \text{ bt}; \\ \frac{1}{1-p} (\beta^{1-p} + (-\alpha)^{1-p}), & \underline{\omega} & \alpha < 0 < \beta \text{ bt}. \end{bmatrix}$$

从而,在任何情形下均有

$$\int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{du}{|u|^{p}} \leqslant \frac{1}{1-p} (|\beta|^{1-p} + |\alpha|^{1-p}); \tag{7}$$

而当 α , β 同号时,有

$$\int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{du}{|u|^{p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} |\beta|^{1-p} - |\alpha|^{1-p}|. \tag{8}$$

于是,由(5)式、(1)式及(7)式,得

$$\begin{split} |I_1| &< \epsilon \int_{b-f(x_1)}^{B-f(x_2)} \frac{du}{|u|^p} \\ &\leq \frac{\epsilon}{1-p} (|B-f(x_2)|^{1-p} + |b-f(x_1)|^{1-p}) \end{split}$$

$$\leq \frac{2M\varepsilon}{1-\rho}.$$
 (9)

下面估计 l_2 : 若 $B = f(x_2)$ 与 $B = f(x_1)$ 同号,则由(1) 式、(8) 式及(3) 式,有

$$\begin{split} |I_2| &\leqslant M \int_{B-f(x_1)}^{B-f(x_2)} \frac{du}{|u|^p} \\ &= \frac{M}{1-p} ||B-f(x_2)|^{1-p} - |B-f(x_1)|^{1-p}| \\ &\leq \frac{M\varepsilon}{1-p}; \end{split}$$

者 $B \rightarrow f(x_1)$ 与 $B \rightarrow f(x_1)$ 异号,即 $B \rightarrow f(x_1) < 0 < B \rightarrow f(x_2)$,由于

$$[B - f(x_2)] - (B - f(x_1)) = f(x_1) - f(x_2) < \delta_1, 故有 | B - f(x_1) | < \delta_1, | B - f(x_2) | < \delta_1.$$

于是,由(7) 式并注意到 $\delta_i < \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\epsilon}}$,即得

$$|I_{2}| \leq M \int_{B-f(x_{1})}^{B-f(x_{2})} \frac{du}{|u|^{p}}$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{1-p} (|B-f(x_{2})|^{1-p} + |B-f(x_{1})|^{1-p})$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{1-p} (\delta_{1}^{1-p} + \delta_{1}^{-p}) < \frac{M\epsilon}{1-p}.$$

所以,在任何情形下均有

$$|I_z| < \frac{M\varepsilon}{1-\rho}. (10)$$

同理,可得(在任何情形下)

$$|I_3| < \frac{M\varepsilon}{1-p}. (11)$$

于是,由(6)式、(9)式、(10)式及(11)式,即得

$$|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| < |I_1| + |I_2| + |I_3|$$

$$<\frac{4M\varepsilon}{1-p}.$$

由此可知,F(x) 在 $a \le x \le A$ 上(一致) 连续,证毕. 计算下列积分:

4187. $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy.$

解 采用极坐标,由于被积函数非负,故有

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2}+y^{2} \leq 1} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \ln \frac{1}{r} dr = -2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r \ln r dr$$

$$= -2\pi \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2} \ln r \right)_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

4188. $\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} (a>0).$

$$\iint_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}}$$

$$=\int_0^a \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$$

作变量代换x = au,则

$$\int_0^a \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = 2a \int_0^1 u^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= 2aB\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2a\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(2)}$$
$$= 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^2 = \pi a.$$

4189. $\iint_{\Omega} \ln \sin(x-y) dx dy$,这里域 Ω 是由直线 y=0, y=x,

 $x = \pi$ 所界.

作变量代换x = u + v, y = u - v,则Oxy平面上 的域 Ω 变为 uv 平面上的域 Ω' . 显然 Ω' 由直线 u=v, $v = 0, u + v = \pi$ 所界. 又有 $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,y)} = -2$.

于是,再注意到被积函数非正,即有

子是、再注意到被权函数非正、即有
$$\iint_{\Omega} \ln\sin(x-y) dx dy$$

$$= 2\iint_{\Omega} \ln\sin 2v du dv = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_{v}^{\pi-v} \ln\sin 2v du$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln\sin 2v dv = 2\ln 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) dv$$

$$+ 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln\sin v dv + 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln\cos v dv$$

$$= \pi^{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \ln 2 + 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln\sin v dv$$

$$+ 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \ln\sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} \ln 2 + 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\sin v dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 + 2\pi \int_0^1 \ln \ln \theta d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2}\ln 2 + 2\pi \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\ln 2\right)^{*/2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}\ln 2.$$

*) 利用 2353 题(a) 的结果.

4190.
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant x}\frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

由关于 Ox 轴的对称性与被积函数的非负性,采 用极坐标,有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant r} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= 2\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant x} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} dr = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta = 2.$$
研究下列三重积分的收敛性:

4191. $\iint_{r^2+y^2+z^2\geq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dx dy dz, 这里 0 < m \leqslant \varphi(x,y,z)$ $| \leqslant M.$

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \leq \frac{|\varphi(x,y,z)|}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \leq \frac{M}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p},$$

再注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,可知积分

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dxdydz 与积分$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{dxdydz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} 同时收敛或同时发散.$$

由于被积函数 $\frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p}$ 是正的,采用球坐标 $x = r\cos q\cos \phi, y = r\sin q\cos \phi, z = r\sin \phi$.得

当 $p > \frac{3}{2}$ 时收敛,当 $p \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 时发散.

4192.
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dxdydz, 这里 0 < m \le |\varphi(x,y,z)| \le M.$$

和 4191 题完全类似(请参看 4191 题的解题过 程), 易得

$$\iint_{r^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant 1} \frac{dxdydz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos \psi d\psi \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}.$$
显然,
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p < \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时收敛}, \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{ if } p \not \text{ if } p \geqslant \frac{3}{2} \text{$$

4193.
$$\iiint_{|z|+|y|+|z|>1} \frac{dxdydz}{|x|^p+|y|^q+|z|^r} (p>0,q>0,r>0).$$

由对称性及被积函数的非负性,有

$$\frac{dxdydz}{|x|+|y|+|z|+|z|}$$
= 8
$$\iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dxdydz}{x^t + y^t + z^t}$$
= 8
$$\iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dxdydz}{x^t + y^t + z^t} + 8 \iint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dxdydz}{x^t + y^t + z^t}$$
其中 $\Omega_1 = \{(x,y,z) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, x + y + z > 1, x^t + y^t + z^t > 3\}, \Omega_2 = \{(x,y,z) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, x + y + z > 1, x^t + y^t + z^t > 3\}.$
令 $\Omega_2 = \{(x,y,z) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, x^t + y^t + z^t > 3\}.$ 由于当 $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, x^t + y^t + z^t > 3$ 时必有 $x + y + z > 1$ (否则, $x + y + z \le 1$, 就有 $x \le 1, y \le 1, z \le 1$, 从而 $x^t \le 1, y^t \le 1, z^t \le 1$, 于是 $x^t + y^t + z^t \le 3$),故 $\Omega_2 = \Omega_2$. 显然,
$$\iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dxdydz}{x^t + y^t + z}$$
 为常义积分,故积分
$$\iint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dxdydz}{|x|^t + |y|^t + |z|^t}$$
 的数散性取决于
$$\iint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dxdydz}{x^t + y^t + z^t}$$
 的数散性、对此积分,作变量代换
$$x = R^{\frac{2}{t}}\cos^{\frac{2}{t}}x\cos^{\frac{2}{t}}y,$$

$$y = R^{\frac{2}{t}}\sin^{\frac{2}{t}}x\cos^{\frac{2}{t}}y,$$

$$z = R^{\frac{2}{t}}\sin^{\frac{2}{t}}x\cos^{\frac{2}{t}}y,$$

$$z = R^{\frac{2}{t}}\sin^{\frac{2}{t}}x\cos^{\frac{2}{t}}y,$$

则易知

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,\psi)}$$

$$= \frac{8}{pqr} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - \frac{2}{r} - 1} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi$$

$$\cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{r} - 1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{r} - 1} \psi.$$

于是,由被积函数的非负性,并利用 3856 题的结果,得

$$\frac{\int_{a_{i}}^{\infty} \frac{dxdydz}{x^{p} + y^{q} + z^{r}}}{\int_{a_{i}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q}-1} \psi d\psi} \\
= \frac{8}{pqr} \int_{a_{i}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q}-1} \psi d\psi} \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q}} \varphi d\varphi} \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r}-q}}{\sqrt{3}} dR$$

$$= \frac{8}{pqr} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) \\
\cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \int_{a_{i}}^{+\infty} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r}} dR$$

$$= \frac{2}{pqr} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{+\infty} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r}} dR$$

$$= \frac{2}{pqr} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{+\infty} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r}} dR$$

$$= \frac{2}{pqr} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{+\infty} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r}} dR$$

$$= \frac{2}{pqr} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \\
\cdot \int_{a_{i}}^{+\infty} R^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r}} dR$$

$$= \frac{2}{pqr} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} < 1\right) \text{ phy } \text{ phy } \text{ phy } \frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - \frac{3}{r} + \frac{2}{r} + \frac{2}{r}$$

 $+\frac{1}{r}$ < 1 时收敛, 当 $\frac{1}{p}$ + $\frac{1}{q}$ + $\frac{1}{r}$ > 1 时发散.

4194. $\int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{f(x,y,z)dxdydz}{\{(y-\varphi(x))^{2}+(z-\varphi(x))^{2}\}^{2}},$ 其中 $0 < m < \|f(x,y,z)\| \le M$,而 $\varphi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 是在闭区间(0,a) 上的连续函数.

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p}$$

$$\leq \frac{|f(x,y,z)|}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p}$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p}$$
并注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛,即知积分
$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{f(x,y,z)dxdydz}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p} = 5$$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dxdydz}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p} = 0$$
时发散,由被积函数
$$\frac{dxdydz}{\{[y-\varphi(x)]^2+[x-\psi(x)]^2\}^p} = 0$$
非负性,我们有

$$\int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{dx dy dz}{\{(y-\varphi(x))^2 + (x-\psi(x))^2\}^2}$$
$$= \int_0^x F(x) dx,$$
其中

$$F(x) = \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dydz}{\{(y - \varphi(x))^2 - (z - \psi(x))^2\}'}$$

$$(0 \leqslant x \leqslant a).$$

作变量代换

$$u := y - \varphi(x), v = z + \phi(x)$$
 (x 固定),

뗈

$$\frac{D(\mathbf{y},z)}{D(u,v)} = \frac{1}{D(u,v)} = 1.$$

从而,有

$$F(x) = \iint_{\substack{-\frac{\varphi(x) + \frac{2}{p} - a - \varphi(x)}{\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{U} = \varphi(x)}} \frac{-\frac{dudv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p},\tag{1}$$

先设 p < 1. 令 $c = \max_{0 \le x \le a} (|\varphi(x)| + |\psi(x)|)$,则由
(1) 式知

$$0 < F(x) \le \int_{\substack{-\frac{1}{2} < u \le u + c \\ -\frac{1}{2} \le u \le u + c}} \frac{du dv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p}$$

$$< \int_{v^2 + v^2 \le 2(u + c)}^{2\pi} \frac{du dv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}^{-}(u + c)} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1 - b} (\sqrt{2} (a + c))^{2-2p},$$

即 F(x) 有界(实际上,仿 4186 题的证明过程还可证明 F(x) 在 $0 \le x \le a$ 上连续),从而 $\int_{0}^{t} F(x) dx$ 是常义积分,显然收敛.由此可知,此时积分

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{(y - \varphi(x))^{2}} dx dy dz$$
收敛. (2)

次设 $p \ge 1$,这时积分(2)可能收敛也可能发散,分两种情况讨论:

i) 若不存在这样的 $x \in [0,a]$ 使 $0 \le \varphi(x) \le a,0 \le$

 $\phi(x) \leq a$ 同时成立(例如, $\varphi(x)$) 或 $\phi(x)$ 的值完全位于 $\{0,a\}$ 之外;这时,对一切 $0 \leq x \leq a.0 \leq y \leq a.0 \leq z \leq a.$ 均有:连续函数 $\{(y - \varphi(x))^2 + (x - \psi(x))^2\}^p > 0.$ 从而,积分(2) 收敛(这时是常义积分).

ii) 若存在这样的点 $x \in (0,a)$ 使 $0 < \varphi(x) < a,0$ $< \psi(x) < a$ 同时成立;由 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的连续性,必存在正数 ϵ 及闭区间 $I_0 \subset \{0,a\}$ 使当 $x \in I_0$ 时,恒有 $\epsilon \leqslant \varphi(x) \leqslant a - \epsilon, \epsilon \leqslant \psi(x) \leqslant a - \epsilon$.从而由(1) 式知:当 $x \in I_0$ 时,有

$$F(x) \geqslant \iint_{\substack{v \leq u \leq \varepsilon \\ e \approx u \leq \varepsilon}} \frac{dudv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p}$$

$$\geqslant \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq v^2} \frac{dudv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}} = +\infty \quad (注意 p \geqslant 1),$$

即当 $x \in I_0$ 时恒有 $F(x) = +\infty$,由此可知,积分 $\int_0^x F(x)dx$ 发散.于是,积分(2)发散.

综上所述,可知:积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{f(x,y,z)dxdydz}{\{(y-\varphi(x))^2+(z-\psi(x))^2\}^p}$$

当p < 1时收敛;当 $p \ge 1$ 时,若不存在 $x \in [0,a]$ 使 $0 \le \varphi(x) \le a, 0 \le \psi(x) \le a, 则收敛;若存在<math>x \in [0,a]$,使 $0 < \varphi(x) < a, 0 < \psi(x) < a, 则发散.$

4195.
$$\iiint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ y \leq 1 \\ |y| \leq 1}} \frac{dxdydz}{|x+y-z|^{\frac{1}{p}}}.$$

解 我们有(注意被积函数的非负性)

$$\iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ |y| \leq 1 \\ |z| \leq 1}} \frac{dxdydz}{|x+y-z|^p}$$

$$=2 \iiint_{\substack{|z| \leqslant 1, |\gamma| \lesssim 1, |z| \leqslant 1\\ x+y-z \geqslant 0}} \frac{dxdydz}{(x+y-z)^p}$$

$$=2 \int_{\substack{|z| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq x+y \leq 1}} dx dy \int_{-1}^{x+y} \frac{dz}{(x+y-z)^p}$$

$$+2 \iint\limits_{\substack{0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \\ x+y \ge 1}} dx dy \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dz}{(x+y-z)^p}$$

$$= 2I_1 + 2I_2,$$

其中 I_1 表第一个积分 $,I_2$ 表第二个积分.

若 p < 1, 则

$$\int_{-1}^{x+y} \frac{dz}{(x+y-z)^p} = \frac{(x+y+1)^{1-p}}{1-p},$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dz}{(x+y-z)^p}$$

$$=\frac{(x+y+1)^{1-p}-(x+y-1)^{1-p}}{p-1}(x+y\geqslant 1),$$

故

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{1-p} \iint_{\substack{|x| \leqslant 1, |y| \leqslant 1 \\ -1 \leqslant x+y \leqslant 1}} (x+y+1)^{1-\rho} dx dy,$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{1}{1-p} \iint_{\substack{0 \le j \le 1, 0 \le y \le x+y \le x+y} [((x+y+1)^{1-p})] dxdy,$$

显然, I_1 与 I_2 均为常义(二重)积分,当然收敛.因此,

积分
$$\iiint_{\substack{|z| \le 1 \\ |z| \le 1}} \frac{dxdydz}{|x+y-z|^p} 收敛.$$

若 $p \ge 1$. 则当x + y > -1 时,

$$\int_{-1}^{z+s} \frac{dz}{|x+y-z|^p} = +\infty,$$

故 I_1 =+∞,又显然有 I_2 >0,故此时积分

$$\iiint\limits_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ |y| \leq 1 \\ |z| \leq 1}} \frac{dxdydz}{|x+y-z|^p}$$

发散.

计算积分:

4196.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dxdydz}{x^{p}y^{q}z'}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dxdydz}{x^p y^q z^r}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^p} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{y^q} \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-p)(1-q)(1-r)} (\stackrel{?}{\text{H}} p < 1, q < 1, r < 1).$$

注意,若 $p \ge 1$ 或 $q \ge 1$ 或 $r \ge 1$,则

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dxdydz}{x^p y^q z^r} = + \infty.$$

4197.
$$\iiint_{z^2+|y^2|+|z^3|+1} \frac{dxdydz}{(x^2+|y^2|+|z^2|)^3}.$$

解 采用球坐标,由于被积函数的非负性,有

$$\iiint_{z^2+|y^2|+z^2>1} \frac{dxdydz}{(x^2+|y^2|+|z^2|)^3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^4}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

4198. $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} \frac{-\frac{dxdydz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p}.$

解 采用球坐标,由于被积函数的非负性,有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} \frac{dxdydz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr.$$
作代换 $t = r^2$,则当 $p < 1$ 时有
$$\int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-r} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1-p \right).$$
从而,当 $p < 1$ 时有
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1} \frac{dxdydz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p}$$

$$= 2\pi B \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1-p \right).$$

4199.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(z^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz.$$

解 采用球坐标,由被积函数的非负性,有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi d\psi \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr.$$

作代换 $r^i = t$,则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}.$$

于是,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz = \pi^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

4200. 计算积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-P(x_1,x_2,x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \right],$$

其中 $P(x_1,x_2,x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij} x_i x_j (a_{ij} = a_p)$ 为正定形.

解 用 A 表矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}.$$

由于二次型 $\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j}$ 是正定的,故由高等代数中关于二次型的理论知,存在正交矩阵

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{1}$$

使 $B^{-1}AB = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$, (2)

其中 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 > 0$; 也即在线性(正交) 变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = b_{11}x'_{1} + b_{12}x'_{2} + b_{13}x'_{3} \\ x_2 = b_{21}x'_{1} + b_{22}x'_{2} + b_{23}x'_{3} \\ x_3 = b_{31}x'_{3} + b_{32}x'_{2} + b_{33}x'_{3} \end{cases}$$
(3)

之下,二次型 $P(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ 化为平方和:

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$= \lambda_1 x_1^{2} + \lambda_2 x_2^{2} + \lambda_3 x_3^{2}.$$
(4)

注意,由于 B 是正交矩阵,故 $B^{-1}=B'$ (B' 表 B 的转置矩阵),从而 $|B|=|b_0|=\pm 1$.显然,

$$\frac{D(x_1,x_2,x_3)}{D(x'_1,x'_2,x'_3)}=|b_{ij}|=\pm 1.$$

由(4) 式,有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-P(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 x'_1^2 - \lambda_2 x'_2^2 + \lambda_3 x'_3^2} dx'_1 dx'_2 dx'_3.$$
 (5)

再作变量代换
$$x'_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} u_1, x'_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} u_2, x'_3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} u_3, \emptyset \frac{D(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)}{D(u_1, u_2, u_3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3}}.$$

于是(注意 4199 题的结果)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 x' \frac{2}{1} - \lambda_2 x' \frac{2}{2} - \lambda_3 x' \frac{2}{3}} dx' dx' dx' dx' dx' dx'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3}}$$

$$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2)} du_1 du_2 du_3$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_4}}.$$
(6)

但由(2) 式知(记 $\Delta = |a_j| = |A|$,注意,由于

$$\sum_{i=1, j=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j}$$
 是正定的,故 $\Delta > 0$)
$$\Delta = |A| = |B^{-1}| \cdot |A| \cdot |B| = \lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}\lambda_{3}. \tag{7}$$

于是,根据(5),(6),(7)诸式,最后得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-P(z_1, z_2, z_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi^3}{\Delta}}.$$

§ 10. 多 重 积 分

1° 多重积分的直接计算法 若函数 $f(x_1,x_2,...,x_n)$ 在由下列不等式所确定的有界域 Ω 内是连续的:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \leqslant r_1 \leqslant x_1'', \\ x_2'(x_1) \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_2''(x_1) \\ \dots \\ x_n'(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1}) \leqslant x_n \leqslant x_n''(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1}), \end{cases}$$

其中 x_1 和 x_1 为常数及 $x_2(x_1), x_2(x_1), \cdots, x_n(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1}), x_n(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1})$ 为连续函数,则对应的多重积分可按下列公式来让算:

$$\iint_{\Omega} \cdots \int f(x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{x_{1}^{1}}^{x_{1}^{n}} dx_{1} \int_{x_{2}^{1}(x_{1})}^{x_{2}^{n}(x_{1})} dx_{2} \cdots$$

$$\int_{x_{n}^{n}(x_{1}, \cdots, x_{n-1})}^{x_{n}^{n}(x_{1}, \cdots, x_{n-1})} f(x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n}) dx_{n}.$$

2° 重积分中的变量代换 若 1) 函数 $f(x_1,x_2,...,x_n)$ 在有界可测的域 Ω 内是均匀连续的 (2) 连续可微分的函数

$$x_i = \varphi_i(\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n) (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

把 $O_{X_1}, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ 空间的域 Ω 双方单值地映射成 $O'\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n$ 空间内的有界域 Ω' ;3) 在域 Ω' 内雅哥比式

$$I = \frac{D(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{D(\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_n)} \neq 0,$$

则下面的公式正确

$$\int_{a} \cdots \int f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \iint_{a} \cdots \int f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots \xi_n) \{I \mid d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \cdots d\xi_n\}.$$

特别是,根据公式

$$x_1 = r \cos \varphi_1$$
.

$$x_2 = r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2$$
.

$$x_{n-1} = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1}$$
,

$$x_n = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1}$$

变换成极坐标时(r,q,q,,...,q,,1),有

$$I = \frac{D(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)}{D(r, \varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_{n-1})}$$
$$= r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2}.$$

4201. 设 K(x,y) 为域 $R[a \le x \le b, a \le y \le b]$ 内的连续函数及

$$K_n(x,y) = \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x,t_1)K(t_1,t_2) \cdots K(t_n,y)dt_1dt_2 \cdots dt_n,$$

证明:

$$K_{n+n+1}(x,y) = \int_a^b K_n(x,t) K_n(t,y) dt.$$

iII

$$K_{n+m+1}(x,y) = \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x,t_1)K(t_1,t_2)$$

$$\cdots K(t_*,t)K(t,z_1)K(z_1,z_2)\cdots K(z_m,y)dt_1dt_2$$

 $\cdots dt_n dt dz_1 dz_2 \cdots dz_m$

$$= \int_a^b \left\{ \left(\int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x,t_1) K(t_1,t_2) \right. \right.$$

$$\cdots K(t_n,t)dt_1dt_2\cdots dt_n$$

$$\cdot \left(\int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(t,z_1) K(z_1,z_2) \right)$$

$$\cdots K(z_m, y)dz_1dz_2\cdots dz_m$$
 $\} dt$

$$= \int_a^b K_n(x,t) K_m(t,y) dt.$$

4202. 设 $f = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 为域 $0 \le x_i \le x (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

内的连续函数,证明等式

$$\int_{0}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} f dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_{2}}^{x} f dx_{1} (n \ge 2).$$

证 考虑下面三个有界闭域:

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | 0 \leqslant x_i \leqslant x,$$
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n\},$
 $\Omega_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | 0 \leqslant x_i \leqslant x,$
 $0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_1, \dots, 0 \leqslant x_n \leqslant x_{n-1}\},$
 $\Omega_2 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | 0 \leqslant x_n \leqslant x,$
 $x_n \leqslant x_{n+1} \leqslant x, \dots, x_2 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x\}.$

由假定 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在域 Ω 上连续, 显然, $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega$, $\Omega_2 \subset \Omega$, 故 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在 Ω_1 与 Ω_2 上连续. 根据化 n 重积分为累次积分的公式, 我们有

$$\iint_{a_1} \cdots \int f dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f dx_n, \qquad (1)$$

$$\iint_{a_2} \cdots \int f dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_0^x dx_n \int_{x_n}^y dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x f dx_1.$$
 (2)

下证 $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$, 事实上, 若 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_1$, 则

$$0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_1, 0 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_1, \cdots, 0 \leqslant x_n \leqslant x_{n-1}, \tag{3}$$

从而

$$0 \leqslant x_n \leqslant x_{n-1} \leqslant x_{n-2} \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x.$$
 (4)
于是,

$$0 \leqslant x_n \leqslant x, x_n \leqslant x_{n-1} \leqslant x, \dots, x_2 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x. \tag{5}$$

由此可知 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_2$. 反之,若 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_2$, 则 (5) 式成立,从而(4) 式显然成立,由此又知(3) 式成立,故 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_1$,于是 $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$ 获证. 由此,再根

$$\int_{0}^{s} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} f dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{s} dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{s} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_{n}}^{s} f dx_{1}.$$

证毕,

4203. 证明

$$\int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_1) f(t_2) \cdots f(t_n) dt_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ \int_0^t f(r) d\tau \right\}^n,$$

其中 / 为连续函数.

我们有

$$\int_{0}^{t} dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{1}) f(t_{2}) \cdots f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} f(t_{1}) dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} f(t_{2}) dt_{2}$$

$$\cdots \int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{n}) dt_{n}.$$

令 $F(s) = \int_0^s f(\tau)d\tau$. 由于 f 是连续函数, 故 F'(s) = f(s). 我们有(注意到 F(0) = 0)

$$\int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} F(t_{n-1}) f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} F(t_{n-1}) F(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[F(t_{n-1}) \right]^{2} \Big|_{t_{n-1}=0}^{t_{n-1}=t_{n-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (F(t_{n-2}))^{2},$$

$$\boxplus \mathbb{H}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t_{n-3}} f(t_{n-2}) dt_{n-2} \int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t_{n-3}} \frac{1}{2} (F(t_{n-2}))^{2} F(t_{n-2}) dt_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3!} (F(t_{n-3}))^{3},$$

这样继续下去,显然有

$$\int_{0}^{t_{1}} f(t_{2}) dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} (F(t_{1}))^{n-1}.$$
于是,
$$\int_{0}^{t} f(t_{1}) dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} f(t_{2}) dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} (F(t_{1}))^{n-1} f(t_{1}) dt_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{0}^{t} (F(t_{1}))^{n-1} F(t_{1}) dt_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} (F(t))^{n} = \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ \int_{0}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau \right\}^{n}.$$
从而
$$\int_{0}^{t} dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{n-1}} f(t_{1}) f(t_{2}) \cdots f(t_{n}) dt_{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ \int_{0}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau \right\}^{n}.$$
证毕.

证法二:

用归纳法证明所述公式. 当n-1时此公式显然成立, 今设n=k时成立、要证n=k+1时也成立,我们有

$$\int_{0}^{t} dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{k}} f(t_{1}) f(t_{2}) \cdots f(t_{k+1}) dt_{k+1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} f(t_{1}) \left(\int_{0}^{t_{1}} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{k}} f(t_{2}) \cdots f(t_{k+1}) dt_{k+1} \right) dt_{1}.$$

由于假定公式当 n = k 时成立,故

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_k} f(t_2) \cdots f(t_{k+1}) dt_{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} f(\tau) d\tau \right\}^k. \\ & \text{从前} \left\{ \diamondsuit F(s) = \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau, \text{则 } F'(s) = f(s) \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} dt_{1} \int_{0}^{t_{1}} dt_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{t_{k}} f(t_{1}) f(t_{2}) \cdots f(t_{k+1}) dt_{k+1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} f(t_{1}) \cdot \frac{1}{k!} \left\{ \int_{0}^{t_{1}} f(\tau) d\tau \right\}^{k} dt_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^t [F(t_1)]^k F(t_1) dt_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{(k+1)!} [F(t)]^{k+1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{(k+1)!}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\}^{k+1},$$

因此,所述公式当n = k + 1时成立. 于是,由归纳法知所述公式对一切自然数 n 均成立. 证毕.

计算下列多重积分:

4204. (a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n};$$

$$(6) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \cdots + x_{n})^{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}.$$

解 (a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \cdots x_{n}^{2}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$- \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{n}$$

$$- \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{n}$$

$$- \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{n} dx_{2}$$

$$= \cdots \cdots$$

$$= \frac{n}{3}.$$
(6) $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \cdots + x_{n})^{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} - \cdots + x_{n}^{2}) dx_{n} dx_{2}$$

$$+ 2(x_{1}x_{2} + x_{1}x_{3} + \cdots + x_{1}x_{n} + x_{2}x_{3} + \cdots + x_{n}x_{n}) dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{n}{3} \cdot - 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}x_{2} + \cdots + x_{n}x_{n}) dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{n}{3} \cdot - 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1} (x_{1}x_{2} + \cdots + x_{n}x_{n}) dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{n}{3} + 2 \left(\frac{n-1}{4} + \frac{n-2}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n(3n+1)}{12}.$$
*) 利用本題(a) 的结果.

4205.
$$I_n = \iiint_{\substack{x_1 \ge x_0, x_2 \ge x_0, \dots, x_n \ge 0 \\ x_1 + x_1 + \dots + x_n \le a}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.$$

解解法…

化为累次积分,有

$$I_n = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-\tau_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_{n-2}} dx_{n-1} \int_0^{a-\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_{n-1}} dx_n,$$

我们又知

$$\int_{0}^{a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n-2}} dx_{r-1} \int_{0}^{a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n-1}} dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n-2}} (a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n-2}-x_{n+1}) dx_{n-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n-2}-x_{n+1})^{2} \Big|_{x_{n-1}=a-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{n+2}-x_{n+2$$

$$\int_{0}^{a-x_{1}} dx_{2} \int_{0}^{a-\tau_{1}-\tau_{2}} dx_{3}$$

$$\cdots \int_{0}^{a + x_{1} + \dots + x_{n-2}} dx_{n-1} \int_{0}^{a + x_{1} + \dots + x_{n-1}} dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n + 1)!} (a + x_{1})^{n-1},$$

$$\cdots \text{ for }$$

<u></u> F是,

$$I_n = \int_a^a \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} (a - x_1)^{n+1} dx_1 = \frac{a^n}{n!}.$$

解法二:

我们有

$$I_n = \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a+x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a+x_1-\cdots-x_{n-1}} dx_n.$$

在右端的逐次积分中作代换:

$$x_1 = a\xi_1...\xi_2 = a\xi_2.....x_n = a\xi_n$$

即得

$$I_{n} = a^{n} \int_{0}^{1} d\xi_{1} \int_{0}^{1-\xi_{1}} d\xi_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-\xi_{1}-\dots-\xi_{n-1}} d\xi_{n}$$

$$= a^{n} \iint_{\substack{\xi_{1} \gg 0, \xi_{2} \geq 0, \dots, \xi_{n} > 0 \\ \xi_{1} + \xi_{2} + \dots + \xi_{n} \leq 1}} d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \cdots d\xi_{n}$$

$$=a^{n}\cdot I_{n}(1),$$

其中 $I_n(1)$ 表示当 a=1 时积分 I_n 的值.

$$\begin{split} I_{n}(1) &= \int_{0}^{1} d\xi_{n} \int \int_{\substack{\xi_{1} \geq 0, \xi_{2} \geq 0, \cdots, \xi_{n} \geq 0 \\ \xi_{1} + \xi_{2} + \cdots + \xi_{n-1} \leq 1 - \xi_{n}}} d\xi_{1} d\xi_{2} \cdots d\xi_{n-1} \\ &= I_{n-1}(1) \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \xi_{n})^{n-1} d\xi_{n} \\ &= \frac{I_{n} - 1}{n} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n}. \end{split}$$

反复运用上述循环公式,可得

٤.

$$I_n(1) = \frac{1}{n!},$$

于是,最后得

$$I_n = \frac{a^n}{n!}.$$

4206.
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{n}.$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{n}.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-2}} \frac{1}{2} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n-1}^{3} dx_{n-1}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-2}} \frac{1}{2} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n-1}^{3} dx_{n-1}$$

 $= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-3}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-7}^5 dx_{n-2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdots \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int_{0}^{1} x_{1}^{2n-1} dx_{1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\cdot 4\cdots 2n}=\frac{1}{2^n\cdot n!}.$$

注:也可利用 4203 题的结果直接得

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{n} dx_{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(\int_{0}^{1} \tau d\tau \right)^{n} = \frac{1}{n! 2^{n}}.$$

4207. $\iint_{\substack{x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \ge 0, \dots, x_n \ge 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \le 1}} \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$

解 作变换 $x_1 = u_1(1 - u_2)$,

 $x_2 = u_1 u_2 (1 - u_3),$

$$x_{n-1} = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-1} (1 - u_n),$$

$$x_n = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_n,$$

则由 $x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \ge 0, \dots, x_n \ge 0, x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$ ≤1知

$$0 \leqslant u_i \leqslant 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

且有
$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - u_2 & u_2(1 - u_3) & \cdots u_2 u_3 \cdots u_{n-1}(1 - u_n) & u_2 u_3 \cdots u_n \\ - u_1 & u_1(1 - u_3) & \cdots u_1 u_3 \cdots u_{n-1}(1 - u_n) & u_1 u_3 \cdots u_n \\ 0 & - u_1 u_2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-2}(1 - u_n) & u_1 \cdots u_{n-2} u_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots - u_1 \cdots u_{n-1} & u_1 \cdots u_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

如在每一列的元素上加上所有以后各列相应的元 素,则在对角线下面的全部元素都等于零,而在对 角线上的元素就等于 $1,u_1,u_1u_2,\cdots,u_1\cdots u_{m-1}$.因此, 稈

$$I = u_1^{n-1} u_2^{n-2} \cdots u_{n-1}.$$

于是,最后得

$$\int_{x_{1} \gg 0, x_{2} \gg 0, \dots, \tau_{n} \gg 0} \int_{x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n}} dx_{1} dx_{2} \dots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \dots \int_{0}^{1} u_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} u_{2}^{n} \dots u_{n-1} du_{1} du_{2} \dots du_{n-1} du_{n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(n-1)!(2n+1)}.$$

4208. 求由平面

$$a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 - \cdots + a_{in}x_n = \pm h_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

所界的n维平行2n面体的体积,这里设 $= |a_{ij}| \neq 0$.

即得 2n 面体的体积

$$egin{aligned} V &= \int_{-h_1}^{h_1} \int_{-h_2}^{h_2} \cdots \int_{-h_n-1}^{h_n} rac{1}{|ee dee} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \cdots d\xi_n \ &= rac{2^n h_1 \cdots h_n}{|ee dee}. \end{aligned}$$

4209. 求 n 维角锥

$$\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} \le 1, x_i \ge 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$(a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

的体积.

解
$$\diamond x_i = a_i \xi_i, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 即得体积

$$egin{aligned} V &= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \int\limits_{\substack{\xi_1 \oplus \{0, \xi_2 \oplus \{0, \cdots, \xi_n \geqslant 0\} \\ \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \cdots - \xi_n \leqslant 1 \end{aligned}}} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \cdots d\xi_n \ &= rac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n!} \cdot . \end{aligned}$$

*)利用 4205 题的结果,

4210. 求由曲面

$$\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} = \frac{x_n^2}{a_n^2}, x_n = a_n$$

所界的 n 维维的体积.

解 作代换:

$$x_1 = a_1 r \cos \varphi_1$$
,
 $x_2 = a_2 r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2$,

$$x_{n-2} = a_{n-2}r\sin\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-3}\cos\varphi_{n-2},$$
 $x_{n-1} = a_{n-1}r\sin\varphi_2\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-3}\sin\varphi_{n-2},$
 $x_n = a_nx_n',$

则域 V 为

$$0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant \varphi_{1} \leqslant \pi, 0 \leqslant \varphi_{2} \leqslant \pi, \cdots, \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi_{n-3} \leqslant \pi, 0 \leqslant \varphi_{n-2} \leqslant 2\pi, r \leqslant x_{n}' \leqslant 1, \\ \text{并且} |I| = a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}r^{n-2}\sin^{n-3}\varphi_{1}\sin^{n-4}\varphi_{2}\sin\varphi_{n-3}. \\ \text{于是,体积为}$$

$$V = a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}\int_{0}^{1}r^{n-2}dr\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{n-3}\varphi_{1}d\varphi_{1} \\ \cdots \int_{0}^{\pi}\sin\varphi_{n-3}d\varphi_{n-3}\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\varphi_{n-2}\int_{1}^{1}dx_{n}' \\ = \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{n-3}\varphi_{1}d\varphi_{1} \\ \cdots \int_{0}^{\pi}\sin\varphi_{n-3}d\varphi_{n-3} \\ = \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)} \cdot 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{n-3}\varphi_{1}d\varphi_{1} \\ \cdots 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\varphi_{n-3}d\varphi_{n-3} \cdot 1 \\ = \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)} \cdot B\left(\frac{n-2}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)B\left(\frac{n-3}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \cdots B\left(\frac{2}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \\ \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-3}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{n-3}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-3}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{n-1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} a_{1}a_{2}\cdots a_{n}.$$

$$*) 利用等式 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi (a > 0),$$
即得
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{a-1}\varphi d\varphi.$$

$$**) 利用 3856 题的结果.$$

4211. 求 n 维球体

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots x_n^2 \leqslant a^2$$

的体积.

$$V_n = \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \dots + x_n' \le a^2} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = a^2 V_{\pi}(1),$$

其中 $V_n(1)$ 表示 a=1 时的 n 维球体的体积. 但是,

$$\begin{split} V_n(1) &= \iint\limits_{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_n^2 \leqslant 1} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \dots d\xi_n \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 d\xi_n \iint\limits_{\xi_1^2 + \dots + \xi_n^2 = 1} d\xi_1 \dots \int\limits_{-1}^1 d\xi_1 \dots d\xi_{n-1} \\ &= V_{n-1}(1) \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \xi_n^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} d\xi_n \\ &= 2V_{n-1}(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \varphi d\varphi \\ &= 2V_{n-1}(1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)} \\ &= V_{n-1}(1) \sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)}, \end{split}$$

因为 $V_1(1)=2$,故由上述循环公式可得

$$V_{\pi}(1) = \frac{\pi^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}.$$

因而,所求的体积为

$$V_{*} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)} a^{n}.$$

对于 n 为偶数及奇数,分别可得公式

$$egin{align} V_{2m} &= rac{\pi^m}{m!} a^{2m} \,, \ V_{2m-1} &= rac{2 \cdot (2\pi)^m}{(2m+1)!} a^{2m+1} . \end{array}$$

特别是,对于 V_1, V_2, V_3 可求得熟知的值: $2a, \pi a^2$, $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$.

4212. 求 $\iint_{a} \cdots \int x_{n}^{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$, 其中域 Ω 是由下列不等式所确定:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots x_{n-1}^2 \leqslant a^2, \quad -\frac{h}{2} \leqslant x_n \leqslant \frac{h}{2}.$$

$$\mathbf{FF} \qquad \iint_{a} \cdots \int x_{n}^{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} x_{n}^{2} dx_{n} \qquad \iint_{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n-1}^{2} \leq a^{2}} dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{h^{3}}{12} \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})} a^{n-1} \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

*)利用 4211 题的结果.

4213. 计算

$$\int_{-\sqrt{1-x_{n-1}^{2}-\cdots-x_{n-1}^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x_{n-1}^{2}-\cdots-x_{n-1}^{2}}} \frac{dx_{n}}{\sqrt{1-x_{1}^{2}-x_{2}^{2}-\cdots-x_{n}^{2}}}$$

$$= \pi \int_{-\sqrt{1-x_{1}^{2}-\cdots-x_{n-1}^{2}}}^{\cdots} \frac{dx_{1}dx_{2}\cdots dx_{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-x_{1}^{2}-x_{2}^{2}-\cdots-x_{n}^{2}}}$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}+1\right)} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$*) 利用 4211 题的结果.$$

4214. 证明等式

$$\int_{0}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} f(x_{n}) dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(u) \frac{(x - u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} du.$$

$$\mathbf{if} \qquad \int_{0}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} f(x_{n}) dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n}) dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x} dx_{n-2} \cdots \int_{x_{2}}^{x} dx_{1}^{*}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n}) dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x} dx_{n-2}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_{n}}^{x} (x - x_{2}) dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n}) dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x} dx_{n-2}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_{n}}^{x} \frac{1}{2} (x - x_{3})^{2} dx_{3}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n}) dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x} dx_{n-2}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_{n}}^{x} \frac{1}{2} (x - x_{3})^{2} dx_{3}$$

$$= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x - x_{n-1})^{n-2} dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{(x - x_n)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f(x_n) dx_n.$$

在上述积分中,将 x, 代之以 u, 不影响积分的值,故

得

$$\int_{0}^{x} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n-1}} f(x_{n}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(u) \frac{(x-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} du.$$
*) 利用 4202 题的结果.

4215. 证明等式

$$\int_{0}^{x} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n}} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n!} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2} - u^{2})^{n} f(u) du.$$
证 利用 4202 题的结果,即得
$$\int_{0}^{x} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n}} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^{x} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_{2}}^{x} x_{1} dx_{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^{x} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} x_{n+1} dx_{n-1}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_{3}}^{x} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} - x_{2}^{2}) x_{2} dx_{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^{x} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{x_{n}}^{x} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1}$$

$$\cdots \int_{x_4}^x \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2} (x^2 - x_3^2)^2 x_3 dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^r f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^x \frac{1}{2^{n-1}(n-1)!} \cdot (x^2 - x_n^2)^{n-1} x_n dx_n$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{2^n n!} f(x_{n+1}) (x^2 - x_{n+1})^n dx_{n+1}.$$
于是,将 x_{n+1} ,代之以 u ,不影响积分的

于是,将 x_{n+1} 代之以u,不影响积分的值,故得

$$\int_{0}^{x} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{n}} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n!} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2} - u^{2})^{n} f(u) du.$$

4216. 证明迪里黑里公式

$$\int_{\substack{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \geqslant 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \leqslant 1}} x_1^{p_1 - 1} x_2^{p_2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n \geqslant 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \leqslant 1}{\dots x_n^{p_n - 1} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \Gamma(p_2) \dots \Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n + 1)}$$

$$(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n > 0).$$

我们应用数学归纳法证明之, ùΈ

当 n=1 时,公式显然成立,即

$$\int_{0\leqslant x_1\leqslant 1} x_1^{p_1-1}dx_1 = \frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{\Gamma(p_1)}{\Gamma(p_1+1)}.$$

其次,设公式对n-1成立,今证公式对n也成立. 为此,将公式左端写为

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{1} x_{n}^{p_{n}-1} dx_{n} \int_{\substack{x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} \geqslant 0 \\ x_{1}+x_{2}+\cdots + x_{n-1} \leqslant 1 \cdots x_{n}}} x_{1}^{p_{1}-1} x_{2}^{p_{2}-1}$$

$$\cdots x_{n-1}^{p_{n-1}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1}$$
.

在里面的
$$n-1$$
 重积分中进行代換:
 $x_1 = (1-x_n)\xi_1, x_2 = (1-x_n)\xi_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} = (1-x_n)\xi_{n-1}, \dots \Gamma(p_{n-1})$
即得 $\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots,p_{n-1}+1)}$
 $\cdot \int_0^1 x_n^{p_n-1}(1-x_n)^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1}}dx_n$
 $\simeq \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+\cdots-p_{n-1}+1)}$
 $\cdot B(p_n,p_1\cdots+p_{n-1}+1)$
 $= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+\cdots-p_{n-1}+1)}$
 $\cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_n)\cdot\Gamma(p_1+\cdots+p_n+1)}{\Gamma(p_1+\cdots+p_n+1)}$
 $= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n+1)}$

这样一来,我们得知公式对 n 重积分也正确. 从而对 n 为任意的自然数时,迪里黑里公式均成立.

4217. 证明柳维耳公式

$$\iint_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \geqslant 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} f(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

$$\downarrow_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \geqslant 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} \cdot x_1^{p_1 - 1} x_2^{p_2 - 1} \cdots x_n^{p_n - 1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \Gamma(p_2) \cdots \Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n)}$$

$$\downarrow_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \geqslant 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} f(u) u^{p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n - 1} du$$

$$(p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_n>0),$$

式中 f(u) 为连续函数.

证 我们应用数学归纳法证明之.

当n=1时,公式显然成立,当n=2时,公式也成立,即

$$\int_{\substack{x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \ge 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 \le 1}}^{\infty} f(x_1 + x_2) x_1^{p_1 - 1} x_2^{p_2 - 1} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2)}\int_0^1 f(u)u^{p_1+p_2-1}du.$$

事实上,令 Ω 表域: $x_1 \ge 0$, $x_2 \ge 0$, $x_1 + x_2 \le 1$. 作代换:

$$x_1 = \xi_1, x_1 + x_2 = \xi_2, \not t = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2},$$

则有

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{\Omega} f(x_1 + x_2) x_1^{p_1 - 1} x_2^{p_2 - 1} dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} f(\xi_2) d\xi_2 \int_{0}^{\xi_2} \xi_1^{p_1 - 1} (\xi_2 - \xi_1)^{p_2 - 1} d\xi_1 \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} f(\xi_2) d\xi_2 \int_{0}^{1} t^{p_1 - 1} (1 - t)^{p_2 - 1} \xi_2^{p_1 + p_2 - 1} dt \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2)} \int_{0}^{1} f(\xi_2) \xi_2^{p_1 + p_2 - 1} d\xi_2 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2)} \int_{0}^{1} f(u) u^{p_1 + p_2 - 1} du. \end{split}$$

其次,设公式对于n-1成立,今证对于n公式也成立,为此,将公式左端写为

$$\int\limits_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} \geqslant 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{n-1} \leqslant 1}} x_1^{p_1 - 1} x_2^{p_2 - 1} \cdots x_n^{p_{n-1} - 1} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$\cdots dx_n \int_0^{1-(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_{n-1})} f(x + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

• $x_n^{p_n-1}dx_n$.

如令

$$\psi(t) = \int_1^{t-t} f(t+x_n) x_n^{\rho_n+1} dx_n$$

代入上式,并利用公式对 n -- 1 成立的假定,得知上式为

利用上面已证的n=2时的公式,于是即得

$$\iint_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \ge 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \le 1}} f(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$\cdot x_1^{p_1-1}x_2^{p_2-1}\cdots x_n^{p_n-1}dx_1dx_2\cdots dx_n$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1})}\int_0^1 dt \int_0^{1-t} f(t+x_n)$$

$$t^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1}-1}x_n^{p_n-1}dx_n$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1})} \int_{\substack{t,x_n\geqslant 0\\t\neq z_n\leqslant 1}}^{t} f(t+x_n)$$

$$\cdot t^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1}-1}x_n^{p_n-1}dtdx_n$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1})}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1})\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n)}$$

$$\cdot \int_0^1 f(u)u^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n-1}du$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n)} \cdot \int_0^1 f(u)u^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n-1}du,$$

即公式对于n成立,从而,公式对于任意自然数均成立, 4218⁺将展布于域式 $+x_2^2+\cdots+x_n^2 \le R^2$ 上的n重积分 $(n) \ge$

2)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{\infty} \int (\sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \cdots + x_{n}^{2}}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{n}$$

化为单积分,其中f(u)为连续函数

解 作代换:

 $x_1 = Rr \cos \varphi$

 $x_2 = Rr \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2$,

...

 $x_{n-1} = Rr\sin\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-2}\cos\varphi_{n-1}$,

 $x_n = Rr\sin\varphi\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-1}\sin\varphi_{n-1}.$

则有

$$I = R^n r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2}.$$

于是,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \int f(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$=R^{n}\int_{0}^{1}r^{n-1}f(Rr)dr\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{n-2}\varphi_{1}d\varphi_{1}$$

$$\cdot\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{n-3}\varphi_{2}d\varphi_{2}\cdots\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin\varphi_{n-2}d\varphi_{n-2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\varphi_{n-1}$$

$$=2\pi R^{n}\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \dots \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}
\cdot \int_{0}^{1} r^{n-1} f(Rr) dr^{*} dr^{*$$

*) 参看:4210 题的计算过程.

4219. 计算半径为 R,密度为 ρ 。的均匀球对自己的位,即求积

$$u = \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \iiint_{\substack{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 \le R^2 \\ r_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 \le R^2}} \frac{dx_1 dy_1 dz_1 dx_2 dy_2 dz_2}{r_{1,2}},$$

式中 $r_{1,2} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$

解 我们有

$$u = \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \iiint_{\substack{z_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 \leqslant R^2}} dx_1 dy_1 dz_1$$

$$\iiint_{\substack{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 \leqslant R^2}} \frac{dx_2 dy_2 dz_2}{r_{1,2}}.$$

由 4155 题的结果可知

$$\iint_{x_1 + \frac{1}{r_2} + z_2^2 r R^4} \frac{dr_2 dy_2 dz_3}{r_{1,2}} = 2\pi R^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi r_1^2,$$
其中 $r_1 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}.$ 于是(利用球性标)
$$u = \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \qquad \iint_{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 R^2} (2\pi R^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi r_1^2) dx_1 dy_1 dz_1$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi d\psi$$

$$\cdot \int_0^R \left(2\pi R^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2 \right) r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{16}{15}\pi^2 \rho_0^2 R^5.$$

4220. 设 $\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{i,i}x_{i}x_{j}(a_{i,j} = a_{ji})$ 为正定形,计算 n 重积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ... \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j}+2\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i}x_{j}+1\right)} dx_{1}dx_{2}...dx_{n}.$

解 作变量代换

$$x_i = y_i + a_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n), \tag{1}$$

其中诸常数 α 以下再确定,于是易得(注意到 $a_0 = a_p$)

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{i} x_{j} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} x_{i} + c$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} y_{i} y_{j} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} a_{j} \right) + b_{i} \right) y_{i}$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} a_{i} a_{j} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} a_{i} + c.$$

由于 $\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{i,j}x_{i}x_{j}$ 是正定形,故必有 $\delta = |a_{i,j}| > 0$,从而线性方程组

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i,i} a_{i} + b_{i} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 (2)

有唯一的一组解 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, 今取变换(1) 式中的诸 α_i 即为方程组(2)的解. 于是.

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{i} x_{j} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} x_{i} + c$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} y_{i} y_{j} + c^{t}, \qquad (3)$$

其中
$$c' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \alpha_{j} \right\} \alpha_{i} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \alpha_{i} + c$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \alpha_{i} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \alpha_{i} + c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \alpha_{i} + c. \tag{4}$$

下面我们用诺 a., 和 b. 及 c 来表出 c' 令

(n+1) 阶行列式,即 $|a_n|$ 的加边行列式)。将此行列式的行一列乘上 α_1 ,第二列乘上 α_2 ,…,第n 列乘上 α_n 都加到第n+1 列上去,并注意到(2) 式与(4) 式,得

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{ii} & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & c \end{vmatrix} = c' |a_{ij}| = c' \delta,$$

故

$$c' = \frac{\triangle}{\delta}.$$
 (5)

由于 $\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{i,j}y_{i}y_{i}$ 是正定二次型,故由高等代数中二次型的理论知,存在正交矩阵

$$P = (p_n) = \begin{bmatrix} p_n \cdots p_n \\ \cdots \\ p_n \cdots p_n \end{bmatrix},$$

使在线性变换

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{ij} z_j (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 (6)

下,二次型变为平方和:

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} y_i y_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i z_i^2, \tag{7}$$

其中 $\lambda > 0(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$;也即

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}, \tag{8}$$

其中
$$A = (a_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
. 由于 P 为正交矩阵,

故 $P^{-1} = P'(P'| 表 P)$ 的转置矩阵),且 $|P| = |p_{ij}| = \pm 297$

$$\delta = |a_{ij}| + |P^{-1}| + |A| + |P| - |\lambda_i \lambda_i \cdots \lambda_c. \tag{9}$$

根据(1) 式与(6) 式,可知

$$\frac{D(x_1,\cdots,x_n)}{D(y_1,\cdots,y_n)}=1.$$

$$\frac{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{D(z_1, \dots, z_n)} = |p_{ij}| = |P| = \pm 1.$$

于是,利用广义 n 重积分的变量代换公式,并注意到被积函数的非负性,得(注意(3)式、(5)式与(7)式)

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} z_{i} z_{j} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} z_{i} + \epsilon \right\}}$$

 $\cdot dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty}a_{i}y_{i}y_{j}+i^{*}\right)}$$

$$\left|\frac{D(x_{1},\cdots,x_{r})}{D(x_{1},\cdots,x_{r})}\right|dy_{1}dy_{2}\cdots dy_{n}$$

$$=e^{-\frac{\mathcal{A}}{\hbar}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-\left\{\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}a_{ij}y_{i}y_{j}\right\}}dy_{1}dy_{2}\cdots dy,$$

$$= e^{-\frac{A}{\delta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} z_{i}^{2}} dz_{1} \frac{D(y_{1}, \cdots, y_{r})}{D(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{r})} \Big|_{dz_{1} dz_{2} \cdots dz_{n}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{A}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i z_i^2} dz_1 dz_2 \cdots dz_n}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{A}{\delta}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 z_1^2 dz_1} \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 z_2^2} dz_2 \right)$$

$$\cdots \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_n z_n^2 dz_n} \right).$$

作代换
$$z_i = -\frac{u}{\sqrt{\lambda}}(i \, \mathbb{B} \mathbb{E})$$
. 得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-rx^{2}} dz_{i} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{i}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda_{i}}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\lambda_{i}}} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$
以此代入上式,并注意到(9) 式,最后得
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{i}^{j}x_$$

§ 11. 曲线积分

$$\Gamma$$
 第一型的曲线积分 若 $f(x,y,z)$ 在平滑曲线 C $x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t) (t_0 \le t \le T)$ (1)

的各点上有定义并且是连续的函数,ds 为弧的微分,则

$$\int_{t}^{t} f(x,y,z)ds$$

$$= \int_{t_{1}}^{t} f(x(t),y(t),x(t)) \cdot \sqrt{x^{2}(t) + y^{2}(t) + z^{2}(t)} dt.$$

这个积分的特性在于它与曲线 C 的方向无关。

 2° 第一型曲线积分在力学方面的应用 若 $\rho = \rho(x,y,z)$ 为曲线 C 在流动点(x,y,z) 的线密度,则曲线 C 的质量等于

$$M = \int_{c} \rho(x, y, z) ds.$$

此曲线的重心坐标(x0, y0, z0)由下面的公式来表示

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\mathcal{E}} x \rho(x, y, z) ds,$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\mathbb{R}} y \rho(x, y, z) ds,$$

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\mathbb{R}} z \rho(x, y, z) ds.$$

3° 第二型的曲线积分 若函数P + P(x,y,z), Q = Q(x,y,z), R = R(x,y,z) 在曲线(1)上的各点上是连续的,这曲线的方向是使参数L 增加的方向,则

$$\int_{\epsilon} P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz
= \int_{t_0}^{T} \{P(x(t),y(t),z(t))x'(t) + Q(x(t),y(t),z(t))y'(t)
+ R(x(t),y(t),z(t))z'(t)\}dt.$$
(2)

当曲线C环行的方向变更时此积分的符号也变更,在力学上积分(2)是当其作用点描绘出曲线C时变力(P,Q,R)所作的功.

$$P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz = du,$$

式中u = u(x,y,z) 为域V 内的单值函数,则与完全位于域V 内的曲线 C 的形状无关,而有:

$$\int_{C} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = u(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{1}) - u(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1}),$$

式中(x₁,y₁,z₁) 为路径的始点,(x₂,y₂,z₂) 为路径的终点,最简单的情况是域 V 是单联通的而函数 P,Q,R 有连续的一级偏导函数,对于此事的充分而且必要的条件为:在域 V 内,下列条件恒满足:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}.$$

这时,函数 u 可按下面的公式来求得

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y,z) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x_0,y,z) dy + \int_{x_0}^{z} R(x_0,y_0,z) dz,$$

其中(x₀,y₀,z₀) 为域 V 内某一固定的点.

在力学上这个情况对应于位力所作的功.

计算下列第一型的曲线积分:

4221. $\int_C (x+y)ds$,其中C 为以O(0,0),A(1,0) 和B(0,1) 为顶点的三角形围线.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \int_{a}^{b} (x+y)ds
= \int_{\partial A} (x+y)ds + \int_{AB} (x+y)ds + \int_{BO} (x+y)ds
= \int_{0}^{1} xdx + \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} ydy = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

4222. $\int_{C} y^{2}ds$, 其中 C 为摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$) 的一拱.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2\sin^2 t}dt$$

$$= 2a\sin\frac{t}{2}dt.$$

于是,

$$\int_{c} y^{2} ds = 2a^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$

$$= 8a^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{5} \frac{t}{2} dt = 32a^{3} \int_{c}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5} u du$$

$$= \frac{256}{15} a^{3}.$$

4223. $\int_{t} (x^{2} + y^{2})ds$,其中C 为曲线 $x = a(\cos t + t\sin t)$, $y = a(\sin t - t\cos t)$ ($0 \le t \le 2\pi$).

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 t^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 t^2 \sin^2 t} dt = at dt.$$

于是,

$$\int_{t}^{2\pi} (x^{2} + y^{2}) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} (\cos t + t \sin t)^{2} + a^{2} (\sin t - t \cos t)^{2}) at dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{3} t (1 + t^{2}) dt = 2\pi^{2} a^{3} (1 + 2\pi^{2}).$$

4224. $\int_{\mathbb{R}} xyds$, 其中C 为双曲线 $x = a \operatorname{ch} t$, $y = a \operatorname{sh} t$ $(0 \le t \le t_0)$ 的弧.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sinh^2 t + a^2 \cosh^2 t} dt = a \sqrt{\cosh 2t} dt.$$

于是,

$$\int_{\varepsilon} xyds = a^{3} \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \operatorname{chtsh} t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}2t} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}}{2} \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \operatorname{sh}2t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}2t} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}}{4} \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}2t} d(\operatorname{ch}2t)$$

$$= \frac{a^{3}}{6} (\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^{3}2t_{0}} - 1).$$

4225. $\int_{c} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$,其中 C 为内摆线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的弧.

解 方法一:

按直角坐标方程计算,弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y^2} dx = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx.$$

于是,

$$\int_{c} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + (a^{\frac{7}{3}} - x^{\frac{7}{3}})^2) \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx$$

$$= 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_0^a (2x + a^{\frac{4}{3}}x^{-\frac{7}{3}} - 2a^{\frac{7}{3}}x^{\frac{1}{3}}) dx = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$
方法二:

按参数方程计算. 若令 $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = a\sin^3 t$,

则

$$ds = \sqrt{9a^2 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt$$
$$= 3a \cos t \sin t dt \left(0 \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

于是,

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$$

$$=4a^{\frac{4}{3}}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\cos^4t+\sin^4t)\cdot 3a\cos t\sin tdt$$

$$=24a^{\frac{7}{3}}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{5}td\left(\sin t\right)=4a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$

4226. $\int_{\mathcal{E}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$,其中 C 为由曲线 $r=a, \varphi=0, \varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}$ (r 和 φ 为极坐标) 所界的凸围线.

解 凸围线由三段组成,分别是:直线段 $\varphi = 0.0 \le r \le$

$$a$$
);圆弧段 $r = a \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$;直线段 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} (0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1)$

a),弧长的微分相应地是:ds=dr; $ds=\sqrt{r^2+r^2}d\varphi=ad\varphi$;ds=dr.于是,

$$\int_{c}^{e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}} ds = \int_{c}^{a} e^{r} dr + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a} a d\varphi + \int_{0}^{a} e^{r} dr$$
$$= 2(e^{a} - 1) + \frac{\pi a e^{a}}{4}.$$

4227. $\int_{C} |y| ds$, 其中 C 为双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 的 弧.

解 双纽线的极坐标方程为 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$.弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi.$$

于是,

$$\int_{\sigma} |y| ds = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi$$
$$= 4a^{2} (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2a^{2} (2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

4228. $\int_{\mathcal{E}} x ds$, 其中 C 为对数螺线 $r = ae^{k\theta}(k > 0)$ 在圆 r = a 内的部分.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = ae^{k\varphi} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\varphi (-\infty < \varphi < 0).$$

于是,

$$\int_{\epsilon} x ds = \int_{-\infty}^{0} a e^{k\varphi} \cos\varphi \cdot a e^{k\varphi} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\varphi$$

$$= a^2 \sqrt{1 + k^2} \frac{2k \cos\varphi + \sin\varphi}{1 + 4k^2} e^{2k\varphi} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0}$$

$$= \frac{2ka^2 \sqrt{1 + k^2}}{1 + 4k^2}.$$

4229. $\int_{C} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$,其中C 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

解 对于上半圆周,弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a - 2x}{2y}\right)^2} dx = \frac{a}{2y} dx$$

$$=\frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-r^2}}dx(0\leqslant x\leqslant a).$$

于是,

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds = 2 \int_{0}^{b} \sqrt{ax} \cdot \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax - x^{2}}} dx$$
$$= a \sqrt{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a - x}} = 2a^{2}.$$

4230. $\int_{C} \frac{ds}{y^2}$,其中 C 为悬链线 $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}$.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx.$$

于是,

$$\int_{c} \frac{ds}{y^{2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}}{a^{2} \operatorname{ch}^{2} \frac{x}{a}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d \left(\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a} \right)}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^{2} \frac{x}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{-\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a}.$$

求下列空间曲线的弧长(参数是正的):

4231.
$$x = 3t$$
, $y = 3t^2$, $z = 2t^3$ 从 $O(0,0,0)$ 到 $A(3,3,2)$.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dt = 3(2t^2 + 1)dt.$$

于是,弧长为

$$s = \int_0^1 3(2t^2 + 1)dt = 5.$$

4232.
$$x = e^{-t} \cos t, y = e^{-t} \sin t, z = e^{-t}, \pm 0 < t < +\infty.$$

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{e^{-2t}(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{-2t}(\cos t + \sin t)^2 + e^{-2t}}dt$$

= $\sqrt{3}e^{-t}dt$.

于是,弧长为

$$s = \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{-\infty} e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{3}.$$

4233.
$$y = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$
, $z = \frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a - x}{a + x}$ 从 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 到 $A(x)$, y_0, z_0).

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{a^4}{4(a^2 - x^2)^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx (|x_0| < a).$$

于是,当 $x_0 \ge 0$ 时,有

$$s = \int_0^{x_0} \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a + x_0}{a - x_0} + x_0 = |z_0| + |x_0|;$$

当 x_0 <0时,有

$$s = \int_{x_0}^{0} \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a + x_0}{a - x_0} - x_0 = |z_0| + |x_0|.$$

总之,当 $|x_0| < a$,有 $s = |z_0| + |x_0|$.

4234.
$$(x-y)^2 = a(x+y), x^2 - y^2 = \frac{9}{8}z^2$$
 从 $O(0,0,0)$ 到 $A(x_0,y_0,z_0)$.

解 由
$$(x - y)^2 = a(x + y), x^2 - y^2 = \frac{9}{8}z^2$$
 可解得
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8} \right)^2} \sqrt[3]{z^4} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{9a}{8}} \sqrt[3]{z^2} \right),$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8} \right)^2} \sqrt[3]{z^4} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{9a}{8}} \sqrt[3]{z^7} \right).$$

出于

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^{2}
- \frac{8}{9a^{2}} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^{4}} \sqrt[3]{z^{2}} + \frac{2}{9} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^{2}} \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}}
= \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a} \sqrt[3]{z^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^{2}}}{6} \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}},$$

故弧长为

$$s = \int_{0}^{z_{0}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a}} \sqrt[3]{z^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^{2}}}{6} \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}} + 1 dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{z_{0}^{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a}t + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^{2}}}{6} \frac{1}{t} + 1}$$

$$\cdot \frac{3\sqrt{t}}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{z_{0}^{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a}t^{2} + t + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^{2}}}{6} dt}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{z_{0}^{2}}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{a}t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{3}} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{3z_{0}^{4}}{a}} + 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{az_{0}^{2}}{3}} \right].$$

4235. $x^2 + y^2 = cz$, $\frac{y}{x} = tg \frac{z}{c}$ 从O(0,0,0)到 $A(x_0,y_0,z_0)$.

解 取曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \sqrt{cz}\cos\frac{z}{c}, y = \sqrt{cz}\sin\frac{z}{c}, z = z,$$

则弧长的微分为

$$ds = \left[\left[\frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} \cos \frac{z}{c} - \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} \sin \frac{z}{c} \right]^{2} + \left[\frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} \sin \frac{z}{c} + \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} \cos \frac{z}{c} \right]^{2} + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dz$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{c}{4z} + \frac{z}{c} + 1} dz = \frac{2z + c}{\sqrt{4cz}} dz.$$

于是,弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{z_0} \frac{2z + c}{\sqrt{4cz}} dz = \int_0^{z_0} \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} dz + \int_0^{z_0} \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} dz$$
$$= \sqrt{cz_0} \left(1 + \frac{2z_0}{3c} \right).$$

4236. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \operatorname{ch} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \right) = a$ 从点 A(a,0,0) 到点 B(x,y,z).

解 令 $x = \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}\cos\varphi$, $y = \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}\sin\varphi$, 不妨设 z > 0, 则有

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}$$
$$= \sqrt{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \varphi}\right)} = a \operatorname{th} \varphi.$$

而
$$\sqrt{a^2-z^2}=\sqrt{a^2(1-{
m th}^2\varphi)}=rac{a}{{
m ch}\varphi}$$
,故

$$x = \frac{a\cos\varphi}{\cosh\varphi}$$
, $y = \frac{a\sin\varphi}{\cosh\varphi}$, $z = a\th\varphi$ 为曲线的参数方程, 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{\left|\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right|^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{d\varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dz}{d\varphi}\right)^{2}} d\varphi$$

$$= a\sqrt{\frac{\cosh^{2}\varphi + \sinh^{2}\varphi + 1}{\cosh^{4}\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= \sqrt{2} a \frac{d\varphi}{\cosh\varphi}.$$

于是,弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{\varphi} \sqrt{2} a \frac{d\varphi}{\operatorname{ch}\varphi} = \sqrt{2} a \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{2}{e^{\varphi} + e^{-\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} a \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{1}{1 + (e^{\varphi})^2} d(e^{\varphi})$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} a \operatorname{arctg} e^{\varphi} \Big|_0^{\varphi}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} a \Big[\operatorname{arctg} \frac{a + z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \Big]^{*} \Big]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} a \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} . ** \Big]$$

容易推证,当z<0时,弧长为

$$\overline{s} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{aarctg} \frac{-z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}.$$

总之,最后得

$$s = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{aarctg} \frac{|z|}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}.$$

*) 由
$$z = a \operatorname{th} \varphi$$
 知:
$$z(e^{\varphi} + e^{-\varphi}) = a(e^{\varphi} - e^{-\varphi}),$$

$$z(e^{2\varphi} - 1) = a(e^{2\varphi} - 1).$$

从而

$$e^{2r} = \frac{a+z}{a-z} \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\Longrightarrow} e^r - \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}.$$

**) 由于

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
= \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}{z}, \\
\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}\right) \\
= \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}{z}, \\
= \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}{z}, \\$$

故在主值范围内有

$$\arctan \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}.$$

计算沿空间曲线所取的第一型曲线积分:

4237.
$$\int_{c} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds.$$
其中 C 为螺线 $x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t,$
$$z = bt (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \text{ 的一段}.$$

 \mathbf{M} 弧长的微分为 $ds = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt.$

于是,

$$\int_{c} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$

$$= \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} + b^{2}t^{2}) dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (3a^{2} + 4\pi^{2}b^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}.$$

4238. $\int_{c} x^{2} ds$,其中 C 为圆周 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$, x + y + z = 0.

解 方法一

$$u = \frac{x - y}{\sqrt{2}}, v = \frac{x + y - 2z}{\sqrt{6}},$$

$$w = \frac{x + y + z}{\sqrt{3}},$$

则圆周 C 化为

$$u^2 + v' + w^2 = a^2, \omega = 0.$$

于是,

$$\int_{c}^{2} x^{2} ds = \int_{c}^{2} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{w}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2} ds$$

$$= \int_{c}^{2} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{2} ds$$

$$= \int_{c}^{2} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{v^{2}}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{2} ds$$

$$= \int_{c}^{2} \left(3u^{2} + v^{2} \right) ds + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{c}^{2} uv ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{c}^{2} a^{2} ds + \frac{1}{3} \int_{c}^{2} u^{2} ds + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{c}^{2} uv ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi a^3 + \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{2\pi} a^3 \cos^2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\int_0^{2\pi}a^3\cos\varphi\sin\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi a^3 + \frac{1}{3}\pi a^3 = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3.$$

方法二

由对称性知:

$$\int_{t} x^{2} ds = \int_{t} y^{2} ds = \int_{\epsilon} z^{2} ds.$$

于是,

$$\int_{s} x^{2} ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{s} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$

$$=\frac{a^2}{3}\int_{s}ds=\frac{2\pi a^3}{3}.$$

4239. $\int_{C} z ds$,其中C 为圆锥螺线 $z = t \cos t$, $y = t \sin t$, $z = t (0 \le t \le t_c)$.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} dt$$
$$= \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt.$$

于是,

$$\int_{0}^{t} z ds = \int_{0}^{t_{0}} t \sqrt{2 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \left((2 + t_{0}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right).$$

4240. $\int_{C} z ds$, 其中 C 为曲线 $x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$, $y^{2} = ax$ 上从点 O(0, 0, 0, 0) 到点 $A(a, a, a \sqrt{2})$ 的弧.

解 由曲线方程得

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{y^4}{a^2} + y^2} = \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{y^2 + a^2}.$$

从而,曲线的参数方程可取为

$$x=\frac{y^2}{a}, y=y, z=\frac{y}{a}\sqrt{y^2+a^2}.$$

弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2y}{a}\right)^{2} + 1 + \left(\frac{2y^{2} + a^{2}}{a\sqrt{y^{2} + a^{2}}}\right)^{2}} dy$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{8y^4+9a^2y^2+2a^4}{a^2(y^2+a^2)}}dy.$$

于是,

$$\int_{S} z ds$$

$$= \int_{3}^{3} \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{y^{2} + a^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{8y^{4} + 9a^{2}y^{2} + 2a^{4}}{a^{2}(y^{2} + a^{2})}} dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{8}}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} y \sqrt{y^{4} + \frac{9}{8}a^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}a^{4}} dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{\left(y^{2} + \frac{9a^{2}}{16}\right)^{2} - \frac{17a^{4}}{16^{2}}}$$

$$\cdot d\left(y^{2} + \frac{9a^{2}}{16}\right)$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^{2}} \left[\frac{y^{2} + \frac{9a^{2}}{16}}{2} \sqrt{y^{4} + \frac{9}{8}a^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}a^{4}} \right]$$

$$- \frac{17a^{4}}{2 \cdot 16^{2}} ln \left(y^{2} + \frac{9a^{2}}{16}\right)$$

$$+ \sqrt{y^{4} + \frac{9}{8}a^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}a^{4}}\right] \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^{2}} \left(\left[\frac{25a^{4}}{64} \sqrt{\frac{19}{2}} \right]$$

$$- \left(\frac{9a^{4}}{64} - \frac{17a^{4}}{2 \cdot 16^{2}} ln \frac{17a^{2}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^{2}} \frac{25a^{4} \sqrt{38} - 18a^{4}}{128}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^{2}} \frac{17a^{4}}{2 \cdot 16^{2}} ln \frac{17a^{2}}{16}$$

$$= \frac{17a^{2}}{25a^{2} + 8\sqrt{\frac{19}{2}}a^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{256\sqrt{2}} \left(100\sqrt{38} - 72\right)$$
$$- 17\ln\frac{25 + 4\sqrt{38}}{17}\right).$$

4241⁺. 设曲线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = b\sin t$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$) 在点(x, y) 的 线密度等于 $\rho = \lfloor y \rfloor$, 求其质量.

解 质量 $m = \int_{c} |y| ds$,其中C为椭圆 $x = a\cos t$, $y = b\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$.

先设
$$a > b$$
. 这时

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$
$$= a \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt.$$

其中
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$$
. 于是,

$$m = \int_0^{\pi} ab \sin t \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$+ \int_{x}^{2\pi} a(-b\sin t) \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= -ab \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} d(\cos t)$$

$$+ab\int_{\pi}^{2\pi}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2\cos^2t}d(\cos t)$$

$$=ab\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2u^2}du+ab\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2u^2}du$$

$$=4ab\int_{0}^{1}\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^{2}u^{2}}du$$

$$= \frac{4ab}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon u \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2 u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\varepsilon u) \right]_{u=0}^{u=1}$$

$$=2b^2+2ab\,\frac{\arcsin\epsilon}{\epsilon}.$$

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= a \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2 \cos^2 t} dt,$$
其中 $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$. 仿前,有
$$m = \int_0^\pi ab \sin t \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$+ \int_\pi^{2\pi} a(-b \sin t) \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2 u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{4ab}{\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_1 u \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2 u^2} \right) \Big|_{u=0}^{u=1}$$

$$= 2b^2 + 2ab \frac{\ln(\epsilon_1 + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2})}{\epsilon_1}.$$
最后,若 $a = b$,则椭圆退化成圆,这时 $ds = adt$,故
$$m = \int_0^\pi a^2 \sin t dt + \int_\pi^{2\pi} (-a \sin t) a dt = 4a^2$$
综上所述,可知
$$\begin{cases} 2b^2 + 2ab \frac{\arcsin \epsilon}{\epsilon}, & \text{若 } a > b; \\ 2b^2 + 2ab \frac{\ln(\epsilon_1 + \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_1^2})}{\epsilon_1}, \text{ ╊ } a < b; \\ 4a^2, & \text{ ╊ } a = b, \end{cases}$$
其中 $\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} (a > b)$,

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} (a < b).$$

4242. 求曲线 x = at, $y = \frac{a}{2}t^2$, $z = \frac{a}{3}t^3$ (0 $\leq t \leq 1$) 的弧之质

量,其密度依规律 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{a}}$ 而变化.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2t^2 + a^2t^4}dt$$

= $a\sqrt{1 + t^2 + t^4}dt$,

而密度 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{a}} = t$. 于是,质量为(作代换 $u = t^2$)

$$m = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{\frac{2y}{a}} ds = a \int_{0}^{1} t \sqrt{1 + t^{2} + t^{4}} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + u + u^{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{u + \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{1 + u + u^{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \ln \left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + u + u^{2}} \right) \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{a}{8} \left[(3\sqrt{3} - 1) + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right].$$

4243. 计算均匀的曲线 $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$ 从点 A(0,a) 到点 B(b,h) 的弧的重心的坐标.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{1 - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx.$$

质量为

$$m = \rho_0 \int_0^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = a\rho_0 \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} = \rho_0 \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}. \cdot)$$
于是,重心的坐标为
$$x_0 = \frac{\rho_0}{m} \int_0^b \operatorname{xch} \frac{x}{a} dx$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{m} \left(ab \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} - a^2 \left(\operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a} - 1 \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}} \left(b \sqrt{h^2 - a^2} - a^2 \left(\frac{h}{a} - 1 \right) \right)$$

$$= b \quad a \sqrt{\frac{h - a}{h - a}};$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\rho_0}{m} \int_0^b \operatorname{ych} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{a\rho_0}{m} \int_0^b \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{a} dx$$

$$= \frac{a\rho_0}{m} \int_0^a \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a\rho_0}{m} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \operatorname{sh} \frac{2x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \frac{a\rho_0}{m} \left(\frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \operatorname{sh} \frac{2b}{a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}} \left(\frac{b}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} + \frac{ab}{2\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}.$$
* \tag{h} \tag{h} = \alpha \text{ch} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{h}{a}. \text{ \text{M} \text{ \text{m}}}
$$\operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}{a}.$$

4244. 求摆线

 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le \pi)$ 的弧的重心.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2(1-\cos t)^2 + a^2\sin^2 t}dt$$
$$= 2a\sin\frac{t}{2}dt.$$

质量为

$$m = 2a\rho_0 \int_0^{\pi} \sin\frac{t}{2} dt = 4a\rho_0.$$

于是,重心的坐标为

于是,重心的坐标为
$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^{\pi} \rho_0 a(t - \sin t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{\pi} t \sin \frac{t}{2} dt - \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= -at \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} + a \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$+ \frac{a}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \Big(\cos \frac{3t}{2} - \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big) dt$$

$$= \frac{4a}{3}.$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^{\pi} \rho_0 a(1 - \cos t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt - \frac{a}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \Big(\sin \frac{3t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2} \Big) dt$$

$$= \frac{4a}{3}.$$

4245. 计算球面上的三角形 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$; x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 的围线的重心的坐标.

作球坐标变换: 解

$$x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi,$$

 $z = r\sin\psi.$

则球面上的三角形三条曲边的方程分别是:

$$x = a\cos\varphi, y = a\sin\varphi, z = 0; 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$x = a\cos\psi, y = 0, z = a\sin\psi; 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$x = 0, y = a\cos\phi, z = a\sin\phi, 0 \leqslant \phi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

又因围线的周长为

$$s=3\cdot\frac{\pi a}{2}=\frac{3\pi a}{2}.$$

于是,重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a\cos\varphi \cdot ad\varphi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a\cos\varphi \cdot ad\psi}{\frac{3\pi a}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{2a^2}{\frac{3\pi a}{2}} = \frac{4a}{3\pi}.$$

利用对称性知: $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$.

4246. 求均匀的弧 $x = e^t \cos t$, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t (-\infty < t \le 0)$ 的重心的坐标.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{e^{2t}(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{2t}(\sin t + \cos t)^2 + e^{2t}}dt$$
$$= \sqrt{3}e^t dt.$$

质量为

$$m = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \sqrt{3} e^{t} dt = \sqrt{3}.$$

于是,重心的坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \cos t \cdot \sqrt{3} e^t dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} \cos t dt$$
$$= \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{5} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$y_{3} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{t} \sin t \cdot \sqrt{3} e^{t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{2t} \sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin t - \cos t}{5} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = -\frac{1}{5}.$$

$$z_{0} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{t} \cdot \sqrt{3} e^{t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4247. 求螺线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, $z = \frac{h}{2\pi}t$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的一枝对于坐标轴的转动惯量.

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} dt$$

= $\frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + \frac{h^2}{2\pi}}}{2\pi} dt$.

于是,转动惯量为

$$I_{x} = \int_{\epsilon}^{2\pi} \left(y^{2} + z^{2} \right) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(a^{2} \sin^{2} t + \frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} t^{2} \right) \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^{2} a^{2} + h^{2}}}{2\pi} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2} a^{2} + h^{2}} \cdot \pi$$

$$+ \frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2} a^{2} + h^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\pi)^{3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{h^{2}}{3} \right) \sqrt{4\pi^{2} a^{2} + h^{2}}.$$

$$I_{y} = \int_{\epsilon}^{2\pi} \left(x^{2} + z^{2} \right) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(a^{2} \cos^{2} t + \frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} t^{2} \right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2} a^{2} + h^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2}a^{2} + h^{2}} \cdot \pi$$

$$+ \frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2}a^{2} + h^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\pi)^{3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{h^{2}}{3}\right) \sqrt{4\pi^{2}a^{2} + h^{2}}.$$

$$I_{2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (x^{2} + y^{2}) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4\pi^{2}a^{2} + h^{2}} dt$$

$$= a^{2} \sqrt{4\pi^{2}a^{2} + h^{2}}.$$

4248. 计算第二型的曲线积分

$$\int_{\partial A} x dy - y dx,$$

式中O为坐标原点,A点的坐标为(1,2)并设:(a)OA为直线段;(6)OA为抛物线,其轴为Oy;(b)OA为由Ox轴上的线段OB和平行于Oy轴的线段BA所组成的折线。

解 (a) 直线段的方程为 y = 2x. 于是,

$$\int_{\partial A} x dy - y dx = \int_{0}^{1} (2x - 2x) dx = 0.$$

(6) 抛物线的方程为 $y = 2x^2$. 于是,

$$\int_{\partial A} x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 (4x^2 - 2x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(B) 线段OB的方程为y = 0,BA的方程为x = 1.于是,

$$\int_{\partial A} x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 0 \cdot dx \int_0^2 dy = 2.$$

4249. 对于上题中所指示的路径(a),(6),(B),计算

$$\int_{\Omega A} x dy + y dx,$$

A

$$(a) \int_{\partial A} x dy + y dx = \int_{0}^{1} (2x + 2x) dx = 2.$$

$$(b) \int_{\partial A} x dy + y dx = \int_{0}^{1} (4x^{2} + 2x^{2}) dx = 2.$$

$$(b) \int_{\partial A} x dy + y dx = \int_{0}^{2} dy = 2.$$

在参数增加的方向,沿所指示的曲线来计算下列第二型曲线积分,

4250.
$$\int_{C} (x^{2} - 2xy)dx + (y^{2} - 2xy)dy$$
, 其中 C 为抛物线 $y = x^{2}(-1 \le x \le 1)$.

解 由题设 $y = x^2$,从而 dy = 2xdx. 于是,

$$\int_{c} (x^{2} - 2xy)dx + (y^{2} - 2xy)dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} ((x^{2} - 2x^{3}) + 2x(x^{4} - 2x^{3}))dx$$

$$= -\frac{14}{15}.$$

4251.
$$\int_{C} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$
,其中 C 为曲线
$$y = 1 - |1 - x| (0 \le x \le 2).$$

解 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时, y = 1 - (1 - x) = x, 从而 dy = dx; 当 $1 \le x \le 2$ 时, y = 1 - (x - 1) = 2 - x, 从而 dy = -dx. 于是,

$$\int_{c} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \int_{c}^{1} 2x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} (x^{2} + (2 - x)^{2} - x^{2} + (2 - x)^{2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}.$$

4252. $\oint_{C} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$,其中 C 为依反时针方向通过的椭圆 $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$.

解 利用椭圆的参数方程

$$x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi),$$

则有

$$\oint_{a} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a\cos t + b\sin t)(-a\sin t)$$

$$+ (a\cos t - b\sin t)b\cos t dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} ab\cos 2t - \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2}\sin 2t dt = 0.$$

4253. $\int_{C} (2a - y) dx + x dy$, 其中 C 为摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的一拱.

解 由题设知: $dx = a(1 - \cos t)dt$, $dy = a\sin tdt$. 于是,

$$\int_{t}^{2\pi} (2a - y)dx + xdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \{(2a - a(1 - \cos t))a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t)a\sin t\}dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2}t \sin t dt$$

$$= -a^{2}(t \cos t - \sin t)|_{0}^{2\pi} = -2\pi a^{2}.$$

4254. $\oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$,其中 C 为依反时针方向通过的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

解 利用圆的参数方程

$$x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$$

则有

$$\oint_{0} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{-(a\cos t + a\sin t)a\sin t - (a\cos t + a\sin t)a\cos t}{a^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = -2\pi.$$

4255. $\oint_{ABCDA} \frac{dx}{|x|} + \frac{dy}{+|y|}$, 其中 ABCDA 为以 A(1,0), B(0,1), C(-1,0), D(0,-1) 为顶点的正方形的围线.

解 正方形各边的方程分别为

$$AB, y = 1 - x;$$
 $BC, y = 1 - x;$ $CD, y = -1 - x;$ $DA, y = -1 + x.$

于是,

$$\oint_{c} \frac{dx + dy}{|x| + |y|}$$

$$= \int_{AB} \frac{dx + dy}{x + y} + \int_{BC} \frac{dx + dy}{-x + y}$$

$$+ \int_{CD} \frac{dx + dy}{-x - y} + \int_{DA} \frac{dx + dy}{x - y}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} (1 - 1)dx + \int_{0}^{-1} 2dx$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^{0} (1 - 1)dx + \int_{0}^{1} 2dx$$

$$= 0.$$

4256. $\int_{AB} \sin y dx + \sin x dy$, 其中 AB 为界于点 $A(0,\pi)$ 和点 $B(\pi,0)$ 之间的直线段.

 $\mathbf{M} = AB$ 的方程为 $y = \pi - x$. 于是,

$$\int_{Ab} \sin y dx + \sin x dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(\pi - x) dx - \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin x - \sin x) dx = 0.$$

注:原题为 $\int_{AB} dx \sin y - dy \sin x$,若把它理解为 $\int_{AB} d(x \sin y) + d(y \sin x)$,其值仍为零,与原答案也符合.

4257. $\oint_{OmAnO} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} dy - dx,$ 其中 OmA 为抛物线段 y $= x^2, OnA$ 为直线段 y = x.

解 如图 8.62 所示,我们有

$$\oint_{OmAnO} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} dy - dx$$

$$= \int_{OmA} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} dy - dx$$

$$+ \int_{AnO} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} dy - dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 2x \operatorname{arctg} x dx - \int_{0}^{1} dx$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{0} (\operatorname{arctg1} - 1) dx$$

$$= x^{2} \operatorname{arctg} x \left| \frac{1}{0} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} dx \right|$$

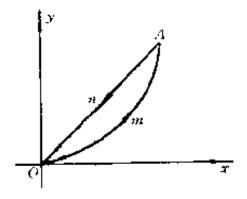


图 8,62

$$-1 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right)x\Big|_{1}^{0}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - (x - \operatorname{arctg}x)\Big|_{0}^{1} - 1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right)\Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

注: 原题为 $\oint_{OmAnO} dy$ arctg $\frac{y}{x} - dx$, 若把它理解为 $\oint_{OmAnO} d\left(y$ arctg $\frac{y}{x}\right) - dx$, 则其值为零,与原答案不符.

验证被积函数为全微分,并计算下列曲线积分:

4258.
$$\int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} x dy + y dx.$$

解 显然,xdy + ydx = d(xy) 是全微分.于是,

$$\int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} x dy + y dx$$

$$= \int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} d(xy) = xy \Big|_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} = 8.$$

4259. $\int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} x dx + y dy.$

解 显然, $xdx + ydy = d\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)$ 是全微分.

于是,

$$\int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} x dx + y dy$$

$$= \int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} d\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \Big|_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} = 12.$$

4260.
$$\int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy.$$

解 显然,我们有

$$(x + y)dx + (x - y)dy$$

$$= (ydx + xdy) + (xdx - ydy)$$

$$= d(xy) + d\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= d\left(xy + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right),$$
即是全微分、于是、

$$\int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$$

$$= \int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} d\left(xy + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(xy + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} = 4.$$

4261. $\int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy).$

解 显然, $(x - y)(dx - dy) = d\frac{(x - y)^2}{2}$ 是全微分.于是,

$$\int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy)$$

$$= \int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} d\frac{(x-y)^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \Big|_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} = -2.$$

4262. $\int_{(0.0)}^{(a,b)} f(x+y)(dx+dy)$,其中 f(u) 为连续函数.

解 令 $F(x,y) = \int_0^{x+y} f(u)du$. 由于 f(u) 连续,故 $F_{\tau}(x,y) = f(x+y)$, $F_{y}(x,y) = f(x+y)$, 并且它们都是 x,y 的连续函数. 因此,F(x,y) 可微,且 $dF(x,y) = F_{\tau}(x,y)dx + F_{y}(x,y)dy$

$$= f(r + y)(dx + dy),$$

数 f(x + y)(dc + dy) 是全微分,并且

$$\int_{a(x,0)}^{(x,b)} f(x,y) (dx + dy)$$
= $F(a,b) - F(0,0) = \int_{a}^{a-t} f(u) du$.

4263. $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2}$ 沿着不与 Oy 轴相交的路径.

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

是全微分,于是,

$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2}$$

$$= \int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) = -\frac{y}{x} \Big|_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

4264. $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6.8)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 沿着不通过坐标原点的路径.

解 显然,当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,

$$\frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

是全微分. 于是,

$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} |_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} = 9.$$

4265. $\int_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$,其中 φ 和 ψ 为连续函数.

$$\varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy$$

$$= dF(x) + dG(y) = d(F(x) + G(y)),$$

其中
$$F(x) = \int_{x_1}^x \varphi(u) du \, G(y) = \int_{y_1}^y \psi(v) dv$$
. 十是,

 $\varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy$ 是函数F(x) + G(y)的全微分,从而有

$$\int_{(z_1,y_1)}^{(\tau_2,\gamma_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$$

$$= |\{F(x) \mid \vdash G(y)\}|_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{r}}(\mathcal{Y}_{\mathbf{r}})}^{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{r}}(\mathcal{Y}_{\mathbf{r}})}$$

$$= (F(x_2) + G(y_2)) - (F(x_1) + G(y_1))$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \varphi(u) du + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \psi(v) dv.$$

4266. $\int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy.$

解
$$P = x^4 + 4xy^3$$
, $Q = 6x^2y^2 - 5y^4$.

显然,P,Q 在全平面上具有连续偏导数,并且

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12xy^2, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12xy^2.$$

故 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$. 由于全平面是 单连通区域, 故在整个平面上表达式 Pdx + Qdy 是某函数 u(x,y) 的全微分, 并且 线积分 $\int Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关, 因而可按平行于坐标轴的直线段来计算所给积分, 得

$$\int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{3} (x^4 + 4x \cdot 0^4) dx + \int_{-1}^{3} (6(-2)^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$$

$$= 55 + 7 = 62.$$

注:也可利用简单的技巧求出函数 u(x,y) 来, 我们有 $(x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy$

$$= d\left(\frac{x^5}{5}\right) + 2y^3d(x^2) + 2x^2d(y^3) - d(y^5)$$

$$= d\left(\frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^2y^3 - y^5\right).$$

从而

$$\int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^2y^3 - y^5\right) \Big|_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} = 62.$$

4267. $\int_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} \frac{xdy - ydx}{(x-y)^2}$ 沿着不与直线 y = x 相交的路径.

ff
$$P = -\frac{y}{(x-y)^2}, Q = \frac{x}{(x-y)^2} (x \neq y).$$

容易验证

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+y}{(x-y)^3} \quad (x \neq y).$$

考虑平面上的区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y)|x>y\}$. 由于 Ω 是单连通区域且在其上 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 故在 Ω 上, Pdx + Qdy 是某函数 u = u(x,y) 的全微分,从而在 Ω 上线积分 $\int_{\mathcal{L}} Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关。因此,可按平行于坐标轴的直线段来计算所给积分,得

$$\int_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} \frac{xdy - ydx}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{-(-1)dx}{(x+1)^2} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dy}{(1-y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

注:也可利用简单的技巧求出函数 u(x,y) 来. 我们有

$$\frac{xdy - ydx}{(x - y)^2} = \frac{(x - y)dy - yd(x - y)}{(x - y)^2}$$
$$= d\left(\frac{y}{x - y}\right),$$

从而

$$\int_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} \frac{xdy - ydx}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{y}{x-y} \Big|_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} = 1.$$

4268. $\int_{(1,\pi)}^{(2,\pi)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right) dx + \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right) dy$ 沿着 不与 Oy 轴相交的路径.

解 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,有

$$P = 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}, Q = \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{2y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}.$$

考虑右半平面 $\Omega = \{(x,y) | x > 0.\}$ 由于 Ω 是单连通区域,且在其上 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,故在 Ω 上必是某函数 u(x,y) 的全微分,且可取

$$u(x,y) = \int_{1}^{x} \left(1 - \frac{y^{2}}{x^{2}} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right) dx$$
$$+ \int_{\pi}^{y} (\sin y + y \cos y) dy$$
$$= \left(x + y \sin \frac{y}{x}\right) \Big|_{1}^{x} + y \sin y\Big|_{\pi}^{y}$$

$$= x - 1 + y\sin\frac{y}{x}$$
.

于是,

$$\int_{(t,\pi)}^{(z,\pi)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx$$

$$+ \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy$$

$$= \left(x - 1 + y \sin \frac{y}{x} \right) \Big|_{(t,\pi)}^{(z,\pi)} = \pi + 1.$$

4269. $\int_{(a,b)}^{(a,b)} e^{x} (\cos y dx - \sin y dy).$

解 显然,有

 $e^{x}(\cos y dx - \sin y dy) = d(e^{y}\cos y),$

于是,

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x(\cos y dx - \sin y dy)$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} d(e^x \cos y) = (e^x \cos y) \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)}$$

$$= e^a \cos b - 1.$$

4270. 证明:若f(u) 为连续函数且C 为逐段光滑的封闭围线,则

$$\oint_{a} f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) = 0.$$

证 令 $F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} f(u) du$. 由于 f(u) 是连续

函数,故

$$F'_x(x,y) = xf(x^2 + y^2),$$

 $F'_x(x,y) = yf(x^2 + y^2),$

并且显然 $F_x(x,y)$, $F_y(x,y)$ 都是 x,y 的连续函数. 因此, F(x,y) 可微,且

$$dF(x,y) = F'_{,}(x,y)dx + F'_{,y}(x,y)dy$$

 $= f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx - ydy).$
于是、任取 $C \vdash -f_{,}(x_0,y_0)$,有
 $\oint_{C} f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy)$
 $= F(x,y) \Big|_{(r_0,y_0)}^{(r_0,y_0)}$
 $= F(x_0,y_0) - F(x_0,y_0) = 0.$
证毕.
求原函数 z ,设
 $dz = (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2x)$
解 $z = \int_{0}^{z} (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx$

$$4271. dz = (x^{2} + 2xy - y^{2})dx + (x^{2} - 2xy - y^{2})dy.$$

$$\mathbf{FF} \qquad z = \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2} + 2xy - y^{2})dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{x} (0 - 0 - y^{2})dy + C$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{3} + x^{2}y - xy^{2} - \frac{1}{3}y^{3} + C.$$

$$4272. dz = \frac{ydx - xdy}{3x^{2} - 2xy + 3y^{2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{FF} \qquad z = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{ydx}{3x^{2} - 2xy + 3y^{2}} + \int_{1}^{y} 0dy + C$$

$$= \frac{y}{3} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}y\right)^{2} + \frac{8y^{2}}{9}} + C$$

$$= \frac{y}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}y} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3\left(x - \frac{y}{3}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}y} \Big|_{0}^{x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3x - y}{2\sqrt{2}y} + C_1.$$

$$4273. dz = \frac{(x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2)dy}{(x + y)^3}$$

解
$$z = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{x^{2} + 2xy + 5y^{2}}{(x + y)^{3}} dx$$

 $+ \int_{1}^{y} \frac{0 - 0 + y^{2}}{(0 + y)^{3}} dy + C$
 $= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{(x + y)^{2} + 4y^{2}}{(x + y)^{3}} dx + \int_{1}^{y} \frac{dy}{y} + C$
 $= (\ln|x + y|) \Big|_{0}^{x} - \frac{2y^{2}}{(x + y)^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{x}$
 $+ (\ln|y|) \Big|_{1}^{y} + C$
 $= \ln|x + y| - \frac{2y^{2}}{(x + y)^{2}} + C_{1}.$
4274. $dz = e^{z}(e^{y}(x - y + 2) + y)dx + e^{x}(e^{y}(x - y) + 1)dy.$
 $\mathbf{x} = \int_{0}^{z} ((x - y + 2)e^{x + y} + ye^{z})dx$
 $+ \int_{0}^{y} (1 - ye^{y})dy + C$
 $= ((x - y + 1)e^{x + y} + ye^{x}) \Big|_{0}^{z}$
 $+ (y - ye^{y} + e^{y}) \Big|_{0}^{z} + C$
 $= (x - y + 1)e^{x + y} + ye^{x} + C_{1}.$
4275. $dz = \frac{\partial^{+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n+1}\partial y^{m}}dx + \frac{\partial^{+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n}\partial y^{n+1}}dy.$
 $\mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial^{+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n}\partial y^{n}}dx + \frac{\partial^{+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n}\partial y^{n+1}}dy$
 $= d(\frac{\partial^{+m}u}{\partial x^{n}\partial y^{n}})$
 $\mathbf{x} = \frac{\partial^{+m}u}{\partial x^{n}\partial y^{n}} + C.$

4276.
$$dz = \frac{\partial^{r+n+1}}{\partial x^{n+2} \partial y^{m-1}} \left\{ \ln \frac{1}{r} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+n+1}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+2}} \left\{ \ln \frac{1}{r} \right\} dy, 其中 r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$
解 易知(当(x,y) \neq (0,0) 时)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{x}{r^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{y}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0.$$

$$P = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n+2} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right),$$

$$Q = -\frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right),$$
則当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,由 (1) 式知
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n} \partial y^{m}} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) = 0.$$

因此,在任何不含原点(0,0) 的单连通区域中,Pdx + Qdy 都是某函数 z 的全微分,并且对上 半平面的点(x,y)(即 y > 0),可取

$$z(x,y) = \int_0^x P(x,y)dx + \int_1^y Q(0,y)dy + C$$

$$= \int_{0}^{r} \frac{\partial^{r+m-1}}{\partial x^{n+2} \partial y^{m-1}} \ln \frac{1}{r} dx$$

$$- \int_{r}^{y} \left(\frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{n+2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0} dy + C$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$- \left(\frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$+ C$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m-1}}{\partial x^{n} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$- \frac{\partial^{r+m-2}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{2}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$+ C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m-1}}{\partial x^{n} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(-\frac{x}{r^{2}} \right) + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m-1}}{\partial x^{n} \partial y^{m-1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} \right) + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n} \partial y^{m}} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} \right) + C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{y=0} + C$$

$$\neq C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{r+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$= C_{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{r} P(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^{y} Q(0,y) dy + C.$$

$$\leq \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\leq \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0$$

$$z(x,y) = rac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left(\operatorname{aretg} \frac{x}{y} \right) + C_2,$$
其中
 $C_2 = \left(\frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=-1}} + C$

也是任意常数.

4277. 证明下面的估计对于曲线积分是正确的:

$$\left|\int_{a} Pdx + Qdy\right| \leqslant LM,$$

式中L为积分路径的长及 $M = \max \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$ (在弧C上).

证 由于 •
$$\left| \int_{c} P dx + Q dy \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{c} (P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha) ds \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{c} P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha | ds ,$$

又因

$$(P\cos\alpha + Q\sin\alpha)^2$$

$$= P^2 \cos^2 \alpha + Q^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2PQ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha,$$

$$0 \leqslant (P\sin\alpha - Q\cos\alpha)^2$$

$$= P^2 \sin^2 \alpha + Q^2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2PQ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha,$$

故有
$$(P\cos a + Q\sin a)^2 \leq P^2 + Q^2$$
. 从面

$$|P\cos\alpha + Q\sin\alpha| \leqslant \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \leqslant M.$$

于是,

$$\left|\int_{c} P dx + Q dy\right| \leqslant M \int_{c} ds = LM.$$

4278. 估计积分

$$I_R = \oint_{x^2+y^2-R^2} \frac{ydx - xdy}{(x^2+xy+y^2)^2}.$$
证明 $\lim_{R\to\infty} I_R = 0.$

解 在圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \perp , 有$$

$$P^2 + Q^2 = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^4} + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^4} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^4} \le \frac{R^2}{(R^2 + xy)^4} \le \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - |xy|)^4} \le \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - |xy|)^4} = \frac{16}{R^6}.$$

于是, $M \leq \frac{4}{R^3}$. 利用 4277 题的结果,即得 I_R 的估计式.

$$|I_R| \leqslant \frac{4}{R^3} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{8\pi}{R^2}.$$

由此可知: $\lim_{k \to \infty} I_k = 0$.

计算沿空间曲线所取的线积分(假定坐标系是右手的): 4279. $\int_{c} (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yzdy - x^2dz$, 式中C为依参数增加的方向进行的曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ (0 $\leq t \leq$ 1).

$$\iint_{c} (y^{2} - z^{1}) dx + 2yz dy - x^{2} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t^{4} - t^{6}) + 2t^{5} \cdot 2t - t^{2} \cdot 3t^{2}) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (3t^{6} - 2t^{4}) dt = \frac{1}{35}.$$

4280.
$$\int_{c} y dx + z dy - x dz,$$
 式中 C 为依参数增加方向进行的 纽形螺线 $x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, z = bt (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$ 解
$$\int_{c} y dx + z dy + x dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (-a^{2} \sin t + abt \cos t + ab \cos t) dt$$
$$= \left[-\frac{at^{2}}{2} + \frac{a^{2} \sin 2t}{4} + abt \sin t + ab \cos t + ab \sin t \right]_{0}^{2\pi}$$
$$= \pi a^{2}.$$

4281. $\int_{z} (y-z)dx - (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$, 式中 C 为圆周 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$, $y = xtga(0 < \alpha < \pi)$, 若从 Ox 轴的正向看去,这圆周是沿逆时针方向进行的.

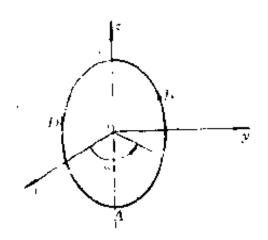


图 8,63

解 如图 8.63 所示. 利于球面的参数方程 $x = a\cos\varphi\cos\psi$, $y = a\sin\varphi\cos\psi$, $z = a\sin\psi$. 在 \widehat{ABC} 上, $\varphi = \alpha$.因而有

 $x = a\cos a\cos \phi, dx = -a\cos a\sin \phi d\phi,$

 $y = a \sin a \cos \phi, dy = -a \sin a \sin \phi d\phi,$

 $z = a\sin\psi, dz = a\cos\psi d\psi,$

4282. $\int_{z} y^{2} dx + z^{2} dy + x^{2} dz$, 式中 C 为维维安尼曲线 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$, $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax(z \ge 0, a > 0)$, 若从 Ox 轴的正的部分(x > a) 看去,此曲线是沿逆时针方向进行的.

解 柱面
$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$
 可变为
$$\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2,$$

故若令
$$x - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi),$$
则
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{a^2(1 \pm \cos t)^2}{4} + \frac{a^2\sin^2 t}{4}\right)}$$

$$= a\sin\frac{t}{2}.$$
从而,曲线的参线方程为
$$x = \frac{a(1 + \cos t)}{2}, y = \frac{a\sin t}{2}.$$

$$z = a\sin\frac{t}{2} (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$$
于是,
$$\int y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{a^3\sin^3 t}{8} + \frac{a^3\sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\cos t}{2} - \frac{a^3\cos^3 \frac{t}{2}}{2} \right] dt$$

$$- \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^3}{8} (1 - \cos^2 t) d(\cos t)$$

$$+ \frac{a^3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos t}{2} \cot t$$

$$+ a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\right) d\left(\sin\frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{8} \left(\cos t - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 t\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$+ \frac{a^4}{4} \left(\sin t - \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t\right)\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$+ a^{3} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3} \frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi a^{3}}{4}.$$

4283. $\int_{x} (y^{2}-z^{2})dx + (z^{2}-x^{2})dy + (x^{2}-y^{2})dz$, 式中()为 球面的一部分 $x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}-1$, x>0, y>0, z>0 的 围线, 当沿着它的正向进行时该曲面的外面保持在左方.

解 围线在 Oxy 平面部分的方程为

$$x = \cos \varphi, y = \sin \varphi, z = 0 \quad \left(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

根据轮换对称性知,只要沿这部分计算线积分,再三倍之,便得要求的结果,即

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (y^{2} \cdot z^{2}) dx + (z^{2} - z^{2}) dy + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dz$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{2}\varphi \cdot (-\sin\varphi) - \cos^{2}\varphi \cdot \cos\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}\varphi) d(\cos\varphi)$$

$$- \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{2}\varphi) d(\sin\varphi)$$

$$= 3 \left(\cos\varphi - \frac{1}{3} \cos^{3}\varphi - \sin\varphi + \frac{1}{3} \sin^{3}\varphi \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -4.$$

利用全微分计算下列曲线积分:

4284.
$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz.$$

$$\mathbf{A} \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4\right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)}$$
$$= -53\frac{7}{12}.$$

4285. $\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yzdx + xzdy + xydz.$

解
$$\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz$$
$$= xyz \Big|_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} = 0.$$

4286.
$$\int_{(x_1,v_1,v_1)}^{(x_2,v_2,z_2)} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, 其中点(x_1,y_1,z_1)$$
 位于球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 之上, 而点(x_2,y_2,z_2) 位于球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$ 之上($a > 0, b > 0$).

解 由题设知:

$$x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 = a^2, x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 = b^2.$$

于是,

$$\int_{(x_{1},y_{1},z_{1})}^{(x_{2},y_{2},z_{2})} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} \xrightarrow{(x_{2},y_{2},z_{2})}$$

$$= \sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + z_{2}^{2}} - \sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} + z_{1}^{2}}$$

$$= b - a.$$

4287. $\int_{(\tau_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(\tau_2,y_2,z_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy + \chi(z) dz, 式中 \varphi, \psi, \chi 为连 续函数,$

解 因为

$$\varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy + \chi(z)dz$$

$$= d\left(\int_{x_1}^x \varphi(u)du + \int_{y_1}^y \psi(v)dv + \int_{x_1}^z \chi(\omega)d\omega\right),$$

故有

$$\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy + \chi(z) dz$$

$$= \left| \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \varphi(u) du + \int_{z_1}^{y} \psi(v) dv \right|$$

$$+ \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \chi(\omega) d\omega \left| \int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} dv \right|$$

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \varphi(u) du + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \psi(v) dv + \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \chi(\omega) d\omega.$$

4288. $\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(r_2,y_2,z_2)} f(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz)$,其中f为连续函数.

解 令 $F(x,y,z) = \int_0^{t+v+z} f(u)du$. 由于 f(u) 是连续函数,故

$$F'_{z}(x,y,z) = f(x+y+z),$$

 $F'_{z}(x,y,z) = f(x+y+z),$
 $F'_{z}(x,y,z) = f(x+y+z),$

并且这些偏导数都是连续的。因此,F(x,y,z)可微,且

$$F'(x,y,z)dx + F'(y(x,y,z)dy + F'(z(x,y,z))dz$$

$$= f(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz).$$

于是,

dF(x,y,z)

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(x + y + z) (dx + dy + dz)$$

$$= F(x, y, z) |_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)}$$

$$= F(x_2, y_2, z_2) - F(x_1, y_2, z_3)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x_{2}+y_{2}+z_{2}} f(u)du - \int_{0}^{x_{1}+y_{1}+z_{1}} f(u)du$$
$$= \int_{x_{1}+y_{1}+z_{1}}^{x_{2}+y_{2}+z_{2}} f(u)du.$$

4289. $\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})xdx + ydy + zdz), 式中 f$ 为连续函数.

解 令 $F(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}} f(\sqrt{v}) dv$. 由于 f 是连

续函数,故

$$F'_{x}(x,y,z) = xf(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}),$$

 $F'_{y}(x,y,z) = yf(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}),$
 $F'_{z}(x,y,z) = zf(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}),$

并且这些偏导数都是连续的.因此,F(x,y,z)可微,且

$$dF(x,y,z)$$

$$= F'_{x}(x,y,z)dx + F'_{y}(x,y,z)dy$$

$$+ F'_{z}(x,y,z)dz$$

$$= f(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}})(xdx + ydy + zdz).$$

于是,

$$\int_{(x_{1},y_{1},z_{1})}^{(x_{2},y_{2},z_{2})} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}})
\cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)
= F(x_{2},y_{2},z_{2}) - F(x_{1},y_{1},z_{1})
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_{1}^{2}+y_{2}^{2}+z_{2}^{2}}^{x_{2}^{2}+y_{2}^{2}+z_{2}^{2}} f(\sqrt{v}) dv^{*})
= \int_{\sqrt{z_{1}^{2}+y_{1}^{2}+z_{1}^{2}}}^{\sqrt{z_{2}^{2}+y_{2}^{2}+z_{2}^{2}}} uf(u) du,$$

*) 这里已作代换 $\sqrt{v} = u(v = u^2, dv = 2udu)$. 求原

函数 u, 若:

4290.
$$du = (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz$$
.
解 $du = (x^2dx + y^2dy + z^2dz)$
 $-2(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)$
 $= d\left(\frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{3} - 2xyz\right)$.
于是,

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C.$$

4291.
$$du = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right)dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right)dy - \frac{xy}{z^2}dz.$$

$$\mathbf{P} du = dx + \left(-\frac{1}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{z} (y dx + x dy) - \frac{xy}{z^2} dz$$

$$= dx + \left(-\frac{1}{y} dx + x d \left(-\frac{1}{y} \right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{z} d(xy) + xy d \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$= dx + d \left(-\frac{x}{y} \right) + d \left(\frac{xy}{z} \right)$$

$$=d\Big(x-\frac{x}{y}+\frac{xy}{z}\Big).$$

于是,
$$u = x - \frac{x}{y} + \frac{xy}{z} + C$$
.

4292.
$$du = \frac{(x+y-z)dx + (x+y-z)dy + (x+y+z)dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy}$$
.

解 由于
$$(x+y-z)dx + (x+y-z)dy + (x+y+z)dz$$

$$= (xdx + ydy) + (ydx + xdy) + (x+y)dz$$

$$- z(dx + dy) + zdz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}d((x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) + z^2) + (x + y)dz - zd(x + y),$$

故

$$du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d((x+y)^2 + z^2)}{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \frac{(x+y)dz - zd(x+y)}{(x+y)^2 + z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} d\ln((x+y)^2 + z^2) + d\left(\arctan \frac{z}{x+y}\right)$$

$$= d(\ln \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \arctan \frac{z}{x-y}).$$

于是,

$$u = \ln \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \arctan \frac{z}{x+y} + C.$$

4293. 求当质量为 m 的点从位置(x_1,y_1,z_1) 移动到位置(x_2,y_2,z_2) 时,重力所产生的功(Oz 轴的方向垂直向上).

解 设立, j、k 为各坐标轴上的单位矢量,则重力

$$\vec{F} = -mg\vec{k}$$
, \vec{m}

$$d\vec{s} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}.$$

从而功的微分为

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = -mgdz = d(-mgz).$$

于是,重力的功为

$$A = \int_{(z_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(z_2, y_2, z_2)} - mgdz$$

$$= (-mgz) \left| \frac{\langle r_2, y_2, z_2 \rangle}{\langle r_1, y_1, z_1 \rangle} \right| = -mg(z_2 - z_1).$$

4294⁺. 弹性力的方向向着坐标原点,力的大小与质点距坐标原点的距离成比例. 设此点依反时针方向描绘出椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的正四分之一,求弹性力所作的功.

解 弹性力

$$\vec{F} = -k(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}),$$

功的微分为

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= -k(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}) \cdot (dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j})$$

$$= -k(xdx + ydy)$$

$$= d\left(-\frac{k}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right).$$

于是,功为

$$A = -k \int_{(a,0)}^{(0,b)} x dx + y dy$$

$$= -\frac{k}{2} (x^2 + y^2) \Big|_{(a,0)}^{(0,b)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} (a^2 - b^2).$$

4295⁺. 当单位质量从点 $M_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 移动到点 $M_2(x_2,y_2,z_1)$ 时,求作用于单位质量的引力 $F=\frac{k}{r^2}$ (其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$) 所做的功.

解 引力指向坐标原点,故它的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{x}{r}$$
 $\cos \beta = -\frac{y}{r}$,

$$\cos \gamma = -\frac{z}{r}$$
,

而引力的射影为

$$X = -\frac{kx}{r^3}, Y = -\frac{ky}{r^3},$$

$$Z = -\frac{kz}{r^3}.$$

于是,功为

$$A = -k \int_{(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{2})} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{r^{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{k}{2} \int_{(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{2})} \frac{d(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{k}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}} \Big|_{(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{2})}$$

$$= k \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + z^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} + z^{2}}} \right].$$

当然,这里假设从 M_1 点到 M_2 点的路径是不经过原点的,上式表明功与路径无关,仅决定于起始点的坐标。

§ 12.格 林 公 式

 1° 曲线积分与二重积分的关系 设 C 为逐段光滑的简单封闭图线,它围成单联通的有界域 S,这围线的方向是这样的,域 S 保持在左边,函数 P(x,y),Q(x,y) 与它们自己的一阶偏导函数在域 S 内及其边缘上皆是连续的,则有格林公式

$$\oint_{c} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy. \tag{1}$$

若把域 S 的边界 C 了解为一切边界围线的和, 而围线绕转的方向 是选择来使得域 S 保持在左边, 则公式(1) 对于由几个简单围线所界的 有界域 S 也真确。

2° 平面域的面积 由逐段光滑的简单围线 C 所界的面积 S 等于: $S = \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\circ}{\oplus} x dy - y dx.$

在这一节中,若没有相反的约定,则假定积分的封闭围线是简单的(无自交点),并选择它们的正方向使所界不含无穷适点的域是保持在曲线的左边。

4296. 利用格林公式变换曲线积分

$$I = \oint_{\Gamma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y(xy + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})) dy,$$

式中围线 C 包含有界的域 S.

解 此处
$$P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, Q = xy^2 + y \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$
. 从而
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^2 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = y^2.$$
 于是,

$$I = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{S} y^{z} dx dy.$$

注:这里应假定 C 不与 Ox 轴的左半部分(即 $x \le 0$, y = 0) 相交,从而这时在 S 中 $x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 0$.

4297. 应用格林公式,计算曲线积分

$$I = \oint_{k} (x + y)^{2} dx - (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy.$$

其中 k 依正方向经过以 A(1,1), B(3,2), C(2,

5) 为顶点的三角形 *ABC* 的围线. 直接计算积分, 以验证所求得的结果.

解 如图 8.64 所示. AB.BC 及 CA 的方程分 别为 $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1), y$ = -3x + 11, y = 4x - 3.

由于
$$P = (x + y)^2 \cdot Q$$

= $-(x^2 + y^2) \cdot$ 故

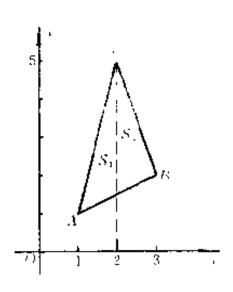


图 8.64

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2x - 2 \cdot (x + y) = -4x + 2y.$$

通过顶点 C 引直线垂直于 Ox 轴,它把三角形域 S 分成 S, 和 S₂ 两部分. 于是,

$$I = \iint_{S} (-4x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} (-4x - 2y) dx dy + \iint_{S_2} (-4x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{4x-3} (-4x - 2y) dy$$

$$+ \int_{2}^{3} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{3x+11} (-4x - 2y) dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left(-\frac{119}{4}x^2 + \frac{77}{2}x - \frac{35}{4} \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{2}^{3} \left(\frac{21}{4} x^{2} + \frac{49}{2} x - \frac{483}{4} \right) dx$$
$$= -\frac{245}{12} - \frac{105}{4} = -46 \frac{2}{3}.$$

如果直接计算,则

$$I = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} \left(\left(x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(x^{2} + \frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{3}^{2} (x - 3x + 11)^{2} - (-3)(x^{2} + 9x^{2})$$

$$- 66x + 121) dx$$

$$+ \int_{2}^{1} ((x + 4x - 3)^{2} - 4(x^{2} + 16x^{2} - 24x + 9)) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} \left(\frac{13}{8}x^{2} + \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_{3}^{2} (34x^{2} - 242x + 484) dx$$

$$+ \int_{2}^{1} (-43x^{2} + 66x - 27) dx$$

$$= \frac{58}{3} - \frac{283}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = -46\frac{2}{3}.$$

应用格林公式计算下列曲线积分:

4298.
$$\oint_C xy^2 dy - x^2y dx$$
,式中 C 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

解 由于
$$P = -x^2y$$
, $Q = xy^2$, 故有

$$\oint_C xy^2 dy - x^2y dx = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant \sigma^2} (x^2+y^2) dx dy$$

$$=\int_0^{2\pi}d\varphi\int_0^{\mu}r^3dr=\frac{\pi a^4}{2}.$$

如果直接计算,可令 $x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, 则$

$$\oint_{C} xy^{2} dy - x^{2}y dx = a^{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{2}t \sin^{2}t) dt
+ \cos^{2}t \sin^{2}t dt = \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}2t dt = \frac{\pi a^{4}}{2}.$$

4299. $\oint_C (x+y)dy - (x-y)dy$,式中C 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

解 由于
$$P = x + y, Q = -(x - y)$$
,故有
$$\oint_{C} (x + y) dx - (x - y) dy$$

$$= \iint_{\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{a^{2}} \le 1} (-1 - 1) dx dy = -2\pi ab.$$

如果直接计算,则

$$\oint_C (x+y)dy - (x-y)dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [(a\cos t + b\sin t)(-a\sin t) - (a\cos t - b\sin t) + (b\cos t)]dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [(b^2 - a^2)\cos t\sin t - ab]dt = -2\pi ab.$$

4300. $\oint_C e^t \{ (1 - \cos y) dx - (y - \sin y) dy \}$, 其中 C 为域 $0 < x < \pi$, $0 < y < \sin x$ 的正方向的围线.

解 由于

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{x}(\sin y - y) - e^{x}\sin y = -ye^{x},$$

故有

$$\oint_C e^x \left((1 - \cos y) dx - (y - \sin y) dy \right)$$

$$= - \iint_{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi} y e^{r} dx dy = - \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r} dx \int_{0}^{\sin r} y dy$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r} \sin^{2}x dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r} dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{r} \cos 2x dx \right)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} \left((e^{r} - 1) - \frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x}{5} e^{r} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{5} (e^{r} - 1).$$

4301. $\oint_{x^2+\sqrt{2}+R^2} e^{-(x^2+\sqrt{2})} (\cos 2xy dx + \sin 2xy dy).$

解 由于

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{-(x^2 - y^2)} ((-2x\sin 2xy + 2y\cos 2xy) - (2y\cos 2xy - 2x\sin 2xy)) = 0,$$

故有

$$\oint_{|z|=y^2=y^2} e^{-(x^2-y^2)} (\cos 2xy dx + \sin 2xy dy)
= \iint_{|z|=y^2=y^2} 0 dx dy = 0.$$

4302. 积分

$$I_1 = \int_{AmB} (x+y)^2 dx - (x-y)^2 dy$$

和

$$I_2 = \int_{dx} (x + y)^2 dx - (x - y)^2 dy$$

(其中 Am B 为连接点 A(1,1) 和点 B(2,6) 的直线, An B 是其轴为垂直的抛物线, 并通过 A, B 及坐标原点) 相差 多少?

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2(x - y) - 2(x + y) = -4x,$$

故 I 与 I 之差为(利用格林公式)

$$I_{z} - I = \oint_{AnBmA} (x+y)^{2} dx - (x-y)^{2} dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} (-4x) dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{2r^{2}-r}^{3r-2} (-4x) dy$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} 4x (-2x^{2} + 6r - 4) dx$$

$$= (2x^{4} - 8x^{3} + 8x^{4}) |_{1}^{2} = -2,$$

或 $I_1 - I_2 = 2$.

4303. 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{4mO} (e^t \sin y - my) dx + (e^t \cos y - m) dy,$$

其中 AmO 为由点 A(a,0) 至点 O(0,0) 的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

解 在 O_A 轴上连接点 O(0,0) 与点 A(a,0),这样,便构成封闭的半圆形 AmOA,且在线段 OA 上,

$$\int_{\partial x} (e'\sin y - my) dx + (e'\cos y - m) dy = 0.$$

从而

$$\oint_{AmOA} = \int_{AmO} + \int_{OA} = \int_{AmO}.$$

另一方面,利用格林公式可得

$$\oint_{AmOA} (e'\sin y - my) dx + (e'\cos y - m) dy$$

$$= \iint_{r^2 + y^2 + ar} m dx dy = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}.$$

$$\int_{MO} (e'\sin y - my)dx + (e'\cos y - m)dy$$
$$= \frac{\pi ma^2}{8}.$$

4304. 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\varphi(y)e^y - my)dx + (\varphi'(y)e^y - m)dy.$$

式中 $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\varphi(y)$ 为连续函数,AmB 为连接点 $A(x,y_1)$ 和点 $B(x_2,y_2)$ 的任何路径,但与线段 AB 围成已知大小为 S 的面积 AmBA.

解 首先,我们有

$$\oint_{AmBA} = \int_{AmB} + \int_{B1}.$$

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$$\oint_{AmEA} (\varphi(y)e' - my)dx + (\varphi'(y)e' - m)dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} mdxdy = mS.$$

另一方面,

$$\int_{BA} (\varphi(y)e^{x} - my)dx + (\varphi'(y)e^{y} - m)dy$$

$$= \int_{BA} d\{e^{x}\varphi(y)\} - \int_{BA} m(ydx + dy)$$

$$= e^{y}\varphi(y) \Big|_{\{x_{2}^{1}, y_{2}^{1}\}}^{\{x_{1}^{1}, y_{1}^{1}\}} - m \int_{x_{2}}^{x_{2}^{1}} \left(y_{1} + \frac{y_{2}^{1} - y_{1}^{1}}{x_{2}^{1} - x_{1}^{1}}\right)$$

$$+ (x - x_{1}) + \frac{y_{2} - y_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}^{1}} dx$$

$$= e^{x_{1}}\varphi(y_{1}) - e^{x_{2}}\varphi(y_{1}) - m \Big(y_{1} + \frac{y_{2}^{1} - y_{1}^{1}}{x_{2}^{1} - x_{1}^{1}}\Big)$$

$$(x_1 - x_2) + \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x_7 - x_1)^2$$

$$= e^{x_1} \varphi(y_1) - e^{x_2} \varphi(y_2) + m(y_2 - y_1)$$

$$- \frac{m}{2} (x_7 - x_1) (y_2 + y_3).$$

于是,

$$\int_{AmR} (\varphi(y)e^{x} - my)dx + (\varphi(y)e^{x} - m)dy$$

$$= mS + e^{x}\varphi(y_{2}) - e^{x}\varphi(y_{1}) - m(y_{2} - y_{1})$$

$$= \frac{m}{2}(x_{2} - x_{1})(y_{2} + y_{1}).$$

注:利用此题的结果可计算 4303 题. 事实上,由于 $\varphi(y)$ = $\sin y$, $x_1 = a$, $y_1 = 0$, $x_2 - y_2 = 0$, $S = \frac{\pi a^2}{8}$, 代入即得 $\int_{AmO} (e'\sin y - my) dx + (e'\cos y - m) dy = \frac{\pi ma^2}{8}.$

4305 , 求两个二次连续地可微分的函数 P(x,y) 和 Q(x,y), 使得线积分

 $I = \oint_C P(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dx + Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dy$ 对于任何封闭的围线 C 与常数 α 和 β 无关.

解 由格林公式,得

$$I = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial y} \right) \cdot dx dy = \tau.$$
 (1)

由假定 τ 为一常数,它与 α 、 β 无关(只与围线C 有关), 上式中的S 表围线C 所围成的闭区域。由假定P,Q 具有连续的二阶偏导数,故(1) 式中二重积分的被积函数具有关于 α . β 的一阶连续偏导数。因此,可以在积分 号下关于 α , β 求偏导数、得

$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}Q(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2}P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial y} \right)$$

$$\cdot dxdy = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}\tau = 0.$$

$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}Q(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2}P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} \right)$$

$$\cdot dxdy = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}\tau = 0.$$

$$(3)$$

于是,(2) 式和(3) 式对任何 α , β 以及任何 β 都成立. 再注意到(2) 式和(3) 式中二重积分的被积函数都是连续的,故被积函数必恒为零(参看 4097 题,此题对二重积分也成立):

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial y} = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} \equiv 0 \qquad (5)$$

(对任何 x,y,α,β). 记 $x + \alpha = u,y + \beta = v$,显然有

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 Q(u, v)}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 P(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial r} = \frac{\partial^2 Q(u,v)}{\partial v \partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha,y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 P(u,v)}{\partial y^2}.$$

于是,(4) 式与(5) 式为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial Q(u,v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u,v)}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{\partial^2 Q(u,v)}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P(u,v)}{\partial u \partial v} \equiv 0, \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial Q(u,v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u,v)}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{Q(u,v)}{\partial v^2} = 0. \end{split}$$

(对任何 u,v),由此可知:

$$\frac{\partial Q(u,v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u,v)}{\partial v} = k(\mathring{\pi}).$$

将 u,v 改记为 z,y,则上武为

$$\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = k(\mathbf{\ddot{x}}). \tag{6}$$

令 $u(x,y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} P(t,y)dt$,則 u(x,y) 具有连续的工阶偏导数,且

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = P(x,y),\tag{7}$$

庄(6) 式知:

$$\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = k + \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y}$$

$$= k + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= k + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} \right).$$

两端积分,得

$$Q(x,y) = kx + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} + \varphi(y), \qquad (8)$$

其中 $\varphi(y)$ 为具有二阶连续导数的任意函数。由(7), (8) 两式又知 u(x,y) 具有连续的三阶偏导数。

反之, 若u(x,y) 是任一具有三阶连续偏导数的函数, 而g(y) 是任一具二阶连续导数的函数,则由(7)

式和(8) 式确定的P(x,y) 与Q(x,y) 必具连续二阶偏导数,且使(6) 式成立,从而使

$$I = \oint_{C} P(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dx + Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} k dx dy = kS,$$

故 I 是与 α 、 β 无关的常数(对于任意固定的 C).

综上所述,可知,使线积分 I 对于任何封闭围线 C 与常数 α 、 β 无关的二阶连续地可微的函数 P(x,y) 与 Q(x,y) 的全体由公式(7) 与(8) 给出,其中 k 为常数, u(x,y) 为三阶连续地可微的任一函数, $\varphi(y)$ 为二阶连续地可微的任意一个一元函数.

4306. 为了使线积分

$$\int_{AmB} F(x,y)(ydx + xdy)$$

与积分路径的形状无关,则可微分函数 F(x,y) 应满足怎样的条件?

解 由于P = yF(x,y), Q = xF(x,y),故由格林公式知所求的条件为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xF(x,y)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yF(x,y)),$$

即

$$xF_{x}'(x,y) = yF_{y}'(x,y).$$

4307. 计算

$$I = \oint_{C} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2},$$

其中C 为依正方向进行而不经过坐标原点的简单封闭围线。

解 令 $P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$. 易知, 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, 恒有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

今分两种情况讨论:

(1) 坐标原点在围线 C 之外,这 时,在由 C 围成的有界闭区域 S 上,P 与 Q 以及它们的偏导数都连续,故可应用格林公式,得

$$I = \oint_{C} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

(2) 围线 C 包围坐标原点. 这时,由于 P,Q 在原点无定义,故不能直接对由 C 围成的区域应用格林公式. 今取 a>0 充分小. 使中心在原点半径为 a 的圆周 $L_a(L_a:x^2+y^2=a^2)$ 完全位于围线 C 之内. 用 Sa 表界于 C 和 L_a 之间的环形闭区域. 显然,在 Sa 上,P、Q 及其偏导数均连续,故可应用格林公式,得

$$(\oint_C + \oint_{-lx})Pdx + Qdy$$

$$= \iint_{S_d} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dxdy = 0,$$

其中 $-L_a$ 表沿 La 的负方向(即顺时针方向). 于是,

$$I = \oint_{C} Pdx + Qdy = \oint_{L_{y}} Pdx + Qdy,$$

其中 L_a 沿正方向(即逆时针方向). 利用 L_a 的多数方程 $x = a\cos(x) - a\sin(x) \le t \le 2\pi$),即得

$$I = \oint_{t_1} Pdx + Qdy = \oint_{t_1} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y'}$$
$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{t_1}^{2a} |(a\cos t)(a\cos t) - a\sin t(-a\sin t)|dt$$
$$= \int_{t_2}^{2a} dt = 2\pi,$$

利用曲线积分计算由下列曲线所界的面积:

4308. 椭圆 $x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$.

解 面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy + y dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} ab(\cos^{2}t + \sin^{2}t) dt = \pi ab.$$

4309. 星形线 $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = b\sin^3 t (0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi)$.

解 面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{0}^{2\pi} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{3ab}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4}t \sin^{2}t + \cos^{2}t \sin^{4}t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} ab \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}2t dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi ab.$$

4310. 抛物线 $(x + y)^2 = ax(a > 0)$ 和轴 Ox.

解 作代换 y = tx,则原方程化为 $x^2(1+t)^2 = ax$. 从而得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a}{(1+t)^2}, y = \frac{at}{(1+t)^2} (0 \le t < + \infty).$$

它与Ox轴的交点为(a,0)与(0,0)。在Ox轴上从点(0,0)

0) 到点(a,0) 的一段上,有

$$xdy - ydx = 0.$$

在抛物线上,有

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2}{(1+t)^4}dt.$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx = \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^{4}} dt$$
$$= -\frac{a^{2}}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t)^{3}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{a^{2}}{6}.$$

4311. 笛卡儿叶形线 $x' + y^3 = 3axy(a > 0)$.

解 作代换 y = tx,则得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3}.$$

由于

$$dx = \frac{3a(1-2t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2}dt, dy = \frac{3at(2-t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2}dt,$$

从而

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{9a^2t^2}{(1+t^3)^2}dt,$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx = \frac{9a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{3})^{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{1+t^{3}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{3a^{2}}{2}.$$

4312. 双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$.

解 利用极坐标 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, 得双纽线的方程为 $r^2 = a^2\cos 2\varphi$, 故

$$x = a\cos\varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}, y = a\sin\varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}.$$

从前 $xdy - ydx = a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi$. 于是,面积为

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} x dy - y dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{1}} a^{2} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = a^{2}.$$

4313. 曲线 x⁵ + y⁵ -- x² + y² 及坐标轴.

 \mathbf{m} 作代换 y = tx,即得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{t(1+t^3)}{1+t^3} (0 \leqslant t < +\infty).$$

曲线的起点为(1,0),终点为(0,1),在曲线上,

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^3)^2}dt (0 \le t < +\infty).$$

在 Ox 轴上从点(0,1) 到点(0,0) 一段,以及在 Ox 轴上 从点(0,0) 到点(1,0) 一段上,均有

$$xdy - ydx = 0.$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(1+t^{2})^{2}}{(1+t^{3})^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{4}}{(1+t^{3})^{2}} dt + 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{3})^{2}} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} B \left(2 - \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{2}{3} B (1,1) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} B \left(\frac{1}{3}, 2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right)^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma \left(2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)}{\Gamma (2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \Gamma \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{9\sqrt{3}}.$$

*) 利用 3853 题的结果,

4314. 计算由曲线

$$(x + y)^{n+m+1} = ax^n y^m (a > 0, n > 0, m > 0)$$

所界的面积.

解 作代换 y = tx,即得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{at^m}{(1+t)^{n-m-1}}, y = \frac{at^{m+1}}{(1+t)^{n+m+1}} (0 \leqslant t < +\infty).$$
从前

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2t^{2m}}{(1+t)^{2m+7m-2}}dt(0 \le t < +\infty)$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx - \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2m}}{(1 + t^{2m+2m+2})^{2n+2m+2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2} B(2m + 1, 2n + 1).$$

*) 利用 3852 题的结果.

4315. 计算由曲线

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, n > 0)$$

和坐标轴所界的面积.

解 作代换 $a = a\cos^{\frac{2}{n}}\varphi, y = b\sin^{\frac{2}{n}}\varphi(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}),$ 即得

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{2ab}{n}\cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1}\varphi\sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1}\varphi d\varphi.$$

曲线与坐标轴交子点(a,0) 和点(0,b). 在Oy 轴上,从点(0,b) 到点(0,0) 一段,以及在Ox 轴上从点(0,0) 到

点
$$(a,0)$$
一段上,显然有
$$xdy - ydx = 0.$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy \qquad y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2ab}{n} \cos^{\frac{2}{n} - 1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n} - 1} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{ab}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)^{(1)} = \frac{ab}{2n} \frac{\Gamma^{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

*) 利用 3856 题的结果.

4316. 计算由曲线

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{n-1}$$

(a > 0, b > 0, n > 0) 和坐标轴所界的面积.

解 作代换 $y = \frac{b}{a}t$,即得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a(1+t^{n-1})}{1+t^{n}}, y = \frac{bt(1+t^{n-1})}{1+t^{n}}(0 < t < +\infty).$$

易知

$$xdy - ydx = ab \frac{(1+t^{n-1})^2}{(1+t^n)^2}dt.$$

又在两坐标轴上,显然有 xdy - ydx = 0. 下是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(1 + t^{n-1})^{2}}{(1 + t^{n})^{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2n-2}}{(1 + t^{n})^{2}} dt + 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1 + t^{n})^{2}} dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + t^{n})^{2}} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} B \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{2}{n} B (1, 1) \right)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{n} \left(1 + B \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{ab}{n} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{\Gamma \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)}{\Gamma (1)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{ab}{n} \left[1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \right].$$

*) 利用 3853 题的结果.

4317. 计算由纽形曲线

$$= \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2n-1} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2n+1} = c\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n$$

(a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, n > 0) 所界的面积.

解 作代换 $y = \frac{b}{a}xt$,即得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{act''}{1+t^{2n-1}}, y = \frac{bct^{n+1}}{1+t^{2n+1}} (0 \le t < +\infty).$$

易知

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{abc^2t^{2n}}{(1+t^{2n+1})^2}dt$$

于是,面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx = \frac{abc^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{(1 + t^{2n+1})^{2}} dt$$
$$= -\frac{abc^{2}}{2(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + t^{2n+1}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{abc^{2}}{2(2n+1)}.$$

4318. 一个半径为r的圆沿着半径为 R 的定圆外面圆周滚动 (而不滑动) 时,由动圆上的一点所描绘出来的曲线称

为外摆线, 假定比值 $\frac{R}{r} = n$ 是整数 $(n \ge 1)$, 求外摆线所界的面积. 研究特殊情况 r = R(心脏形线).

解 取定圆的中心 O 作坐标原点,取 Ox 轴通过点 A,点 A 是动点的始点,即为两圆的公切点时的位置(图 8. 65)、当动圆滚到如图的新位置时,点 A 移到点 M 动点 M 的轨迹便是外摆线,其方程推导如下:设动圆的圆心为 C,两圆的切点为 B,记 $\angle MCB = t$ (运动开始时,设 t 等于零),切点在定圆上所移过的弧 AB 应等于它在动圆上所移过的弧 AB 应等于它在动圆上所移过的弧 AB

$$R \cdot \angle AOB = \frac{R}{n} \cdot \angle MCB = \frac{R}{n}t.$$

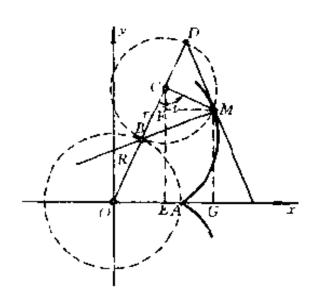


图 8.65

从而 $\angle AOB = \frac{t}{n}$,设动点 M 的坐标为(x,y),则

$$x = OG = OE + FM$$

$$= \left(R + \frac{R}{n}\right) \cos \frac{t}{n} + \frac{R}{n} \sin \angle FCM,$$

但 $\angle FCM = \angle BCM - \angle OCE$,且 $\angle OCE = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{t}{n}$, 从而

$$\angle FCM = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t - \frac{\pi}{2},$$

 $\sin \angle FCM = -\cos\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t.$

于是,最后得

$$x = R\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\cos\frac{t}{n} - \frac{R}{n}\cos\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t.$$

类似地,可求得

$$y = R\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\sin\frac{t}{n} - \frac{R}{n}\sin\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t.$$

若记 $\varphi = \frac{t}{n}$,并注意到 R = nr,则外摆线可用如下的参数方程表示:

$$x = (n+1)r\cos\varphi - r\cos(n+1)\varphi,$$

$$y = (n+1)r\sin\varphi - r\sin(n+1)\varphi.$$

由 R = nr 知, 当动圆滚 n 圈后, 起点与终点重合, 即 φ 的 变化范围为 $0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$. 由于

 $xdy - ydx = r^2(n+1)(n+2)(1-\cos n\varphi)d\varphi,$ 故所求的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{r^{2}(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos n\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \pi r^{2}(n+1)(n+2).$$

特别是,当r=R时,即n=1,则得心脏形线的面积为 $S=6\pi r^2$.

4319. 一个半径为r的圆沿着半径为R的定圆内面圆周滚动(而不滑动)时,由动圆上的一点所描绘出来的曲线称为内摆线,假定比值 $\frac{R}{r}=n$ 是整数 $(n\geq 2)$,求内摆线所界的面积,研究持殊情况 $r=\frac{R}{4}$ (星形线).

解 仿上题,容易求得内摆线的参数方程为

$$x = R\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\cos\frac{t}{n} + \frac{R}{n}\cos\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)t,$$
$$y = R\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\sin\frac{t}{n} - \frac{R}{n}\sin\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)t$$

若以 $\varphi = \frac{l}{n}$ 为参数,并注意到 R = nr,则得 $x = r(n-1)\cos\varphi + r\cos(n-1)\varphi,$ $y = r(n-1)\sin\varphi - r\sin(n-1)\varphi.$

由于

 $xdy - ydx = r^2(n-1)(n-2)(1-\cos n\varphi)d\varphi$, 故面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{r^{2}(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos n\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \pi r^{2}(n-1)(n-2).$$

特別是,当 $\frac{R}{r}=4$ 时,即n=4,则得星形线所界的面积为 $S=6\pi r^2$.

4320. 计算圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 被曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 所 截那部分的面积.

解 两曲面的交线为

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax, x^2 = a^2 - ax$$

若将Oxy平面上的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 记以C,其弧长记以s,则所求的面积显然可表为

$$S=2\oint_{c}\sqrt{a^{2}-ax}ds.$$

由于
$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$
 即为 $\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$,故令 $x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos\varphi, y = \frac{a}{2}\sin\varphi,$

从而弧长的微分为 $ds = \frac{a}{2} d\varphi$,于是,面积为

$$S = 2 \oint_C \sqrt{a^2 - ax} ds = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2} (1 - \cos\varphi)} \cdot \frac{a}{2} d\varphi$$
$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = 4a^2.$$

4321. 计算

$$I=\frac{1}{2\pi}\oint_{C}\frac{XdY-YdX}{X^{2}+Y^{2}},$$

若 X = ax + by, Y = cx + dy, 且 C 为包围坐标原点的简单的封闭围线 ($ad - bc \neq 0$).

解 首先注意,由于 $ad - bc \neq 0$,故只有原点(0,0)使 $X^2 + Y^2 = 0$. 易知

$$XdY - YdX = (ax + by)(cdx + ddy)$$
$$- (cx + dy)(adx + bdy)$$
$$- (ad - bc)(xdy - ydx),$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\oint_c P(x,y)dx+Q(x,y)dy,$$

其中

$$P = -\frac{(ad - bc)y}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2},$$

$$Q = \frac{(ad - bc)x}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2}.$$

容易算得

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\frac{(ad - bc) [(a^2 + c^2)x^2 - (b^2 + d^2)y^2]}{[(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2]^2}$$

$$((x,y) \neq (0,0)) ,$$

故由格林公式知

$$\oint_C P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$

$$= \oint_C P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy,$$

其中C' 可为包围原点(0,0)的任一位于C 内的围线.特别是,可取C' 为围线(ax + by)² + (cx + dy)² = r^2 (即 $X^2 + Y^2 = r^2$),r > 0 充分小. 于是,得(利用格林公式)

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^{2} + Y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{X^{2} \cdot Y^{2} - r^{2}} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^{2} + Y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r^{2}} \oint_{X^{2} + Y^{2} = r^{2}} XdY \quad YdX$$

$$= \frac{ad - bc}{2\pi r^{2}} \oint_{X^{2} \cdot Y^{2} - r^{2}} xdy - ydx$$

$$= \frac{ab - bc}{2\pi r^{2}} \iint_{X^{2} \cdot Y^{2} \le r^{2}} 2dxdy$$

$$=\frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2}\iint\limits_{X^2+Y^2< r^2}\left|\frac{D(x,y)}{D(X,Y)}\right|dXdY,$$

$$\oplus \mp \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)}=ad-bc, \oplus \frac{D(x,y)}{D(X,Y)}=\frac{1}{ad}\frac{1}{bc}, \mp E,$$

$$I = \frac{ad - bc}{\pi r^2} \iint_{X^2 + Y^2 \le r^2} \frac{1}{|ad - bc|} dXdY$$
$$= \frac{ad - bc}{\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|ad - bc|} \cdot \pi r^2 = \operatorname{sgn}(ad - bc).$$

4322. 若简单的围线 C 包围坐标原点 $X = \varphi(x,y)$, $Y = \psi(x,y)$, 而曲线 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 和 $\psi(x,y) = 0$ 在围线 C 内面有几个单交点, 计算积分 I (参阅前题).

解 设 $\varphi(x,y) = 0, \psi(x,y) = 0$ 在 C 内的交点为 $P_r(x,y,y)(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$. 首先注意,本题应假定函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 与 $\psi(x,y)$ 在 C 围成的区域内具有连续的二阶 偏导数,并且在各点 $P_r(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 处有 $\frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} = \varphi_r' \psi_r' - \varphi_r' \psi_r' \neq 0$. 容易算得 $XdY - YdX = (\varphi\psi_r' - \varphi_r' \psi)dx + (\varphi\psi_r' - \varphi_r' \psi)dy$, 从而

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy,$$

其中

$$P=rac{arphi\psi'_{\ \ r}-arphi'_{\ \ J}\psi}{arphi^2+\psi^2}$$
 , $Q=rac{arphi\psi'_{\ \ J}-arphi'_{\ J}\psi}{arphi^2+\psi^2}$.

又可算得

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{(\varphi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2})^2} ((\varphi \psi''_{xy} - \varphi''_{xy} \psi)(\varphi^2 + \psi^2)$$

$$-(\varphi_{r}' \psi_{s}' + \varphi_{s}' \psi_{r}') \varphi^{i} + (\varphi_{r}' \psi_{r}' + \varphi_{r}' \psi_{s}') \phi^{j} + 2(\varphi_{r}' \varphi_{s}' - \psi_{r}' \psi_{s}') \varphi \psi) + 2(\varphi_{r}' \varphi_{s}' - \psi_{r}' \psi_{s}') \varphi \psi) + ((x, y) \neq (x_{r}, y_{r}) (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)).$$

間绕点 $P_r(x_r,y_r)$ 作围线 C_r : $[\varphi(x,y)]^2+[\varphi(x,y)]^2-r^2$ (即 $X^2+Y^2=r^2$),取 r>0 充分小,使诸 C_r 互不相交且都位于 C 内(这是办得到的,因为在各点 P_r , $\frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)}$ $\neq 0$. 从而由连续性知在 P_r 的某邻域内 $\frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)}\neq 0$. 从而由连续性知在 P_r 的某邻域内 $\frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)}\neq 0$. 保持定号,于是根据隐函数存在定理知变换 $X=\varphi(x_r,y_r)$ 不是根据隐函数存在定理知变换 $X=\varphi(x_r,y_r)$ 不是根据隐函数存在定理知变换 $X=\varphi(x_r,y_r)$ 不是 $Y=\psi(x_r,y_r)$ 和 $Y=\psi(x_$

$$\oint_C P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \oint_C P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy,$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \oint_{C_i} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2}.$$
 (1)

伹

$$\oint_{C_{r}} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^{2} + Y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{2}} \oint_{C_{r}} XdY - YdX$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{2}} \oint_{C} (\varphi \psi'_{r} - \varphi'_{r} \psi) dx + (\varphi \psi'_{y} - \varphi'_{y} \psi) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{S_r} 2(\varphi'_{-r} \psi'_{-r} - \varphi'_{-r} \psi'_{-r}) dxdy$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^2} \iint_{S} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^2} \left\{ \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right\}_{P} \iint_{S_r} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^2} \left\{ \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right\}_{P} \iint_{X^2 + Y^2 \leqslant r^2} dXdY$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^2} \left\{ \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right\}_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right]_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi,\psi)}{D(x,y)} \right]_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi,\psi)}{D(x,y)} \right]_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi,\psi)}{D(x,y)} \right]_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi,\psi)}{D(x,y)} \right]_{P_r} \cdot \pi r^2$$

 $I = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi, \psi)}{D(r, y)} \right)_{R},$

或写为

$$I = \sum \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(\varphi, \psi)}{D(x, y)},$$

其中的 \sum 是对曲线 $\varphi(x,y)=0$ 与 $\psi(x,y)=0$ 在C内 的各交点相加.

注:显然,4321 题是 4322 题的特例。这时,曲线 ax +by=0与cx+dy=0在C内只有一个交点,即原点 (0,0), $\lim_{D(r,v)} \frac{D(\varphi,\phi)}{D(r,v)} = ad - bc$.

4323. 证明,若 C 为封闭的围线且 L 为任意的方向,有

$$\oint_{c}\cos(\hat{l},\hat{n})ds=0,$$

式中 n 为围线 C 的外法线.

证 如图 8.66 所示. 不妨规定 C 的方向为逆时针的,以 表示. 由于夷角

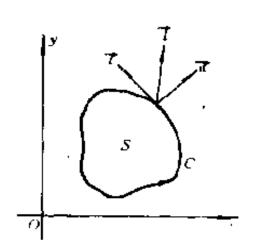


图 8.66

故得

$$\cos(\hat{l}, n) = \cos(\hat{l}, x)\cos(\hat{n}, x)$$
$$-\sin(\hat{l}, x)\sin(\hat{n}, x).$$

$$\langle \underline{\mathbf{H}} \sin(n,x) = \sin\left((t,x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos(t,x),$$

$$\cos(n,x) = \cos\left((t,x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(t,x),$$

$$\cos(t,x) = \frac{dx}{ds}, \sin(t,x) = \frac{dy}{ds},$$

因此,有

$$\cos(\hat{l},n)ds = \cos(\hat{l},x)dy - \sin(\hat{l},x)dx.$$

再利用格林公式,并注意到 $\sin(\hat{l},x)$ 和 $\cos(\hat{l},x)$ 均为常数,即得

$$\oint_{c} \cos(\hat{t}, n) ds$$

$$= \oint_{c} (-\sin(\hat{t}, x) dx + \cos(\hat{t}, x)) dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} 0 dx dy = 0.$$

4324. 求积分

$$I = \oint_C (x\cos(n,x) + y\cos(n,y))ds$$

之值,式中C为包围有界域S的简单封闭曲线,n为它的外法线.

解 如上题所述,已知

$$\cos(n,x) = \cos\left((t,x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sin(t,x) = \frac{dy}{ds},$$

$$\cos(n,y) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (n,x)\right) = \sin(n,x)$$

$$= \sin\left((t,x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos(t,x) = -\frac{dx}{ds}.$$
于是,

$$I = \oint_{\mathcal{C}} x dy - y dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} x dy - y dx = 2S$$
,这里 S 表示有界域 S 面积的数值.

4325. 求

$$\lim_{d(S)\to 0}\frac{1}{S}\oint_{C}(\vec{F},\vec{n})ds,$$

其中S 为包含点 (x_0,y_0) 的围线C 所界的面积,d(S) 为域S 的直径,n 为围线C 的外法线上的单位向量,F(x,y) 为在S+C 上连续地可微分的向量。

解 由 4321 题的推导过程中知,矢量元在坐标轴上的射影为

$$n_r = \cos(n, x) = \frac{dy}{ds}, n_r = \cos(n, y) = -\frac{dx}{ds},$$
于是,

$$(F_{i}n)ds = (Xn_{i} + Yn_{i})dx = Xdy - Ydx,$$

因此,利用格林公式知

$$\oint_{c} (F, n) ds = \oint_{c} X dy + Y dx$$

$$= \iint_{c} \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{c \in \mathcal{P}} \cdot S,$$

其中点 (ξ,η) \in 域 S. 于是,

$$\lim_{d(S) \to 0} \frac{1}{S} \oint_{C} (F, n) ds = \lim_{d(S) \to 0} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{(S, \eta)}$$
$$= X'_{-r}(x_0, y_0) + Y'_{-r}(x_0, y_0).$$

§ 13. 曲线积分的物理应用

4326. 均匀分布在圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \ge 0$ 的上半部的质量 M 以 怎样的力吸引质量为 m 位于(0,0)的质点?

解 由对称性知,引力在 Ox 轴上的射影 X = 0,故只要计算引力在 Oy 轴上的射影.

设圆心角为 θ ,由 $ds = ad\theta$ 知,对于长为ds一段圆弧吸引质量为m的质点的力在Oy轴上的射影为

$$dY = \frac{km}{a^2} \frac{M}{\sin \theta} \cdot ad\theta = \frac{kmM}{\pi a^2} \sin \theta d\theta,$$

其中 & 为引力常数.

于是,所求的引力在Oy 轴上的射影为 $Y = \frac{kmM}{\pi a^2} \int_0^s \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{2kmM}{\pi a^2}.$

4327. 计算单层的对数位

$$u(x,y) = \oint_{C} k \ln \frac{1}{r} ds,$$

式中 $k = 常数 - - - 密度 \cdot r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$, 设围线 C 是圆周 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = R^2$.

解 由对称性知,对数位

$$u(x,y) = 2k \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r} \cdot Rd\theta$$

$$= 2Rk \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} - 2R\rho\cos\theta + \rho^{2}}} d\theta$$

$$= -Rk \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln R^{2} \left(1 - 2\frac{\rho}{R}\cos\theta + \left(\frac{\rho}{R}\right)^{2}\right) d\theta,$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\xi x + \eta y = R\rho \cos\theta$,而 θ 是矢量 $\hat{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{i}$ 与 $\hat{r} = \xi\hat{i} + \eta\hat{j}$ 的正向夹角.

利用 3733 题(或 2192 题)的结果,可得

$$\int_{a}^{\pi} \ln \left(1 - 2\frac{\rho}{R} \cos \theta + \left(\frac{\rho}{R}\right)^{n}\right) d\theta$$

$$= \begin{cases}
0, & \rho \leqslant R; \\
2\pi \ln \frac{\rho}{R}, \rho > R.
\end{cases}$$

于是,我们有

$$u(x,y) = -2Rk \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln Rd\theta$$

$$=Rk\int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1-2\frac{\rho}{R}\cos\theta+\left|\frac{\rho}{R}\right|^{2}\right)d\theta$$

$$=\begin{cases} 2\pi Rk\ln\frac{1}{R}, \rho\leqslant R, \\ 2\pi Rk\ln\frac{1}{\rho}, \rho>R. \end{cases}$$

4328. 采用极坐系标户和 9, 计算单层的对数位

$$I_1 = \int_1^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \ln \frac{1}{2} d\psi$$

和

$$I_z \simeq \int_1^{2\pi} \sin m\psi \ln \frac{1}{r} d\psi$$
.

式中r为点 (p,φ) 与动点 $(1,\phi)$ 间的距离,m为自然数.

解 由于

$$r = \sqrt{(\rho \cos \varphi - \cos \psi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi - \sin \psi)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{1 - 2\rho \cos (\psi - \varphi) + \rho^2},$$

于是,当ρ<1时,我们有

因为上述右端两个积分中被积函数均为以 2π 为周期的函数,并注意到奇偶函数在对称区间上的积分性质,则有

$$I_1 = -\cos m\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^*) du$$

$$+ \frac{\sin m\varphi}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mu \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\cos m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -(\cos m\varphi) \left(-\frac{\pi}{m}e^{m}\right) = \frac{\pi}{m}\rho^{m} \cos m\varphi^{*}.$$

同理,我们有

$$I_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin m\psi \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos(\psi - \varphi) + \rho^{2}) d\psi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi + 2\pi} \sin(mu + m\varphi) \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\frac{\cos m\varphi}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$I_{1} = -\cos m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho\cos u + \rho^{2}) du$$

$$= -\cos m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln\rho \left(1 - 2\frac{1}{\rho}\cos u + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\right) du$$

$$= -\cos m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\frac{1}{\rho}\cos u + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}) du$$

$$= -(\cos m\varphi) \left(-\frac{\pi}{m\rho^{m}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{m}\rho^{-m}\cos m\varphi^{*-m}.$$

同理,我们有

$$I_{z} = -\sin m\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln \left(1 - 2\frac{1}{\rho}\cos u + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\right) du$$
$$= -\left(\sin m\varphi\right) \left(-\frac{\pi}{m\rho^{m}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{m}\rho^{-m}\sin m\varphi.$$

对于 $\rho = 0$, 显然有

$$I_t = I_z = 0.$$

现在来研究当 $\rho=1$ 的情况,首先,积分

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^2) du$$

对于 p 在区间 (1,1+6) 上是一致收敛的,其中 8 为很小的正数. 事实上,对于充分小的 7, 当 u 在 (0,7) 内取值时,有

$$1 > 1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^2 = (1 - \rho)^2 + 2\rho(1 - \cos u)$$

 $\ge 2(1 - \cos u) > 0.$

于是,当 $1 \leq \rho \leq 1 + \delta, u \in (0, \eta)$ 时,有

 $|\cos mu \ln(1-2\rho\cos u+\rho^2)| \leq |\ln 2(1-\cos u)|.$

而积分

$$\int_0^{\eta} |\ln 2(1 - \cos u)| du$$

是收敛的. 这是由于当 $0 < 2\beta < 1$,有

$$\lim_{n\to +\infty} u^{2\beta} |\ln 2(1-\cos u)|$$

$$= \lim_{u \to +0} - \left(2(1-\cos u)\right)^{\beta} \ln\left[2(1-\cos u)\right]$$

$$\cdot \frac{u^{2\beta}}{2^{\beta}(1-\cos u)^{\beta}}$$

$$= 0.1 = 0.$$

于是,积分

$$\int_0^{\tau} \cos mu \ln(1-2\rho \cos u + \rho^2) du$$

在 $1 \le \rho \le 1 + \delta$ 上一致收敛,故知积分

$$I_{\scriptscriptstyle \parallel} = \int_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}^{\pi} \cos mu \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos u + \rho^2) du$$

数在 $\rho=1$ 是右连续的.由此,根据上面已求出 $\rho>1$ 时 $I_1=\frac{\pi}{m}\rho$ " $\cos m\varphi$,得知:当 $\rho=1$ 时,

$$I_1 = \lim_{\rho \to 1+0} \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^{-\pi} \cos m\varphi = \frac{\pi}{m} \cos m\varphi.$$

同理,可得

$$I_z = \lim_{\rho \to 1+0} \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^{-m} \sin m \varphi = \frac{\pi}{m} \sin m \varphi.$$

综上所述,得

$$I_1 = -\frac{\pi}{m}
ho^m {
m cos} m arphi, \quad I_2 = -\frac{\pi}{m}
ho^m {
m sin} m arphi, \quad \stackrel{
m al}{=} 0 \leqslant
ho \leqslant 1;$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\pi}{m} \rho$$
 " $\cos m \varphi$, $I_2 = \frac{\pi}{m} \rho$ " $\sin m \varphi$, $\stackrel{\text{de}}{=} \rho > 1$.

*)参看 II. VI. 雷日克、II. c. 格拉德什坦编著"函数表与积分表"3. 765 公式 1.

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln(1-2p\cos x + p^{2})\cos ax dx = -\frac{\pi}{a}p^{a}(p^{2} < 1).$$

* *)根据上面公式,当 $p^2 > 1$ 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln\left(1 - 2\rho \cos x + p^{2}\right) \cos \alpha x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \ln p^2 \left(1 - 2 \frac{1}{p} \cos x + \frac{1}{p^2}\right) \cos \alpha x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 2\ln p \cdot \cos \alpha x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \ln \left(1 - 2\frac{1}{p}\cos x\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{p^2}\Big|\cos\alpha x dx$$

$$= \int_0^x \ln\left(1 - 2\frac{1}{p}\cos x + \frac{1}{p^2}\right)\cos ax dx$$

$$=-\frac{\pi}{\alpha}p^{-\alpha}$$

其中 α 为自然数.

4329. 计算高斯积分

$$u(x,y) = \oint_{c} \frac{\cos(r,n)}{r} ds,$$

式中 $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$ 为向量r的长度,此向量是连接点 A(x,y) 和简单封闭光滑围线 C 上的动点 $M(\xi,\eta)$ 而得的,(r,n) 为向量r 与在曲线 C 上 M 点的外法线n 所夹的角.

解 设元与Ox轴的夹角为α,产与Ox轴的夹角为β,则(\vec{r} , \vec{n}) = α - β. 于是,

$$\cos(r, n) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$
$$= \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \sin \alpha.$$

代入高斯积分,得

$$u(x,y) = \oint_{C} \left(\frac{\eta - y}{r^{2}} \sin \alpha + \frac{\xi - x}{r^{2}} \cos \alpha \right) ds$$
$$= \oint_{C} \frac{\xi - x}{r^{2}} d\eta - \frac{\eta - y}{r^{2}} d\xi.$$

今

$$P = -\frac{\eta - y}{r^2}, \quad Q = \frac{\xi - x}{r^2}.$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} = \frac{-(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} = \frac{-(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}{r^4},$$

因而 P、Q 的偏导数除去点 A(此处r=0) 外,在全平面上是连续的,并且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta}$. 于是,利用格林公式知:当点 A 在曲线 C 之外时,有

$$u(x,y) = \oint_{C} \frac{\cos(r n)}{r} ds = 0.$$

当点 A 在曲线 C 之内时,则在曲线 C 内以 A 为圆心,R 为半径作一圆 I,即得

$$u(x,y) = \oint_{t} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_{t} \frac{1}{R} ds = 2\pi.$$

当点 A 在曲线 C 上时,不妨利用关系式
$$\frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r} ds = d\varphi^{*},$$

其中 $d\varphi$ 为从点 A 看曲线 C 上弧长的微分 ds 所张的角度. 今以 A 为圆心, r_1 为半径作一小圆,交 C 于 B_1 及 B_2 两点,将曲线 C 除去小圆内的部分记以 B_1B_2 ,则有

$$\int_{\widehat{B_1B_2}} \frac{\cos(\overrightarrow{r},\overrightarrow{n})}{r} ds = \int_{\widehat{B_1B_2}} d\varphi = \angle B_1 A B_2.$$

于是,我们有

$$u(x,y) = \oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r} ds$$

$$= \lim_{r_1 \to +0} \int_{B_1 R_2} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r} ds$$

$$= \lim_{r_1 \to +0} \angle B_1 A B_2 = \pi.$$

综上所述,得高斯积分

*)参看 Γ . M. 菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》538 目. 4330. 采用极坐标系 ρ 和 φ . 计算双层的对数位

$$K_{\perp} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \, \frac{\cos(r, \vec{n})}{r} d\psi$$

和

$$K_z = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin m\psi \, \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} d\psi.$$

式中r 为点 $A(\rho,\varphi)$ 和动点 $M(1,\varphi)$ 之间的距离,(r,n) 为方向 $\overline{AM} = r$ 与从点 O(0,0) 所引的半径 $\overline{OM} = n$ 二者之间的夹角,m 为自然数.

解 由题意知:

$$\frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r}$$

$$=\frac{(\cos\psi-\rho\cos\varphi)\cos\psi+(\sin\psi-\rho\sin\varphi)\sin\psi}{(\cos\psi-\rho\cos\varphi)^2+(\sin\psi-\rho\sin\varphi)^2}$$

$$=\frac{1-\rho\cos(\psi-\varphi)}{1+\rho^2-2\rho\cos(\psi-\varphi)}.$$

从而, 当 $\rho = 1$ 时, $\frac{\cos(\tilde{r},\tilde{n})}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$. 又因 m 为自然数. 故此时有

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos m\psi d\psi = 0,$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin m\psi d\psi = 0.$$

当 ρ < 1 时,因为级数(利用 2968 题的结果)

$$\frac{1 - \rho \cos(\phi - \varphi)}{1 + \rho^2 - 2\rho \cos(\phi - \varphi)} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \rho^n \cos n(\phi - \varphi)$$

在 $\{0,2\pi\}$ 上一致收敛,乘 $\cos m(\psi-\varphi)$ 和 $\sin m(\psi-\varphi)$ 以后在 $\{0,2\pi\}$ 上也一致收敛,故可逐项积分,于是

$$K_{1} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \frac{1 - \rho \cos(\psi - \varphi)}{1 + \rho^{2} - 2\rho \cos(\psi - \varphi)} d\psi$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos m(\psi - \varphi) \cos m\varphi - \sin m(\psi - \varphi) \sin m\varphi)$$

其中
$$r = \rho^{-1} < 1$$
.

同理,可求得

$$K_{2} = \int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} \sin m\phi \frac{1 - \rho \cos(\phi - \varphi)}{1 + \rho^{2} - 2\rho \cos(\phi - \varphi)} d\phi$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{\rho^{m}} \sin m\varphi.$$

综上所述,得

$$K_1 = \pi \rho^m \cos m \varphi$$
, $K_2 = \pi \rho^m \sin m \varphi$, $\Rightarrow \rho < 1$,

$$K_1 = K_2 = 0, \qquad \pm \rho = 1,$$

$$K_1 = -\frac{\pi}{\rho''} \mathrm{cos} m \varphi, \quad K_2 = -\frac{\pi}{\rho''} \mathrm{sin} m \varphi, \quad \stackrel{\mathrm{de}}{=} \rho > 1.$$

4331. 若 $\Delta u = \frac{\mathcal{F}u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\mathcal{F}u}{\partial y^2} = 0$,则称可微分两次的函数 u = u(x,y) 为调和函数. 证明:当且仅当

$$\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$$

(式中C 为任意封闭围线, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 为沿此围线之外法线的导函数)时,u 是调和函数.

证 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x),$$

而(参看 4324 题的推导)

$$\cos(\hat{n},x) = \frac{dy}{ds}, \quad \sin(\hat{n},x) = -\frac{dx}{ds},$$

故利用格林公式(注意,题中应假定u(x,y)具有连续的二阶偏导数),得

$$\oint_{C} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_{C} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{S} (\Delta u) dx dy,$$

其中S 表由封闭围线C 围成的区域。由此式知:

$$\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$$
(对任何封闭围线 C) 当且仅当 $\iint_S (\Delta u) \cdot dx dy = 0$ (对任何区域 S). 但易知这又相当于 $\Delta u \equiv 0$. 事实上,若 $\Delta u \equiv 0$,则对任何 S ,有 $\iint_S (\Delta u) \cdot dx dy = 0$; 反之,若对任何 S ,有 $\iint_S (\Delta u) dx dy = 0$,则必 $\Delta u \equiv 0$. 因为,若不然,在某点(x_0, y_0), $\Delta u \neq 0$. 例如,设在此点, $\Delta u > 0$,则由连续性可知,必存在以(x_0, y_0) 为中心,半径为 r_0 (充分小)的圆域 S_0 ,使在其上每一点,都有 $\Delta u > 0$. 由此可知, $\iint_S (\Delta u) dx dy > 0$. 矛盾,证毕.

4332. 证明:

iiF

$$\iint_{S} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy$$

$$= - \iint_{S} u \Delta u dx dy + \oint_{C} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds,$$

式中光滑围线 C 包围着有界域 S.

由于
$$\oint_{c} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_{c} u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x) \right) ds$$

$$= \oint_{C} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} u \Delta u dx dy + \iint_{S} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy,$$

故得

$$\iint_{S} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right] dx dy = - \iint_{S} u \Delta u dx dy$$
$$+ \oint_{C} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds.$$

4333. 证明:在有界域 S 内及其周界 C 为调和的函数,则此函数 单值地由它在围线 C 上的数值确定(参照习题4332).

证 由题意知,我们只要证明:如在有界域 S 上的两个调和函数 u_1 和 u_2 ,在其周界 C 上有相同的数值,则它们在整个域上恒等. 这也就是要证明:若调和函数 $u=u_1$ 一 u_2 在周界 C 上等于零,则它在整个域上恒为零. 事实上,利用 4332 题的结果,得

$$\iint\limits_{S} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

于是,在整个域S上,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

这表明,在 $S \perp u$ 为常数.但在周界 $C \perp u = 0$,故在域 $S \perp u \equiv 0$,即 $u_1 = u_2$.

4334. 证明平面上的格林第二公式

$$\iint_{s} \left| \frac{\Delta u}{u} - \frac{\Delta v}{v} \right| dx dy = \oint_{c} \left| \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}}{u} \right| ds,$$

式中光滑的围线C包围着有界线S, $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$ 为沿C的外法线方向的导函数。

证 我们有

$$\oint_{C} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_{C} v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) \right)
+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x) ds$$

$$= \oint_{V} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left[v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[- v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_{S} v \Delta u dx dy.$$

同理,有

$$\oint_{\mathcal{C}} u \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds = \oint_{\mathcal{C}} u \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy - u \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-u \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_{\mathcal{S}} u \Delta v dx dy.$$

$$\oint \mathcal{E},$$

$$\oint_{C} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right| ds = \oint_{C} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

$$= \iint_{S} v \Delta u dx dy - \iint_{S} u \Delta v dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy.$$

4335. 利用格林第二公式证明,若u = u(x,y) 是有界闭域 S 内的调和函数,则

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left(u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

式中C为域S的边界, \vec{n} 为围线C的外法线 \vec{n} 向,(x,y)为域S内的点, $r = \sqrt{(\vec{s} - x)^2 + (\eta + y)^2}$ 为点(x,y)与围线C上的动点 (ξ,η) 间的距离。

证 先证 $v = \ln r \, \mathcal{H}(\xi, \eta) \, ((\xi, \eta) \neq (x, y))$ 的调和函数. 事实上,我们有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\xi - x}{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} = \frac{(\eta - y)^2 - (\xi - x)^2}{((\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\eta - y}{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{(\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}{((\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2)^2}.$$
因此,

今以点(x,y)(当 $(\xi,\eta) \neq (x,y)$ 时)为中心 (ξ,η) 为半径画一圆(x,y)00。一层包含在围线(x,y)00。内心(x,y)00。内心(x,y)00。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。内心(x,y)10。

y). 因此,在C。上,我们有

 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial n^2} = 0, \quad \exists \exists \Delta v = 0.$

$$\frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=\rho} = -\frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=\rho}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r}\Big|_{r=\rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho}.$$

现将格林第二公式应用到由 C。及 C 所界的域 S' 上去,即得

$$\iint_{S'} \left| \frac{\Delta u}{u} - \frac{\Delta \ln r}{\ln r} \right| d\xi d\eta = \oint_{C_0 + C} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right| ds.$$

由于 $\Delta \ln r = 0$, $\Delta u = 0$, 故得

$$\oint\limits_{C_0+C} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right| ds = 0.$$

将行列式展开,并利用线积分性质,即得

$$\oint_{C} \left(\ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

$$= - \oint_{C_{0}} \left(\ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right) ds.$$

但由于

$$\oint_{C_0} \left(\ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

$$= \oint_{C_0} \ln \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds - \oint_{C_0} u \left(-\frac{1}{\rho} \right) ds$$

$$= 0. \ln \rho^{*} + \frac{1}{\rho} \oint_{C_0} u ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho} u(\xi', \eta') \oint_{C_0} ds^{**} = 2\pi u(\xi', \eta'),$$
其中 $u(\xi', \eta') \not\ni u$ 在圆 C_0 上某点的值,故得
$$u(\xi', \eta') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C} \left(u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds.$$

两端令 $\rho \rightarrow + 0$ 取极限,并注意到函数 u 在点(x,y) 的连续性,即得

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C} \left(u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds.$$

*) 利用 1331 题的结果.

**)利用第一型曲线积分的中值定理,其证明方法与普通定积分的中值定理类似.

4336.**)证明对于调和函数 u(M) = u(x,y) 的中值定理:

$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{\epsilon_{\theta}} u(\xi, \eta) ds;$$

式中 C_{ρ} 是以 M 点为中心 ρ 为半径的圆周.

证 利用 4335 题的结果(取 C 为 C_{μ}),得

$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C_{\rho}} \left(u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds;$$

但在 C_e 上, 有

$$r = \rho$$
,

$$\frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n}\Big|_{r=\rho} = \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=\rho} = \frac{1}{r}\Big|_{r=\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho},$$

由此,再注意到 $\oint_{c_s} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$ (这是利用 4331 题的结

果),得

$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C_{\rho}} \left(\frac{u}{\rho} - \ln \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{C_{\rho}} u ds - \frac{\ln \rho}{2\pi} \oint_{C_{\rho}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{C_{\rho}} u(\xi, \eta) ds.$$

证毕.

- *) 原题中漏掉了 ρ ,即应将 $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ 改为 $\frac{1}{2\pi\rho}$.
- 4337. 证明在有界闭域内是调和的且于此域内不为常数的函数 u(x,y) 在此域的内点不能达到其最大或最小值(极大值原则).

证 设有界闭域为 Ω ,它是由有界开域 Ω 及其边界 $\partial\Omega$ 构成. 我们要证明:如果 u(x,y) 在 Ω 的某内点 $P_o(x_0,y_0)$ 达到其最大值或最小值(例如,设达到最大值),则 u(x,y) 在 Ω 上必为常数.下分三步证之.

i) 先证:若圆域 $S_s = \{(x,y) | (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \le \rho^2\}$ 完全属于 Ω , 则 u(x,y) 在 S_s 上为常数.

对任何 $0 < r \le \rho$,用 C_r 表圆周 $\{(x,y) | (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2\}$.由 4336 题的结果可知

$$u(x_0,y_0)=\frac{1}{2\pi r}\oint_{C_n}u(\xi,\eta)ds,$$

故

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_{C_r} \{u(x_0, y_0) - u(\xi, \eta)\} ds = 0.$$
 (1)

但因 $u(x_0,y_0)$ 为最大值,故在 C_r 上恒有

$$u(x_0,y_0)-u(\xi,\eta)\geqslant 0.$$

由此,根据(1),即易知在 C_r 上 $u(x_0,y_0)-u(\xi,\eta)\equiv 0$. 因为,若有某点(ξ_0,η_0) $\in C_r$ 使 $u(x_0,y_0)-u(\xi_0,\eta_0)=$ $\tau>0$,则由u(x,y)的连续性可知,必有以(ξ_0,η_0)为中心的某小圆域 σ 存在、使当(ξ,η) $\in \sigma$ 时,恒有 $u(x_0,y_0)$

$$u(\xi,\eta)\geqslant \frac{\tau}{2}$$
,用 C' 表 C ,含于 σ 内的部分,则

$$\oint_{C_{\epsilon}} (u(x_0, y_0) - u(\xi, \eta)) ds \geqslant \int_{C_{\epsilon'}} (u(x_0, y_0))$$

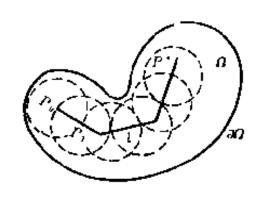
$$-u(\xi,\eta) \exists ds \geqslant \int_{G^+} \frac{\tau}{2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \tau l_{\tau'} > 0$$

其中4 表圆弧 C. 之长,此显然与(1) 式矛盾.

于是,在 C_r' 上恒有 $u(x_0,y_0) - (\xi,\eta) \equiv 0$. 再根据 r 的任意性 $(0 < r \le \rho)$,即知对任何 $(\xi,\eta) \in S_n$,都有 $u(\xi,\eta) = u(x_0,y_0)$. 换句话说,u(x,y) 在 S_n 上是常数.

ii) 次证:设 $P^*(x^*,y^*)$ 为 Ω 的任一内点(即 $P^* \in \Omega$),则必 $u(x^*,y^*) = u(x_0,y_0)$.

用完全含于 Ω 内的折线 / 将点 $P_a(x_0,y_0)$ 与点 $P^*(x^*,y^*)$ 连接起来(图 8. 68). 用 δ 表 $\delta\Omega$ 与 I 之间的



[3] 8, 68

距离,即 $\delta = \min \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2}$,其中的 \min 是对一切 $(x,y) \in \partial \Omega$, $(x,y) \in l$ 来取的(由于 $\partial \Omega$,l 是互不相交的有界闭集,可证 \min 一定能达到,从而 $\delta > 0$)。取 $0 < \delta' < \delta$. 以点 P_0 为中心, δ 为半径作一圆,得圆域 $S_0 = \{(x,y) | (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq \delta'^2\}$,此圆域完全含于 Ω 内,由 i)段已证的结论知 u(x,y) 在 S_0 中为常数. 特別 $u(x_1,y_1) = u(x_0,y_0)$,这里点 $P_1(x_1,y_1)$

$$u(x^*y^*) = u(x_{n+1}, y_{n-1}) = \cdots = u(x_1, y_1)$$

= $u(x_0, y_0)$.

iii) 由 ii) 段的结果可知,u(x,y) 在 Ω 上是常数;根据 u(x,y) 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上的连续性,通过由 Ω 的点趋向 $\partial\Omega$ 的点取极限,即知 u(x,y) 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上是常数。证毕。

注:从证明过程中看出,需假定区域 Ω (从而 Ω) 是连通的,事实上,若 Ω 不连通,则结论不一定成立.例如,设 $\Omega = S_1 + S_2$,其中 $S_1 与 S_2$ 是两个互无公共点的闭圆域,而令

$$u(x,y) = \begin{cases} c_1, & (x,y) \in S_1; \\ c_2, & (x,y) \in S_2, \end{cases}$$

其中 $c_1 \neq c_2$ 是两个常数,则显然u(x,y)是**卫**上的调和函数且在**卫**上不是常数,但它却在其内点达到最大值与最小值.

4338. 证明黎曼公式

$$\iint_{S} \left| \frac{L(u) - M(v)}{u} \right| dx dy = \oint_{C} P dx + Q dy,$$
式中

$$L(u) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - cu,$$

$$M(v) = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - b \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + cv.$$

(a,b,c) 为常数) P 和 Q 为某些确定的函数 P 围线 P 包围着有界域 P .

证 因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} L(u) & M(v) \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} = vL(u) - uM(v)$$

$$= v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + av \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + bv \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cuv$$

$$- u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + au \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + bu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - cuv$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (vu)$$

$$+ b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (uv)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + auv \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - buv \right),$$

故利用格林公式,即得

$$\iint\limits_{S} \left| \frac{L(u)}{u} \frac{M(v)}{v} \right| dxdy = \oint_{C} Pdx + Qdy,$$

其中

$$P = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - buv$$
, $Q = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + auv$.

4339. 设 u = u(x,y) 和 v = v(x,y) 为液体的速度的分量.

求在单位时间内流过以围线 C 为界的域 S 的液体的量 (即液体流出量与流入量的差). 岩液体不能压缩且在域 S 内没有源泉和漏孔,则函数 u 和 v 满足怎样的方程式? 解 设液体的速度为 \overline{v} ,则 $\overline{v} = u\overline{i} + v\overline{j}$,又 $d\overline{s} - dx$ $i + dj\overline{j}$. 于是,所求的液体量

$$Q = \oint_{C} \vec{w} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds = \oint_{C} \left[u\cos(\vec{n}, x) + v\sin(\vec{n}, x)\right] ds$$
$$= \oint_{C} u dy - v dx^{*} = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dx dy,$$

其中元表示曲线 C 的外法线上的单位矢量,并且此处已假定流体的面密度等于 1. 若液体是不可压缩的,且在域 S 内无源泉和漏孔,则液体流出量与流入量的差 Q 应等于零,即

$$\iint_{\xi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

又显然,对于任意的围线 C, 上述结果均正确. 于是, 连续函数 u, v 应满足方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$$

*) 参看 4323 题的题解.

4340 根据比奥沙伐耳(Тио — CABAP) 定律通过线元 ds 的电流 i 在空间的点 M(x,y,z) 处产生一磁场,其应力为

$$d \ddot{H} = ki \frac{(\vec{r} \times d \dot{s})}{r^3},$$

其中,为连接元素 d 。与点 M 的向量,k 为比例系数. 对于封闭导线 C 的情形求磁场 H 在点 M 之应力的射影 H_1, H_2, H_3 .

解 由题意知:若设导线 C 上的动点为(ξ , η , ξ),则

$$\dot{r} = (\xi - x) \dot{i} + (\eta - y) \dot{j} + (\xi - z) \dot{k}.$$

又 $d\dot{s} = d\xi \dot{i} + d\eta \dot{j} + d\xi \dot{k}$. 于是, 磁场强度

$$\begin{split} \vec{H} &= ki \oint_C \frac{1}{r^3} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \xi - x & \eta - y & \zeta - z \\ d\xi & d\eta & d\zeta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= ki \oint_C \frac{1}{r^3} \left[(\eta - y) d\zeta - (\zeta - z) d\eta \right] \vec{i} \\ &+ ki \oint_C \frac{1}{r^3} \left[(\zeta - z) d\xi - (\xi - x) d\zeta \right] \vec{j} \\ &+ ki \oint_C \frac{1}{r^3} \left[(\xi - x) d\eta - (\eta - y) d\xi \right] \vec{k}, \end{split}$$

从而射影

$$H_{x} = ki \oint_{C} \frac{1}{r^{3}} \{ (\eta - y) d\zeta - (\zeta - z) d\eta \},$$

$$H_{y} = ki \oint_{C} \frac{1}{r^{3}} \{ (\zeta - z) d\xi - (\xi - x) d\zeta \},$$

$$H_{z} = ki \oint_{C} \frac{1}{r^{3}} \{ (\xi - x) d\eta - (\eta - y) d\xi \},$$

§ 14. 曲面积分

 1° 第一型的曲面积分 若 S 为逐片光滑的双面曲面 x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v), z = z(u,v)

$$((u,v)\in Q), \tag{1}$$

而 f(x,y,z) 为在曲面 S 上的各点上有定义并且是连续的函数,则

$$\iint_S f(x,y,z)dS = \iint_S f(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v))$$

•
$$\sqrt{EG-F^2}dudv$$
, (2)

中九

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^{2},$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

特别情形、若曲面的方程式的形状为

$$z = z(x,y)$$
 $((x,y) \in \sigma),$

其中 z(x,y) 为单值连续地 可微分函数,则

$$\iint_{S} f(x,y,z)ds = \iint_{\sigma} f(x,y,z(x,y))$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}} dxdy.$$

此积分与曲面 S 的方向的选择无关。

若把函数f(x,y,z)当作曲面S在点(x,y,z)的密度,则积分(2)是此曲面的质量。

 2^s 第二型的曲面积分 若 S 为平滑的双面曲面 (S^s) 为它的正面,由法线的方向 n $\{\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma\}$ 所确定的一面 (P=P(x,y,z),Q=Q(x,y,z),R=R(x,y,z) 为在曲面 S 上有定义而且连续的三个函数,则

$$\iint_{S^{+}} P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS,$$
(3)

若曲面 S 的方程为参数式(1),则法线n 的方向余弦 由下列公式来确定。

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{A}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{B}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{C}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\sharp \Psi = A = \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \quad B = \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)},$$

$$C = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)},$$

且方根前的符号用适当的方法来选择,

当变换为曲面S的另一面S 时,积分(3)的符号变为相反的符号。

4341. 积分

$$I_1 = \iint\limits_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$
All $I_2 = \iint\limits_B (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dP$,

(式中 S 为球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的表面,P 为内接于此球的八面体 |x| + |y| + |z| = a 的表面) 相差若干?

解 若令

 $x=a ext{sin} agcos heta$, $y=a ext{sin} agcos aga$, $z=a ext{cos} aga$,则有

$$I_1 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2r} a^2 \cdot a^2 \sin\varphi d\theta$$

= $4\pi a^4$.

为求 I_z ,只要注意到 |z|=a-(|x|+|y|),并利用对称性,即得

$$I_{2} = \iint_{P} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dP = 8 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a-r} \sqrt{3} dx$$

$$\cdot (x^{2} + y^{2} + (a - x - y)^{2}) dy$$

$$= 16 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2} + y^{2} + xy + \frac{a^{2}}{2})$$

$$= a(x + y) dy$$

$$= 16 \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2}(a - x) - \frac{1}{6}(a - x)^{3})$$

$$= ax(a - x) + \frac{a^{2}}{2}(a - x) dx$$

$$= 16 \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) a^{4}$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{3} a^{4}.$$

于是,两积分之差

$$I_1 - I_2 = 2(2\pi - \sqrt{3})a^4$$

4342. 计算

$$\iint_{S} z dS,$$

式中 S 为曲面 $x^2 + z^2 = 2az(a > 0)$ 被曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所割下的部分.

解 作变换

$$x = ar\sin\theta$$
, $y = y$, $z = a + ar\cos\theta$,

则两曲面分别化为

$$r = 1$$
, for $y^2 = 2a^2\cos\theta(1 + \cos\theta)$

两曲面交线的参数方程为

$$x = a\sin\theta$$
, $y = \pm \sqrt{2} a \sqrt{\cos\theta(1 + \cos\theta)}$, $z = a + a\cos\theta \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

于是,

$$\iint_{S} z dS = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{-\sqrt{2}-a}^{\sqrt{2}-a} \int_{\cos\theta(1+\cos\theta)}^{\cos\theta(1+\cos\theta)} (a + a\cos\theta) a dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sqrt{2} a^{3} \sqrt{\cos \theta} \sqrt{(1 + \cos \theta)^{3}} d\theta$$

$$- - 4 \sqrt{2} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos \theta} \sqrt{(1 + \cos \theta)^{3}}}{\sin \theta} d(\cos \theta)$$

$$= - 4 \sqrt{2} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos \theta} (1 + \cos \theta)}{\sqrt{(1 - \cos \theta)}} d(\cos \theta)$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{2} a^{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left[t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}} (1 - t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] dt$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{2} a^{3} \left[B \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) + B \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \sqrt{2} \pi a^{3}.$$

计算下列第一型曲面积分:

4343. $\iint_{S} (x + y + z) dS$, 式中 S 为曲面 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$, $z \ge 0$.

解 由于

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}}$$
$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

故有

$$\iint_{S} (x + y + z) dS = \int_{-a}^{a} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\cdot (x + y + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}) dy$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} (\pi a x + 2a \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}) dx$$

$$= 4a \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= 4a \cdot \frac{\pi a^2}{4} = \pi a^3.$$

4344. $\iint (x^2 + y^2) dS$,式中S 为体积 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1$ 的边界。

解 面积 S 由两部分组成. 一部分为 S_{1} : $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,它在Oxy平面上的射影为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$;另一部分为 S_{2} :z = 1,它在Oxy 平面上的射影也是 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. 对于这两部分分别有

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = 1.$$

若利用极坐标,则

$$\iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS = \iint_{S_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS$$

$$+ \iint_{S_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS$$

$$- \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

4345. $\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$,式中S 为四面体 $x+y+z \le 1$, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 的边界.

解 曲面 S 由四部分组成,分别为 $S_1:x+y+z=1$, $x>0,y>0,z>0; S_2:x=0,S_3:y=0,S_4:z=0$. 于

是,我们有

$$\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^{2}} = \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^{2}} + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dz}{(1+y)^{2}} + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y)^{2}} + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^{2}} = (\sqrt{3}+1) \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dz}{(1+x)^{2}} = (\sqrt{3}+1) (\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}) + 2(1-\ln 2) = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} + (\sqrt{3}-1) \ln 2.$$

4346. $\iint_{S} |xyz| dS$,式中 S 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 z = 1 所割下的部分.

解 由于

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}=\sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)},$$

故利用极坐标,并注意对称性,即得

$$\iint_{S} |xyz| dS = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{4} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} r dr
= 2 \int_{0}^{1} r^{5} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} dr = \int_{0}^{1} t^{2} \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt^{*},
= \int_{1}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{32} (y^{2} - 1)^{2} y^{2} dy^{*},
= \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{y^{7}}{7} - \frac{2y^{5}}{5} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} \right) \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{125 \sqrt{5} - 1}{420}.$$

- *)作代换 $r^2 = t$.
- * *) 作代换 √1 + 4t == y.
- 4347. $\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{\rho}$,式中 S 为椭球表面, ρ 为椭球中心到与椭球表面的元素 dS 相切的平面之间的距离。

解 设椭球面方程为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
,

则曲面上任一点(x,y,z)的法矢量为 $\left\{\frac{x}{a^2},\frac{y}{b^2},\frac{z}{c^2}\right\}$.

从而,由题设知: $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\cos(n,r)$,其中n, r分别表示点(x,y,z)处的法矢量和矢径,即

$$ho = rac{1}{\sqrt{rac{x^2}{a^4} + rac{y^2}{b^4} + rac{z^2}{c^4}}},$$

而法线与 Oz 轴夹角的余弦为

$$\frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{z^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}.$$

于是,

$$\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{\rho} = \iint_{\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1} \frac{c^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{4}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{4}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{4}} \right)}{|z|} dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\frac{z^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1} \frac{c \left(\left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{4}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{4}} \right) + \frac{1}{c^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right) \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right)}} dxdy$$

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \cos^{2}v + \sin^{2}v = 1,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{2}$$

$$= u^{2}\sin^{2}v + u^{2}\cos^{2}v + 1 = 1 + u^{2},$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$= -u\sin v\cos v + u\cos v\sin v = 0,$$

故得
$$\sqrt{EG} - F^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1 + u^2}$$
. 了是,
$$\iint_{S} z dS = \int_{0}^{u} du \int_{0}^{2\pi} v \sqrt{1 + u^2} dv$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \int_{0}^{u} \sqrt{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \left(\frac{u}{2} \sqrt{1 + u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}) \right) \Big|_{0}^{u}$$

$$= \pi^2 \left(a \sqrt{1 + a^2} + \ln(a + \sqrt{1 + a^2}) \right).$$

4349. $\iint_S z^2 dS$, 式中S 为圆锥表面的一部分 $x = r \cos \varphi \sin \alpha$, $y = r \sin \varphi \sin \alpha$, $z = r \cos \alpha (0 \le r \le \alpha; \alpha \le \varphi \le 2\pi)$ 和 α 为常数 $\left[0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

解 由于

 $E = \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$, $G = r'\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha = r^2 \sin^2 \alpha$, $F = (\cos \varphi \sin \alpha)(-r\sin \varphi \sin \alpha) + \sin \varphi \sin \alpha$, $(r\cos \varphi \sin \alpha) = 0$, 故得 $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = r\sin \alpha$, 子是,

$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dS = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2} \cos^{2}\alpha \cdot r \sin\alpha dr$$
$$= \frac{\pi a^{3}}{2} \sin\alpha \cos^{2}\alpha,$$

4350. $\iint_S (xy + yz + zx)dS$, 式中 S 为圆锥曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所割下的部分.

解 由于

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}+\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$-\sqrt{2}$$
,

又曲面 S 在 Oxy 平面上的射影域为 $x' + y' \leq 2ax$. 于是,利用极坐标,即得

$$\iint\limits_{S} (xy + yz + zx)dS$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{1}^{2\cos\varphi} \left(r^2 \cos\varphi \sin\varphi + r^2 \left(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi \right) \right) r dr$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{4}(2a\cos\varphi)^{\dagger}\cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 8 \sqrt{2} a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\varphi d\varphi = \frac{64}{15} \sqrt{2} a^{4}.$$

4351. 证明普阿桑公式

$$\iint_{S} f(ax + by + cz)dS$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-a}^{1} f(a\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} + \widetilde{c}^{2})du.$$

式中S 是球 $x^{i} + y^{i} + z^{i} = 1$ 的表面.

证 取新坐标系 $Ouv\omega$,其中原点不变,平面ux + by + cz = 0 即为 $Ov\omega$ 面,u 轴垂直于该面,则有

$$u = \frac{ax + by + cz}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}}.$$

在新坐标系下,公式左端的积分可写为

$$\iint_{S} f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) dS,$$

显然,球面8的方程为

$$u^2 + v^2 + \omega^2 = 1$$
 $\mathbb{R} v^2 + \omega^2 = (\sqrt{1 - u^2})^2$.

若表示成参数式,则为

$$u = u$$
, $v = \sqrt{1 - u^2 \cos \omega}$, $\omega = \sqrt{1 - u^2 \sin \omega}$,
其中 $-1 \le u \le 1$, $0 \le \omega \le 2\pi$. 从而
 $dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} du d\omega$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - u^2} \cdot (1 - u^2)} - 0 du d\omega = du d\omega$.
于是,最后得

$$\iint_S f(ax + by + cz) dS = \iint_S f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) dS$$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\omega \int_{-1}^1 f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) du$
 $= 2\pi \int_0^1 f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) du$.

4352. 求抛物面壳

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \ (0 \le z \le 1)$$

的质量,此壳的密度按规律 $\rho = z$ 而变更.

解 质量为
$$M = \iint_{S} \rho dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2} z \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} d(r^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} (1 + r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right)_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1 + r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$=\frac{2\pi(1+6\sqrt{3})}{15}.$$

4353. 求密度为 ρ。的均匀球壳

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
 $(z \geqslant 0)$

对于Oz 轴的转动惯量.

解 转动惯量为

$$I_{x} = \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho_{0} dS$$

$$= \rho_{0} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant a^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= a \rho_{0} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^{3}}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} dr$$

$$= 2\pi a^{4} \rho_{0} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^{4} \rho_{0}.$$

4354. 求密度为 ρ。的均匀锥面壳

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 0 \ (0 \leqslant z \leqslant b)$$

对于直线

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z - b}{0}$$

的转动惯量

解 设(x,y,z) 为均匀锥面壳上的任一点,它到直线

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z - b}{0}$$

的距离为

$$|d| =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} y-0 & z-b \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} z-b & x-0 \end{vmatrix}^{2} + \begin{vmatrix} x-0 & y & 0 \end{vmatrix}^{2}}{0 & 1} + \frac{x-0 & y & 0}{1 & 0} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1^{2} + 0^{2} + 0^{2}}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} - b} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} - b\right)^{2} + y^{2}}.$$

又因

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}=\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a}.$$

于是,所求的转动惯量为

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \left(\left(\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - b \right)^2 + y^2 \right)$$

$$\cdot \rho_0 \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \rho_0}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \left(\left(\frac{b}{a} r - b \right)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \rho_0}{a} \left(2\pi a^2 b^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{\pi a^4}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi a \rho_0 (3a^2 + 2b^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{12}.$$

4355. 求均匀的曲面

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

被曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所割下部分的重心的坐标.

$$M = \iint_{S} \rho_0 dS = \sqrt{2} \rho_0 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant ax} dx dy$$

*) 作变换 $t=x-\frac{a}{2}$.

4356. 求均匀曲面

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 $(x \ge 0; y \ge 0; x + y \le a)$ 的重心的坐标.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

所以,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy$$
$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy.$$

由对称性知,重心的横坐标与纵坐标相等,即

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{\iint_S x dS}{\iint_S dS} = \frac{\int_0^a \int_0^{a-y} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy}{\int_0^a \int_0^{a-x} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dy dx}.$$

由于

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a-y} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{a} (-\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}-y^{2}}) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a-y} dy$$

$$= a \left(\int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}} dy - \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{2ay-2y^{2}} dy \right)$$

$$= a \left[\frac{\pi a^{2}}{4} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{2}}{2} \right]^{x}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{3}}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right),$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a-x} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dydx$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{a} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx$$

$$= -4a^{2} \int_{1}^{0} \frac{u}{(1+u^{2})^{2}} \arcsin u du$$

$$= 2a^{2} \left(\frac{\arcsin u}{1+u^{2}} \Big|_{1}^{u} - \int_{1}^{0} \frac{du}{(1+u^{2})\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} \right)$$

$$= 2a^{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right)$$

$$= \pi a^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

故有

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{\frac{\pi a^3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

又由于

$$\iint_{S} z dS = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a-x} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dy dx$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{a} (a - x) dx = \frac{a^{3}}{2},$$

故有

$$z_0 = \frac{\int\limits_{S} z dS}{\int\limits_{S} dS} = \frac{\frac{a^3}{2}}{\pi a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$
$$= \frac{a}{\pi} (\sqrt{2} + 1),$$

即重心的坐标为 $\left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}},\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}},\frac{a}{\pi}(\sqrt{2}+1)\right)$.

*)由定积分的几何意义知:

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$$\int_0^a \sqrt{y(a-y)} dy = \int_0^a \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(y - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} dy$$
$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{8}.$$

* *) 利用 1957 题的结果.

4357. 密度为ρ。的均匀截锥面

$$x = r\cos\varphi, \quad y = r\sin\varphi, \quad z = r(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi),$$

 $0 < b \leqslant r \leqslant a)$

以怎样的力吸引质量为 m 位于该曲面顶点的质点?

解 显然曲面顶点为原点 O(0,0,0). 对应于半径 r 处 取斜高为 ds 的锥面带,其面积为

$$dS = 2\pi r ds = 2 \sqrt{2} \pi r dr.$$

它与顶点O处质量为m的质点的引力在Ox轴和Oy轴上的射影显见为零,而在Oz轴上的射影为

$$dZ = \frac{km \cdot 2 \sqrt{2} \pi r dr \rho_0}{r^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$$
$$= \frac{k\pi m \rho_0 dr}{r}.$$

于是,截圆锥面吸引质量为 m 的质点(在顶点处)的引力在坐标轴上的射影分别为

$$X=0$$
, $Y=0$, $Z=\int_{a}^{a}\frac{k\pi m\rho_{0}dr}{r}=k\pi m\rho_{0}\ln\frac{a}{b}$.

4358. 求在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的密度为 ρ_0 的均匀球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的位,即:计算积分

$$u=\iint\limits_{S}\frac{\rho_{0}dS}{r},$$

中先

$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}.$$

解 记 $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}$. 由对称性知,在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的位,等于在点 $N_0(0.0, r_0)$ 的位.由余弦定理知,球面上任一点(x,y,z)到点 N_0 的距离

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0a\cos\psi}$$
 $(0 \leqslant \phi \leqslant \pi)$,
而球面带 $dS = 2\pi a^2\sin\psi d\phi$. 于是,所求的位为
 $u = \iint_S \frac{\rho_0 dS}{r} = 2\pi a^2 \rho_0 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin\psi d\psi}{\sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0a\cos\psi}}$
 $\Rightarrow u^2 = a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0a\cos\psi$, 则
 $2udu = 2r_0a\sin\psi d\psi$,

朙

$$\sin\phi d\phi = rac{u}{r_0 a} du$$
.
从而,所求的位为
 $u = rac{2\pi a
ho_0}{r_0} \int_{|u-r_0|}^{u+r_0} du$
 $= rac{4\pi a
ho_0}{r_0}, \quad \mbox{当} r_0 < a$,
 $= rac{4\pi a^2
ho_0}{r_0}, \quad \mbox{当} r_0 > a$.
 $= 4\pi a
ho_0, \quad \mbox{当} r_0 = a$.

也即

$$u = 4\pi \rho_0 \min\left(a, \frac{a^2}{r_0}\right).$$

上述结果表明:若 M_c 点在球壳内,则位是个常量;若 M_c 在球壳外,则在该点球壳的位等于将球壳质量集中于球心的位;当 M_o 点从球壳内通过球面时位具有连续性,

从而当 M。点在球面上时,位也是个常量,且等于球内任一点的位。

4359. 计算

$$F(t) = \iint_{1+x} f(x,y,z)dS,$$

式中

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1. \end{cases}$$

作出函数 u = F(t) 的图形.

解 显然,平面

$$x + y + z = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的两个切平面,于是,

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2, & |t| \leq \sqrt{3}, \\ 0 & \text{if } |t| > \sqrt{3}. \end{cases}$$

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = t, \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

得椭圆方程

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + (t - (x + y))^{2} = 1$$

戟

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + xy - t(x + y) = \frac{1 - t^{2}}{2}, \qquad (1)$$

记该椭圆围成的区域为 Ω ,则

$$F(t) = \iint_{\Omega} \{1 - x^2 - y^2 - (t - (x + y))^2\} \sqrt{3} \, dx dy$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega} (1 - t^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy$$

$$+2t(x+y))dxdy.$$

作平移变换

$$x = x' + \frac{t}{3}, \quad y = y' + \frac{t}{3},$$

则方程(1) 变为

$$x'^2 + y'^2 + x'y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} \right),$$
 (2)

记相应的区域为 Ω' ,而函数为

$$f = 1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - 2(x'^2 + y'^2) - 2x'y'.$$

于是,

$$F(t) = \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega'} (1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - 2(x'^2 + y'^2) - 2x'y') dx' dy'.$$

再作旋转变换

$$x' = \frac{x'' - y''}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad y' = \frac{x'' + y''}{\sqrt{2}},$$

则方程(2) 变为椭圆的标准方程

$$\frac{x^{"2}}{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}\right]^2} + \frac{y^{"2}}{\left[\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}\right]^2} = 1.$$
(3)

记相应的区域为 Ω'' ,而函数为

$$f=1-\frac{t^2}{3}-(3x^2+y^2).$$

于是,

$$F(t) = \sqrt{3} \iint_{C'} (1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - (3x''^2 + y''^2)) dx' dy'.$$

最后,作广义的极坐标变换,即

$$x'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3} r \cos\varphi},$$
$$y'' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3} r \sin\varphi},$$

则有

$$F(t) = \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right) (r - r^3) dr d\varphi$$
$$= \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right)^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{18} (3 - t^2)^2,$$

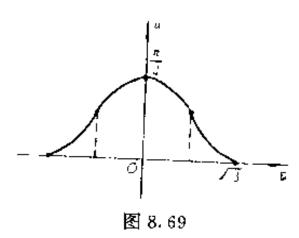
其中 $|t| \le \sqrt{3}$,而当 $|t| > \sqrt{3}$,则有 F(t) = 0.

考虑函数 $u = F(t)(-\infty < t < +\infty)$. 我们有 $\frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{2\pi}{9}(3-t^2)t \qquad (|t| < \sqrt{3}).$

当 $t = \sqrt{3}$ 时,u 的左导数= $-\frac{2\pi}{9}(3-t^2)\Big|_{t=\sqrt{3}} = 0$,u 的右导数显然为零(因为 $t \ge \sqrt{3}$ 时,u = 0),故 $t = \sqrt{3}$ 时 u 的导数存在且等于零. 同理可证, $t = -\sqrt{3}$ 时,u 的导数也存在且等于零. 于是, 曲线 u = F(t) 在 t = 0 处以及 $|t| \ge \sqrt{3}$ 的各 t 处切线都平行于 Ot 轴. 又 t = 0 处达极大值 $u = \frac{\pi}{2}$,且为最大值. 由于

$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}(1-t^2),$$

所以当 $t = \pm 1$ 时为拐点. 显然,图形关于Ou 轴是对称的. 函数 u = F(t) 的图形,如图 8.69 所示.



4360. 计算积分

$$F(t) = \iint_{a^2+y^2+x^2=c^2} f(x,y,z)dS,$$

式中

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2, & \exists z \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; \\ 0, & \exists z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \end{cases}$$

解 由球面方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2$ 知

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}=\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{t^2-(x^2+y^2)}},$$

而由

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2, \\ z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{t^2}{2} = \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$$

于是,积分

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = t^2} f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{r^2 + y^2 \le \left(-\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\cdot \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{t^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} dx dy$$

$$= |t| \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} dr d\varphi.$$

$$\exists \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 - r^2 - t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} d(t^2 - r^2)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(t^2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}-t^2\sqrt{t^2-r^2}+C,$$

所以

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{t^{3}}{\sqrt{t^{2} - r^{2}}} dr = \left(\frac{1}{3}(t^{2} - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

$$= t^{2} \sqrt{t^{2} - r^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{-5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^{3} + \frac{2}{3} |t|^{3}$$

$$= \frac{8 - 5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^{3}.$$

于是,最后得

$$F(t) = |t| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8 - 5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^3 d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{(8 - 5\sqrt{2})\pi}{6} t^4.$$

4361. 计算积分

$$F(x,y,z,t) = \iint_{S} f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)dS,$$

其中 S 是变球

$$(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2 = t^2,$$

且假定 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} > a > 0$,

$$f(\xi,\eta,\zeta) = \begin{cases} 1,$$
 若 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 < a^2; \\ 0,$ 若 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \geqslant a^2. \end{cases}$

解 记 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$. 旋转坐标轴,使点 P(x,y,z) 位于 Oy 轴的正方向上的点 $P_o(0,0,r)$,如图 8.70 所示.

显然,当 $0 < t \le r - a$ 及 $t \ge r + a$ 时, 整个球面上的点满足

 $\overline{\xi^2} + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \geqslant a^2$,此时

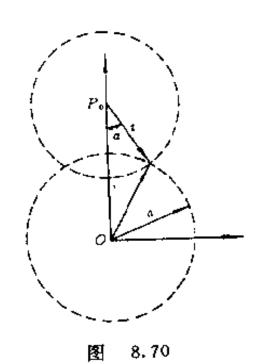
 $f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)=0$. 从而,

积分

$$F(x,y,z,t) = \iint_{S} f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)dS =$$

0. 当
$$r-a < t < r+$$

$$= \int_{S'} dS' ,$$



其中S' 为S 位于 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = a^2$ 内的部分. 从而,我们有

$$F(x,y,x,t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a t^2 \sin\theta d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi t^2 (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$= 2\pi t^{2} \left(1 - \frac{t^{2} + r^{2} - a^{2}}{2rt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi t}{r} (a^{2} - (r - t)^{2}).$$

计算下列第二型曲面积分:

4362. $\iint_{S} xdydz + ydxdz + zdxdy$,式中S 为球 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}$ $= a^{2}$ 的外表面.

解 根据轮换对称,只要计算∬zdxdy.注意到上半球

面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 应取上侧,下半球面 $z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 应取下侧,则有

$$\iint_{S} z dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$-\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant a^2} (-\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) dx dy$$

$$=2\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant a^2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$=2\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2-r^2} dr = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3.$$

于是,积分

$$\iint_{S} x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{3} = 4\pi a^{3}.$$

4363. ∫∫ f(x)dydz + g(y)dxdz + h(z)dxdy, 式中 f(x), g(y),h(z) 为连续函数,S 为平行六面体 0 < x < a;0 < y < b;0 < z < c 的外表面.</p>

解 只要计算任何一个积分,其它两个可类似地写出

结果. 例如,下面计算 $\iint_S h(z) dx dy$. 由于六面体有四个

面垂直于 Oxy 平面,故面积分应为零.从而

$$\iint_{S} h(z)dxdy = \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le y \le a}} h(\epsilon)dxdy - \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le a \\ 0 \le y \le a}} h(0)dxdy$$

$$h(\epsilon) = h(0)$$

 $= abc \cdot \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c}.$

类似地,可得到 $\iint_S f(x) dx dx$ 及 $\iint_S g(y) dx dx$ 的值. 于 是,所求的积分为

$$\iint_{S} f(x)dydz + g(y)dxdz + h(z)dxdy$$

$$= abc \left[\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a} + \frac{g(b) - g(0)}{b} + \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c} \right].$$

4364. $\iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dxdz + (x-y)dxdy$,式中 S 为圆锥曲面 $x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$ $(0 \le z \le h)$ 的外表面.

解 方法一:

记 S_1 、 S_2 分别为锥面的底面和侧面,而 $\cos\alpha$ 、 $\cos\beta$ 、 $\cos\gamma$ 为锥面外法线的方向余弦.一方面,我们有

$$\iint_{S_1} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dxdz + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{r^2+y^2 \le h^2} (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^h r^2(\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi)dr$$

$$=\frac{h^3}{3}\int_0^{2\pi}(\cos\varphi-\sin\varphi)d\varphi=0.$$

另一方面,在侧面 S_2 上,对于任一点(x,y,z),有

$$\frac{\cos\alpha}{x} = \frac{\cos\beta}{y} = \frac{\cos\gamma}{-x},$$

从而,dS 在各坐标面上的射影分别为

$$\cos \gamma dS = -d\sigma_{rs}$$

$$\cos\alpha dS = -\frac{x}{z}\cos\gamma dS = \frac{x}{z} = d\sigma_{xy},$$

$$\cos\beta dS = -\frac{y}{z}\cos\gamma dS = \frac{y}{z}d\sigma_{xy}.$$

于是,

$$\iint_{S_z} (y-z)dydz - (z-x)dxdz + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{S_z} ((y-z)\cos\alpha + (z-x)\cos\beta + (x-y)\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le h^2} (\frac{x}{z}(y-z) + \frac{y}{z}(z-x) - (x-y))d\sigma_{xy}$$

$$= -2 \iint_{S_z} (x-y)dxdy = 0.$$

综上所述,我们得

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dxdz + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} + \iint_{S_2} = 0.$$

方法二:

记曲面 S 在各坐标面的射影域分别为 S_{xy} , S_{yx} , 和 S_{xx} , 于是,

$$\iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dxdz + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + \iint_{S} (z-x)dydz$$

$$+ \iint_{S} (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \left(\iint_{S_{xx}} (y-z)dydz - \iint_{S_{xx}} (y-z)dydz\right)$$

$$+ \left(\iint_{S_{xx}} (z-x)dxdz - \iint_{S_{xx}} (z-x)dxdz\right)$$

$$+ \left(\iint_{S_{xx}} (x-y)dxdy - \iint_{S_{xy}} (x-y)dxdy\right)$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.$$
4365.
$$\iint_{S} \frac{dydz}{x} + \frac{dxdz}{y} + \frac{dxdy}{z}, \text{ $\exists + S \text{ } | A \text{ } \exists A \text{ } \exists$$$

解 根据轮换对称,只要计算一个积分.例如,计算 $\int\limits_{z}^{\infty} \frac{dxdy}{z}$.利用广义极坐标,即得

$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2}} \frac{dxdy}{z} = \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1} \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy$$

$$- \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1} \frac{-1}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{2}{c} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{2ab}{c} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi ab}{c} \left(-\sqrt{1-r^2}\right) \Big|_0^1 = 4\pi \cdot \frac{ab}{c}.$$

于是,我们有

$$\iint_{S} \frac{dydz}{x} + \frac{dxdz}{y} + \frac{dxdy}{z}$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b} + \frac{ab}{c} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{abc} (b^{2}c^{2} + a^{2}c^{2} + a^{2}b^{2}).$$

4366. $\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dx dz + z^{2} dx dy,$ 式中 S 为球壳 $(x - a)^{2} + (y - b)^{2} + (x - c)^{2} = R^{2}$ 的外表面.

解 根据 轮换对称,只要计算 $\iint_{S} z^2 dz dy$.

注意到

$$z-c=\pm \sqrt{R^2-(x-a)^2-(y-b)^2}$$

并利用极坐标,即得

$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dx dy = \iint_{(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} \leq R^{2}} (c + \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2} - (y-b)^{2}})^{2} dx dy
- \iint_{(x-a)^{2} - (y-b)^{2} \leq R^{2}} (c - \sqrt{R^{2} - (x-a)^{2} - (y-b)^{2}} dx dy
= 4c \iint_{(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} \leq R^{2}} (x-a)^{2} dx dy$$

$$\sqrt{R^{2} - (x - a)^{2} - (y - b)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= 4c \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= 8\pi c \left(-\frac{1}{3} (R^{2} - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} c.$$
于是,我们有
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dydz + y^{2} dxdz + z^{2} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} (a + b + c).$$

§ 15. 斯托克斯公式

若 P = P(x,y,z), Q = Q(x,y,z), R = R(x,y,z) 为连续 可微分的函数,C 为包围逐片光滑的有界双面曲面 S 的简单封闭逐段光滑的键线,则有斯托克斯公式。

$$\oint_{C} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS,$$

式中 $\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 为曲面 S 的 法线的方向余弦,此法线的方向是这样的,围线 C 环绕者它依反时针方向(对于右旋坐标系) 而回转。

4367. 应用斯托克斯公式,计算曲线积分

$$\oint_C y dx + z dy + x dz,$$

式中C为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = 0$,若从Ox 轴的正向看去,这圆周是依反时针方向进行的.

用直接计算法检验结果.

解 平面
$$x + y + z = 0$$
 的法线的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

于是,

$$\oint_{\mathcal{C}} y dx + z dy + x dz$$

$$= \int_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} dS$$
$$= - \int_{S} (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= -\pi a^2(\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma) = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2.$$

下面用直接计算法检验结果,由方程

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = 0$$

消去 z,即得曲线 C 在 Oxy 平面上的射影

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy = \frac{a^2}{2}.$$

作旋转变换

$$x = \frac{x' - y'}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad y = \frac{x' + y'}{\sqrt{2}},$$

则方程化为

$$3x^2 + y'^2 = a^2.$$

因而,曲线C的参数方程可取为

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} - \sin t \right),$$

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} + \sin t \right),$$

$$z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t \right) (0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi).$$

于是,曲线积分为

$$\oint_C y dx + z dy + x dz$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} + \sin t\right) \left(\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{3}} + \cos t\right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{3}} + \cos t\right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin t \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} - \sin t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (-\sqrt{3}) \cdot 2\pi = -\sqrt{3} \pi a^2.$$

可见,两种计算法结果一样.

4368. 计算积分

$$\int_{AmB} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - xz) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz,$$

此积分是从点 A(a,0,0) 至点 B(a,0,h) 沿着螺线

$$x = a\cos\varphi, \quad y = a\sin\varphi, \quad z = \frac{h}{2\pi}\varphi$$

上所取的.

解 连接 A, B 两点得线段 AB, 它与 Am B 组成封闭曲 线并依正向进行,则由斯托克斯公式知:

$$\oint_{AmBA} (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - zx)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} 0dydz + 0dxdz + 0dxdy = 0.$$

于是,

$$\int_{AmB} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - xz) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz$$

$$= \int_{AB} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - xz) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz$$

$$= \int_0^h z^2 dz^{*} = \frac{h^3}{3}.$$

- x)在线段 AB 上, x = a, y = 0, dx = dy = 0, 而 $0 \le z \le h$.
- 4369. 设C为位于平面 $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma p = 0(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$ 为平面之法线的方向余弦)上并包围面积为S的封闭围线,求

$$\oint_C \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix},$$

其中围线 C 是依正方向进行的.

解 若记

$$P = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ y & z \end{vmatrix} = z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma,$$

$$Q = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} = z \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha$$

$$R = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = y \cos \alpha - z \cos \beta,$$

则得

$$\oint_{C} \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos a & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \oint_{C} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

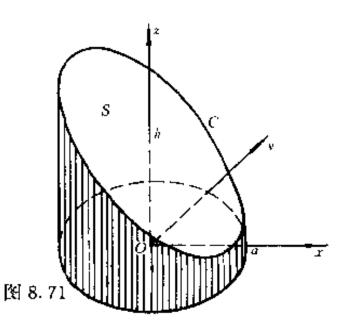
$$= \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 2 \iint_{S} (\cos^{2} \alpha + \cos^{2} \beta + \cos^{2} \gamma) dS = 2 \iint_{S} dS = 2S.$$

应用斯托克斯公式,计算积分:

4370. $\oint_C (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz$, 式中C 为依 参数 t 增大的方向通过的椭圆 $x = a\sin^2 t$, $y = 2a\sin t \cdot \cos t$, $z = a\cos^2 t$ ($0 \le t \le 2\pi$).

解
$$\oint_C (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz$$
$$= \iint_C 0dydz + 0dxdz + 0dxdy = 0.$$

4371. $\oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$, 式中C 为椭圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1(a > 0, h > 0)$, 若从Ox 轴 正向看去,此椭圆是依反时针方向进行的.



解 椭圆如图 8.71 所示. 把平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$ 上. C 所包围的区域记为 S ,则 S 的法线方向为 $\{h,0,a\}$. 注意到 S 的法线方向和曲线 C 的方向是正向联系的,即得

$$\oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$$

$$= -2\iint_S dydz + dxdz + dxdy$$

$$= -2(\cos\alpha - \cos\beta + \cos\gamma)\iint_S dS$$

$$= -2\left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + 0 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}\right)$$

$$\cdot \pi a \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$$

$$= -2\pi a(a+h).$$

4372. $\oint (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + z^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$,式中C 是曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$, $x^2 + y^2 = 2rx$ (0 < r < R, z > 0),此曲线是如下进行的:由它所包围在球 $z^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$ 外表面上的最小区域保持在左方.

解 注意到球面的法线的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x - R}{R}, \cos \beta = \frac{y}{R}, \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{R},$$

即得

$$\oint_C (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$$

$$= 2 \iint_S ((y - z)\cos\alpha + (z - x)\cos\beta)$$

$$+ (x - y)\cos\gamma dS$$

$$= 2 \iint_S ((y - z) \left(\frac{x}{R} - 1\right) + (z - x) \frac{y}{R}$$

$$+ (x - y) \frac{z}{R} dS$$

$$= 2 \iint_{S} (z - y) dS.$$

由于曲面 S 关于 Oxy 平面对称,故 $\iint ydS = 0$.

又

$$\iint_{S}zds=\iint_{s}R{\cos}\gamma dS=Rullet\pi r^{2}$$
,于是,

$$\oint_C (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$$

$$= 2\pi R r^2.$$

4373. $\oint_C (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$, 式中C为用平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}a$ 切立方体 0 < x < a, 0 < y < a, 0 < z < a 的表面所得的切痕. 若从Ox 轴的正向看去,是依反时针前进的方向的.

解 平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}a$ 含于立方体内的部分记为 S,它在 Oxy 平面上的射影域记为 S_{xy} ,其面积显然等于 $\frac{3}{4}a^2$. 当平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}a$ 取上侧时,法线方向的单位矢量为 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$. 于是,由斯托克斯公式知 $\oint_{c} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$ $= \iint_{c} (-2y - 2z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-2z - 2x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$+ (-2x - 2y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS$$

$$= -4 \iint_{S} (x + y + z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS$$

$$= -6a \iint_{S} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS = -6a \iint_{S_{xy}} dx dy$$

$$= -6a \cdot \frac{3}{4} a^{2} = -\frac{9}{2} a^{3}.$$

4374. $\oint_C y^2 z^2 dx + x^2 z^2 dy + x^2 y^2 dz$,式中C为依参数t 增大的方向进行的封闭曲线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\cos 2t$, $z = a\cos 3t$.

解 取 S 为由参数方程

$$x = u\cos t, y = u\cos 2t, z = u\cos 3t$$
$$(0 \le u \le a, 0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

表示的曲面,则所给曲线 C 为曲面 S 的边界.

于是,根据斯托克斯公式,有

$$\oint_{C} y^{2}z^{2}dx + x^{2}z^{2}dy + x^{2}y^{2}dz$$

$$= 2 \iint_{S} x^{2}(y-z)dydz + y^{2}(z-x)dzdx$$

$$+ z^{2}(x-y)dxdy$$

$$= \pm 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{a} [u^{2}\cos^{2}t(u\cos 2t - u\cos 3t)$$

$$(y_{u}'z_{t}' - y_{t}'z_{u}') + u^{2}\cos^{2}2t(u\cos 3t - u\cos t)$$

$$\cdot (z_{u}'x_{t}' - z'_{t}x'_{u}) + u^{2}\cos^{2}3t(u\cos t - u\cos 2t)$$

$$\cdot (x_{u}'y_{t}' - x'_{t}y'_{u})dudt$$

$$= \pm 2 \int_{0}^{a} u^{4}du \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{2}t(\cos 2t - \cos 3t)$$

• $(2\sin 2t\cos 3t - 3\cos 2t\sin 3t) + \cos^2 2t(\cos 3t - \cos t)$

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•
$$(3\sin 3t\cos t - \sin t\cos 3t) + \cos^2 3t(\cos t - \cos 2t)$$

•
$$(\sin t \cos 2t - 2\sin 2t \cos t))dt$$

$$= \pm \frac{2}{5} a^5 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos^2 t (\cos 2t - \cos 3t) (2\sin 2t \cos 3t - 3\cos 2t \sin 3t) + \cos^2 2t (\cos 3t - \cos t)$$

- $(3\sin 3t\cos t \sin t\cos 3t) + \cos^2 3t(\cos t \cos 2t)$
- $(\sin t \cos 2t 2\sin 2t \cos t) dt = 0$,

上式中正负号应这样选取,使得S的侧正好配合C的方向 (t 增大的方向),积分 $\int_{0}^{2\pi}$ 可以换为 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$ 是因为被积函数(t 的函数) 是周期为 2π 的函数,而 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$ 等于零是因为被积函数为奇函数.

注:本题若不用斯托克斯公式,而直接计算线积分,则较为简单:

$$\oint_{c} y^{2}z^{2}dx + x^{2}z^{2}dy + x^{2}y^{2}dz$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2r} a^{5}(\cos^{2}2t\cos^{2}3t\sin t + 2\cos^{2}t\cos^{2}3t\sin 2t + 3\cos^{2}t\cos^{2}2t\sin 3t)dt$$

$$= -\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a^{5}(\cos^{2}2t\cos^{2}3t\sin t + 2\cos^{2}t\cos^{2}3t\sin 2t + 3\cos^{2}t\cos^{2}2t\sin 3t)dt$$

$$= 0,$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \neg \cancel{h} \cancel{h} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cancel{h} \cancel{h} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cancel{h} \cancel{h} y \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y y y y y y dz$$

4375. 有函数

$$W(x,y,z) = ki \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^2} dS \quad (k = 常数),$$

其中S为由围线C所界的面积,n为曲面S的法线,n为

连接空间的点 M(x,y,z) 与曲面 S 上的动点 $A(\xi,\eta,\xi)$ 所成之矢径,证明此函数为通过围线 C 的电流 i 所产生磁场 \overrightarrow{H} 的位势(参阅 4340 题)。

证 利用 4340 题指出的定律,并注意到

$$\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{k},$$
其中 $\vec{r} = (\xi - x)\vec{i} + (\eta - y)\vec{j} + (\zeta - z)\vec{k},$ 即得
$$\vec{H} = ki \oint_C \frac{\vec{r} \times d\vec{s}}{r^3}$$

$$= ki \left(\left(\oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta \right) \vec{i}$$

$$+ \left(\oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\xi - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta \right) \vec{j}$$

$$+ \left(\oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\xi \right) \vec{k}.$$

利用斯托克斯公式,并注意到

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial \xi}$$

及
$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0$$
,从而

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \eta \partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \zeta \partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)
= -\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right),$$

即得

$$H_{x} = ki \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta$$

$$= ki \iint_{S} \left[\left(\frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \eta \partial y} + \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \xi \partial z} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \xi \partial y}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \xi \partial y}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \xi \partial y}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} - \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial \xi \partial y}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} + \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial y}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} + \frac{\cancel{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial z}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$= ki \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint_{\xi} \frac{\overrightarrow{r} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}}{r^{2}} dS = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint_{\xi} \frac{\cos(\overrightarrow{r}, \overrightarrow{n})}{r^{2}} dS.$$

饲理,

$$H_{y} = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^{2}} dS,$$

$$H_{z} = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^{2}} dS.$$

于是,最后得

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z}\vec{k},$$

即函数 W(x,y,z) 是磁场 \overrightarrow{H} 的位势.

§ 16. 奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式

若 S 为包含体积 V 的逐片光滑曲面,P = P(x,y,z),Q = Q(x,y,z),R = R(x,y,z) 和它们的一阶偏导函数均为域 V + S 内的连续函数,则奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式真确。

$$\iint_{S} (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma))dS = \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dx dy dz,$$
式中 $\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线的方向余弦。

应用奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式以变换下列曲面积分,设光滑的曲 440 面 S 包围着有界的体积 V, $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线的方向余弦.

4376.
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dx dz + z^{3} dx dy.$$
解 由于 $P = x^{3}$, $Q = y^{3}$, $R = z^{3}$. 从而
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}).$$
 于是,

$$\iint_{S} x^{3}dydz + y^{3}dxdz + z^{3}dxdy$$
$$= 3 \iint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})dxdydz.$$

4377.
$$\iint_{S} xydxdy + xzdxdz + yzdydz.$$

解 由于
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0,$$

故得

$$\iint_{S} xydxdy + xzdxdz + yzdydz$$

$$= \iint_{V} 0dxdydz = 0.$$

4378.
$$\iint_{S} \frac{x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS.$$

解 由于

$$P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$R = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

丁是,

$$\iint_{S} \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS$$

$$= 2 \iint_{S} \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

4379.
$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS.$$

解 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \triangle u,$$

故得

$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$
$$= \iint_{V} \triangle u dx dy dz.$$

4380.
$$\iint_{S} \left(\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right) dS.$$

解 记

$$P^* = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \quad Q^* = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x},$$
 $R^* = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$

则易知:

$$\frac{\partial P^*}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q^*}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R^*}{\partial z} = 0.$$

于是,原面积分等于零.

4381. 证明:若S 为封闭的简单曲面而 1 为任何的固定方向,则

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) dS = 0,$$

式中 \vec{n} 为曲面S 的外法线.

证 因为

 $\cos(\vec{l}, \vec{l}) = \cos a \cos(\vec{l}, x) + \cos \beta \cos(\vec{l}, y) + \cos \gamma \cos(\vec{l}, z),$

其中 $\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 为 \vec{n} 的方向余弦,故有

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) dS = \iint_{S} \cos(\vec{l}, x) dy dz$$

$$+ \cos(\vec{l}, y) dx dz + \cos(\vec{l}, z) dx dy.$$

由于i为固定方向,从而 $\cos(\tilde{l},x),\cos(\tilde{l},y),\cos(\tilde{l},z)$ 均为常数.于是,

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{l}) dS = \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l} \cdot x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l} \cdot y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l} \cdot z)}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$
$$= \iint_{V} 0 dx dy dz = 0.$$

4382. 证明:由曲面 S 所包围的体积等于

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

式中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线的方向余弦.

证 由奥氏公式,有

$$\iint_{C} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}\right) dxdydz$$

$$= \iint_{V} 3dxdydz = 3V,$$

由此可知

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{V} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS.$$

证毕.

4383. 证明,由平滑的圆锥曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 和平面 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 所包围的锥体体积等于

$$V=\frac{1}{3}SH,$$

式中S为位于已知平面上的锥底之面积,H为锥的高.证 方法一:

不失一般性,设坐标原点位于圆锥曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 的顶点。于是 F(x,y,z) 是 x,y,z 的二次齐次函数. 因此,根据尤拉定理知

$$x\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2F(x,y,z) \tag{1}$$

由 4382 题的结果,有

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S+S_1} (\cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$+\frac{1}{3}\iint_{S_1}(x\cos\alpha+y\cos\beta+z\cos\gamma)dS,$$
(2)

其中S为锥底(位于平面 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0上), 而 S_1 是圆锥的侧面. 在锥面 S_1 (即 F(x,y,z) = 0) 上, 有

$$\cos \alpha = rac{F_x'}{\pm \sqrt{F_x'^2 + F_y'^2 + F_x'^2}}, \ \cos \beta = rac{F_y'}{\pm \sqrt{F_x'^2 + F_y'^2 + F_z'^2}}, \ \cos \gamma = rac{F_x'}{\pm \sqrt{F_x'^2 + F_y'^2 + F_z'^2}}.$$

于是,注意到(1)式,即知在 S_1 上有

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma$$

$$= \frac{xF'_x + yF'_y + zF'_z}{\pm \sqrt{F'_x{}^2 + F'_y{}^2 + F'_z{}^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2F(x,y,z)}{\pm \sqrt{F'_x{}^2 + F'_y{}^2 + F'_y{}^2}} = 0,$$

从而

$$\iint_{S_1} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS = 0.$$
 (3)

又在平面 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 上,有 $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = H$,

其中 $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ 是从原点(0,0,0) 到点(x,y,z) 的矢径, \vec{n} 为平面(锥底) 的外法线单位向量,H 为从原点到平面的距离(即锥的高).于是,

$$\iint_{S} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS$$
$$= H\iint_{S} dS = HS.$$

由此,再注意到(2) 式与(3) 式,即得 $V = \frac{1}{3}SH$. 方法二:

取坐标系 Ox'y'z', 使圆锥的顶点在坐标原点, Ox'y' 平面平行于圆锥的底面,由于在z 处的圆锥的截面面积

$$S(z) = \frac{Sz^{\frac{r}{2}}}{H^2}$$

故所求的体积为

$$V = \int_0^H S(z')dz'$$
$$= \int_0^H \frac{S}{H^2} z' dz' = \frac{1}{3} SH.$$

4384. 求由曲面: $z = \pm c$ 及

 $x = a\cos u\cos v + b\sin u\sin v$,

 $y = a\cos u \sin v - b\sin u \cos v$,

 $z = c \sin u$

所界物体的体积.

解 方法一:

我们有

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \cos^2 u + b^2 \sin^2 u, \qquad (1)$$

以 $z = c \sin u$ 代入得

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{c^{2}}x^{2} = a^{2}$$
 (2)

故所界物体由平面z=c.z=-c及曲面(2)围成. 利用

4382 题的结果,即知所求的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1 + S_2 + S_3} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$
(3)

其中 S_1 , S_2 分别是平面 z = c, z = -c 上的部分(此时 $u = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $u = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 从而 $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$, 故 S_1 , S_2 为圆盘 $x^2 + y^2 \le b^2$), S_3 表曲面(2)的部分, $\cos\alpha$, $\cos\beta$, $\cos\gamma$ 表外法线的方向余弦. 显然, 在 S_1 上, $\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = 0$, $\cos\gamma$ = $\frac{c}{|c|}$. 于是,

$$\iint_{S_1} (x\cos a + y\cos \beta + z\cos \gamma) dS = \iint_{S_1} \frac{c^2}{|c|} dS$$
$$= |c| \pi b^2.$$

同理可得

$$\iint_{S_2} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS = |c|\pi b^2.$$

此外

$$\iint_{S_s} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= \iint_{S_s} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= \pm \int_0^{2\pi} dv \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ((a\cos u\cos v + b\sin u\sin v))$$

$$\cdot (y_u'z_v' - y_v'z_u')$$

$$- (a\cos u\sin v - b\sin u\cos v)(z_u'x_v' - z_v'x_u')$$

$$+ c\sin u(x_u'y_v' - x_v'y_u')du$$

$$-\pm \int_{0}^{2\pi} dv \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ca^{2} \cos u du = \pm 4\pi ca^{2}, \qquad (4)$$

其中的正负号应这样选取,使对应于 S_3 的外侧. 下面确定此正负号. 由(2)、 S_3 的方程可写为 $F(x,y,z) = a^2$ 、其中 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2}z^2$ 是二次齐次函数. 于是,在 S_3 上,有

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{F_{x}^{'}}{\pm \sqrt{F_{x}^{'2} + F_{y}^{'2} + F_{z}^{'2}}},$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{F_{y}^{'}}{\pm \sqrt{F_{x}^{'2} + F_{y}^{'2} + F_{z}^{'2}}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{F_{z}^{'}}{\pm \sqrt{F_{x}^{'2} + F_{y}^{'2} + F_{z}^{'2}}},$$

其中正号对应于 S_3 的一侧,负号对应于 S_3 的另一侧.于是,根据齐次函数的尤拉定理,在 S_3 (外侧)上有

$$x\cos a + y\cos \beta + z\cos \gamma$$

$$= \frac{xF'_{x} + yF'_{y} + zF'_{z}}{\pm \sqrt{F'_{x}^{2} + F'_{y}^{2} + F'_{z}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2F}{\pm \sqrt{F'_{x}^{2} + F'_{y}^{2} + F'_{z}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2a^{2}}{\pm \sqrt{F'_{x}^{2} + F'_{y}^{2} + F'_{z}^{2}}}.$$
(5)

但在 S_s 与 Oxy 平面的交线(即 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0$)的 各点上,对 S_s 的外侧,显然有(注意到曲面(2)关于 Oxy坐标平面对称)

$$x\cos a + y\cos \beta + x\cos \gamma = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} > 0$$
.

(这是因为此时向径 $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ 与外法线单位向量 \vec{n} 的方向一致),由此可知,在(5)式中应取正号,于是

$$\iint_{S_3} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{2a^2}{\sqrt{F'\frac{2}{x} + F'\frac{2}{y} + F'\frac{2}{x}}} dS > 0.$$

从而,由(4)式知

$$\iint_{S_3} (x\cos a + y\cos \beta + z\cos \gamma) dS = 4\pi |c| a^2.$$

综上所述,最后得(注意(3)式)

$$V = \frac{1}{3} (4\pi |c| a^2 + |c| \pi b^2 + |c| \pi b^2)$$
$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} (a^2 + \frac{b^2}{2}) |c|.$$

方法二:

不用面积分求体积的公式(3),而直接计算体积较为简单.由(1)式知,平面z = 常数(即u = 常数)与曲面(2)的截面 <math>S(z) 是圆,故所求的体积为

$$V = \int_{-c}^{c} dz \iint_{S(z)} dx dy = \int_{-c}^{c} S(z) dz$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi (a^{2} \cos^{2} u + b^{2} \sin^{2} u) |c| d(\sin u)$$

$$= |c| \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [a^{2} + (b^{2} - a^{2}) \sin^{2} u] d(\sin u)$$

$$= \pi |c| [2a^{2} + \frac{2}{3}(b^{2} - a^{2})]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} (a^{2} + \frac{b^{2}}{2}) |c|.$$

4385. 求由曲面

 $x = u\cos v, y = u\sin v, z = -u + a\cos v \quad (u \ge 0)$ 及平面 x = 0, z = 0 (a > 0) 所界物体的体积.

解 方法一:

用 S_1 表物体表面位于平面 z=0 上的那一部分, S_2 为物体表面由所给参数方程给出的曲面上那一部分,此外,物体表面在平面 x=0 上的那部分显然是一线段 x=0, y=0, $0 \le z \le a$. 于是,利用 4382 题的结果,即知所求体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1 + S_2} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS, \qquad (1)$$

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 是向外法线的方向余弦. 显然, 在 S_1 上, $\cos \alpha = 0, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = -1, z = 0$, 故

$$\iint_{S_1} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS = 0.$$
 (2)

另外,我们有

$$\int_{S_2} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= \int_{S_2} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= \pm \int_{D} u\cos\nu(y'_{u}z'_{v} - y'_{v}z'_{u})$$

$$+ u\sin\nu(z'_{u}x'_{v} - z'_{v}x'_{u})$$

$$+ (-u + a\cos\nu)(x'_{u}y'_{v} - x'_{v}y'_{u})]dudv$$

$$= \pm \int_{D} [u\cos\nu(u\cos\nu - a\sin^2\nu)$$

$$+ u \sin v (a \sin v \cos v + u \sin v)$$
 $+ (-u + a \cos v) u du dv$
 $= \pm \iint_{\mu} a u \cos v du dv = \pm \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_{0}^{a \cos v} a u \cos v du$
 $= \pm \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} a^3 \cos^3 v \right) dv = \pm \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 (1 - \sin^2 v) d (\sin v)$
 $= \pm a^3 \left(\sin v - \frac{\sin^3 v}{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pm \frac{2}{3} a^3,$
其中的正负号应这样选取,使对应于 S_2 的外侧, D 为 u , v 的变化区域(对应于 S_2). 由此,再注意到(1) 式与(2)式,即得 $V = \pm \frac{2}{9} a^3$. 但体积恒为正 $(V > 0)$ 故必有 $V = \frac{2}{9} a^3$.

本题若不利用面积分计算体积的公式(1),而直接计算体积,则较为简单(下面 Ω 表物体在 Oxy 平面上的投影):

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} (-u + a\cos v)$$

$$\cdot \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| du dv$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} (-u + a\cos v) u du dv$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_{\gamma}^{a\cos v} (-u + a\cos v) u du$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{6} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v dv$$

$$=\frac{a^3}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-\sin^2v)d(\sin v)=\frac{2}{9}a^3.$$

4386. 证明公式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz \right\}$$

$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dS$$

$$+ \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz (t > 0).$$

证 证法一

作变量代换 x = tu, y = tv, $z = t\omega(t > 0$ 固定),则 (利用奥氏公式)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz \right\}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + \omega^2 \le 1} t^3 f(tu, tv, t\omega, t) du dv d\omega \right\}$$

$$= \iiint_{\omega^2 + y^2 + \omega^2 \le 1} \left(t^3 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (fx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (fy) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (fz) \int dx dy dz$$

$$+ \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} (fx \cos \alpha + fy \cos \beta + fz \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$+ \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz (t > 0).$$

其中 $\cos\alpha$, $\cos\beta$, $\cos\gamma$ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2$ 上向外法 线的方向余弦,显然

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{t}, \cos \beta = \frac{y}{t}, \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{t},$$

故

$$\iint_{x^2-y^2+z^2-t^2} (fx\cos\alpha + fy\cos\beta + fz\cos7)dS$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2-t^2} f \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{t}dS$$

$$= t \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2-t^2} fdS.$$
于是,最后得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz \right\}$$

$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2} f dS$$

+
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz \quad (t > 0).$$
证法二

不利用奥氏公式更简单些,采用球坐标,我们有

$$\left\{ \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\leq t^2} f(x,y,z,t) dx dy dz \right\}$$

$$=\frac{d}{dt}\left\{\int_0^t\left(\int_0^{2\pi}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}f(r\cos\varphi\cos\psi,r\sin\varphi\cos\psi,$$

 $r\sin(\phi,t)r^2\cos(\phi d\phi d\phi)dr$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t\cos\varphi\cos\psi, t\sin\varphi\cos\psi,$$

 $t\sin(\psi,t)t^2\cos(\psi d\psi d\varphi)$

$$+ \int_{\epsilon}^{\iota} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} f(r\cos\varphi\cos\psi, r\sin\varphi\cos\psi,$$

 $r\sin(\psi,t)r^2\cos(\psi d\psi d\varphi dr)$

$$= \iint_{z^2+y^2+z^2=t^2} f(x,y,z,t)dS$$

$$+ \iint_{z^2-y^2+z^2 \le t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz.$$

利用奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式计算下列面积分:

4387.
$$\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dx dz + z^2 dx dy$$
, 式中 S 为立方体 $0 < x$ $< a, 0 < y < a, 0 < z < a$ 的边界的外表面.

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dx dz + z^{2} dx dy$$
$$= 2 \iint_{V} (x + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{a} (x + y + z) dz$$
$$= 6 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{a} z dz = 3a^{2}.$$

4388. $\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dx dz + z^{5} dx dy$,式中S 为球 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$ 的外表面.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dx dz + z^{3} dx dy$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{u} r^{4} \cos\psi dr$$

$$= 6\pi \left[\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \right] \left(\int_{0}^{u} r^{4} dr \right) = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^{5}.$$

4389. $\iint_{S} (x - y + z) dy dz + (y - z + x) dx dz + (z - x + y) \cdot dx dy$, 式中 S 为曲面

|x - y + z| + |y - z + x| + |z - x + y| = 1的外表面.

解
$$\iint_{S} (x - y + z) dy dz + (y - z + x) dx dz$$
$$+ (z - x + y) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{V} 3 dx dy dz,$$

其中 V 为由曲面 |x-y+z|+|y-z+x|+|z-x+y|=1 固成的体积. 作变换

$$u = x - y + z, v = y - z + x, \omega = z - x + y.$$

则

$$\frac{D(u,v,\omega)}{D(x,y,z)}=4,$$

且由 $|u| + |v| + |\omega| = 1$ 图成的体积等于 $\frac{4}{3}$. "于是, 所求的积分

$$\iint_{S} (x - y + z) dy dz + (y - z + x) dx dz$$

$$+ (z - x + y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{|u| + |v| + |\omega| \le 1} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} du dv d\omega$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 1.$$

*) 由 $|u| + |v| + |\omega| = 1$ 围成的体积是对称于坐标原点的正八面体的体积,其大小等于由平面 $u + v + \omega = 1$, u = 1, v = 0, $\omega = 0$ 所围成的四面体体积的 8 倍,即为 $8 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{4}{3}$.

4390. 计算

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS,$$

式中S为圆锥曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (0 \le z \le h)$ 的一部分, $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为此曲面外法线的方向余弦.

解 并合平面 $S_1: z = h, x^2 + y^2 \le h^2$ 的部分得一立体 V,则(利用奥氏公式)

$$\iint_{S+S_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= 2 \iint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{h} r dr \int_{r}^{h} (r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) + z) dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{h} (rh^{2} - r^{3}) dr = \frac{\pi h^{4}}{2}.$$
又因
$$\iint_{S_{1}} (x^{2}\cos\alpha + y^{2}\cos\beta + z^{2}\cos\gamma) dS$$

$$= h^{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant h^{2}} dx dy = \pi h^{4},$$
于是,
$$\iint_{S} (x^{2}\cos\alpha + y^{2}\cos\beta + z^{2}\cos\gamma) dS$$

$$= \frac{\pi h^{4}}{2} - \pi h^{4} = -\frac{\pi h^{4}}{2}.$$

4391. 证明公式

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{S} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS,$$

其中S 为包围体积V 的封闭曲面n 为封闭曲面S 上的动点 (ξ,η,ξ) 处的外法线,而

$$r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2},$$

 \vec{r} 为从点(x,y,z) 到点 $(\vec{\epsilon},\eta,\xi)$ 的矢径.

证 先设曲面 S 不包围点(x,y,z)(即点(x,y,z) 在 V 之外),我们有

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos(\vec{r}, x)\cos\alpha + \cos(\vec{r}, y)\cos\beta + \cos(\vec{r}, z)\cos\gamma,$$

其中 $\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 为 n 的方向余弦. 由于

$$\cos(\vec{r},x) = \frac{\xi - x}{r}, \cos(\vec{r},y) = \frac{\eta - y}{r},$$

$$\cos(\dot{r},z) = \frac{\zeta - z}{r},$$

故

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r}$$
$$\cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\zeta - z}{r} \cos \gamma.$$

于是,利用奥氏公式,得

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \right) dS$$

$$\cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\zeta - x}{\gamma} \cos \gamma dS$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\eta - y}{r} \right) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\frac{\zeta - z}{r} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$= \iint_{V} \frac{2}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

故

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{S} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS.$$

次设曲面S包围点(x,y,z). 这时,不能对V应用奥氏公式,必须用一小区域将点(x,y,z) 挖掉,即以点(x,y,z) 为中心, ϵ 为半径作一开球域 $V_{\epsilon}(\epsilon$ 充分小),其边界(球面)以 S_{ϵ} 表示. 对闭域 $V_{\epsilon}V_{\epsilon}$ 应用奥氏公式,仿上可得

$$\iint_{S} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS + \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int\limits_{v-v_{\star}}^{\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\eta - y}{r} \right) \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\frac{\zeta - z}{r} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta \\ &= 2 \iint\limits_{v-v_{\star}} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r}. \end{split}$$

但在 S, 上,n 的方向与r 的方向相反,故 $\cos(r,n) = -1$. 于是,

$$\iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = -4\pi\epsilon^{2}.$$

由此可知,在前式中令ε→+0取极限,即得

$$\iint_{V} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \lim_{t \to +0} \iint_{V-V_{t}} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS.$$

证毕.

4392. 计算高斯积分

$$I(x,y,z) = \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

式中S 为包含体积V 的简单封闭平滑曲面 $,\vec{n}$ 为曲面S 上在点 (ξ,η,ζ) 处的外法线 $,\vec{r}$ 为连接点(x,y,z) 和点 (ξ,η,ζ) 的矢径,

$$r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}$$

研究两种情形:(a) 当曲面 S 不包围点(x,y,z);(6) 当曲面 S 包围点(x,y,z).

解 设法线 n 的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$, 则

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos(\vec{r}, x)\cos\alpha + \cos(\vec{r}, y)\cos\beta + \cos(\vec{r}, z)\cos\gamma = \frac{\xi - x}{r}\cos\alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r}\cos\beta + \frac{\zeta - z}{r}\cos\gamma.$$

因此,高斯积分

$$I(x,y,z) = \iint_{S} \frac{\xi - x}{r^{3}} d\eta d\zeta$$

$$+ \frac{\eta - y}{r^{3}} d\zeta d\xi + \frac{\zeta - z}{r^{3}} d\xi d\eta,$$
这里 $P = \frac{\xi - x}{r^{3}}, Q = \frac{\eta - y}{r^{3}}, R = \frac{\zeta - z}{r^{3}}.$ 于是,
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{r^{3}} - \frac{3(\xi - x)^{2}}{r^{5}},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{r^{3}} - \frac{3(\eta - y)^{2}}{r^{5}},$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r^{3}} - \frac{3(\zeta - z)^{2}}{r^{5}}$$

它们仅在点(x,y,z) 处不连续,因此

(a) 当曲面 S 不包围点(x,y,z) 时,则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0.$

于是,利用奥氏公式有

$$I(x,y,z) = \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(r,n)}{r^2} dS = 0.$$

(6) 当曲面 S 包围点(x,y,z) 时,则我们以点(x,y,z) 为中心,ε 为半径作一球 V. 包围在 S 内,此球面记以 S. 将奥式公式用于 V - Vε上,

$$\int_{S+S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 0.$$

即得

但因

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\epsilon}} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint\limits_{S_{\epsilon}} \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) dS = -4\pi,$$

故得

$$I(x,y,z) = \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^{z}} dS = 4\pi.$$

4393. 证明:若

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

及S 为包围有界体积V 的光滑曲面,则下列公式正确:

(a)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{V} \triangle u dx dy dz$$
;

(6)
$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$$

$$- \iint_{S} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$+ \iint_{S} u \Delta u dx dy dz ,$$

式中u和它的直到二阶的偏导函数是在域V+S内连续的函数, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 为沿曲面S的外法线的导函数.

证 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma,$$

因此,利用奥氏公式即得

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dx dy dz$$
$$= \iint_{V} \triangle u dx dy dz.$$

(6)
$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{S} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{V} u \Delta u dx dy dz + \iint_{V} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz.$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} dx dy dz.$$

4394. 证明空间的格林第二公式

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \left| \frac{\Delta u}{u} \quad \frac{\Delta v}{v} \right| dx dy dz = \iint\limits_{S} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right| dS,$$

式中体积 V 是由曲面 S 所包围的, \vec{n} 是曲面 S 的外法线方向,而函数 u = u(x,y,z),v = v(x,y,z) 为域 V + S 内可微分两次的函数.

$$\mathbf{iII} \qquad \iint_{S} \left| \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}}{u} \frac{\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}}{v} \right| dS \\
= \iint_{S} \left(\left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \beta \right)$$

$$+ \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\cos\gamma\right)dS$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\right)dxdydz$$

$$- \iiint_{V} \left(v\left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}\right) - u\left(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}}\right)\right)dxdydz$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}}\right)dxdydz$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}}\right)dxdydz .$$

4395. 函数 u = u(x,y,z) 在某一域内具有直到二阶的连续导函数,若

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

则 u(x,y,z) 在这个域内称为调和函数.

证明:若u是被平滑曲面S所包围的有界闭域V内的调和函数,则下列公式是正确的.

(a)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0;$$
(6)
$$\iint_{V} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS,$$

式中 \vec{n} 为曲面S的外法线.

试用公式 (σ) ,证明在域V内的调和函数由它在界限S上的值唯一地确定。

证 (a) 由于 $\Delta u = 0$, 故利用 4393 题(a) 的结果,即得 $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_V 0 dx dy dx = 0.$

(6) 利用 4393 题(σ) 的结果,即得

$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{V} u \cdot 0 dx dy dz$$

$$+ \iint_{V} \left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz.$$

与 4333 题一样,只要证明:若在界限 S 上调和函数 u = 0,则它在域 V 上也恒有 u = 0.事实上,利用本题 (6),得

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) dx dy dz = 0.$$

因此,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \equiv 0,$$

即在域 $V \perp u = 常数$.但在 $S \perp u = 0$,故在域 $V \perp u = 0$. 这就是证明:在域V 内的调和函数由它在界限S 上的值唯一地确定.

4396. 证明: 若函数 u = u(x,y,z) 是在由光滑曲面 S 所包围着的有界闭域 V 内的调和函数,则

$$u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left(u \frac{\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS,$$

式中 τ 是从域V的内面的点(x,y,z)引至曲面S上的动点 (ξ,η,ξ) 的矢径,而

$$r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}$$

n 为曲面 S 上在点(ξ , η , ξ) 的外法线向量.

证 在 4394 题中令 $v = \frac{1}{r}$,则当(ξ , η , ξ) $\neq (x,y,z)$ 时,有 $\Delta v = 0$. 现以点 P(x,y,z) 为中心, ρ 为半径作一球面 S, 含于曲面 S 内,再将 4394 题应用到由曲面 S + S, 所包围的体积 V 内,即得

$$\iint_{S+S_{\rho}} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right] dS = 0,$$

或

$$\iint_{S+S_{\rho}} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right\} dS$$

$$= - \iint_{S} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right] dS.$$

显然,S 上的法线是向外的,而 S, 上的法线是指向球心的,即指向半径减少一方. 因此,

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial n} = -\left.\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial r}\right|_{r=0} = \frac{1}{\rho^2}.$$

于是,我们有

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\bullet}} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{u}{\rho^2} \right) dS = - \iint\limits_{S} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right) dS.$$

但

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\rho}} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \frac{1}{\rho} \iint\limits_{S_{\rho}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0,$$

又利用中值定理,得

$$\iint_{S_{\rho}} \frac{u}{\rho^2} dS = \frac{1}{\rho^2} u(x', y', z') \cdot 4\pi \rho^2$$
$$= 4\pi u(x', y', z'),$$

其中u(x',y',z')为函数u在球面 S_{ρ} 上某点之值. 从而

$$u(x',y',z') = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right] dS.$$

上式右端与 ρ 无关. 而 $\lim_{\rho \to +0} u(x', y', z') = u(x, y, z)$.

因而,令 $\rho \rightarrow + 0$,即得

$$u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} \right] dS.$$

又由于

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial r}{\partial \eta} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial r}{\partial \zeta} \cos \gamma\right)
= -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\xi - z}{r} \cos \gamma\right)
= -\frac{\cos(r, n)}{r^2}.$$

故最后得

$$u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left(\frac{u\cos(\vec{r},\vec{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS.$$

4397. 证明,若 u = u(x,y,z) 为在以 R 为半径,以点(x_0,y_0,z_0) 为球心的球 S 内的调和函数,则

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \iint_S u(x, y, z) dS$$

(中值定理).

证 在球 S 上应用 4396 题的结果,即得

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \iint_{S} \left(\frac{u \cos(r, n)}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left(\frac{u}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \iint_{S} u(x, y, z) dS^{*,*}.$$

*) 利用 4395 题的结果,有

$$\frac{1}{4\pi R} \iint\limits_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0.$$

4398. 证明,在有界闭域 V 内连续且在其内部是调和的函数 u = u(x,y,z),若它不是常数,则在域内的点函数不能 达到最大和最小的值(极大值原则).

证 证明与 4337 题(平面情形) 完全类似. 设有界闭域为 Ω , 它是由有界开域 Ω 及其边界 $\partial \Omega$ 构成. 我们要证明: 如果 u(x,y,z) 在 Ω 的某内点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 达到其最大值或最小值(例如,设达到最大值),则 u(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上必为常数,下分三步证明:

(1) 先证:若球域 $V_{\rho} = \{(x,y,z) | (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \leq \rho^2 \}$ 完全属于 Ω ,则 u(x,y,z) 在 V。上必为常数.

对任何的 $0 < r \le \rho$,用 S_r 表球面 $\{(x,y,z) | (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = r^2\}$.由 4397 题的结果

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r} u(x, y, z) dS,$$

故

$$\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r} (u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)) dS = 0,$$
(1)

但因 $u(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 是最大值,故在 S_c 上恒有

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z) \geqslant 0.$$

由此,根据(1),即易知在 S_r 上 $u(x_0,y_0,z_0) - u(x,y,z)$ = 0. 因为,若有某点 $(x_1,y_1,z_1) \in S_r$ 使

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = \tau > 0,$$

则由 u(x,y,z) 的连续性知,必有以 (x_1,y_1,z_1) 为中心的某小球域 σ 存在,使当(x,y,z) \in σ 时,恒有

$$u(x_0,y_0,z_0)-u(x,y,z)\geqslant \frac{\tau}{2}.$$

用 S', 表 S, 含于 σ 内的部分,则

$$\iint_{S_r} (u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)) dS$$

$$\geqslant \iint_{S_r} (u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)) dS$$

$$\geqslant \iint_{S_r} \frac{\tau}{2} dS = \frac{1}{2} \tau D_r > 0,$$

其中 D, 表 S', 的面积, 此显然与(1) 式矛盾. 于是, 在 S, 上有

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z) \equiv 0.$$

再根据r 的任意性 $(0 < r \le \rho)$,即知对任何 $(x,y,z) \in V_{\rho}$,都有 $u(x,y,z) = u(x_0,y_0,z_0)$;换句话说,u(x,y,z)在 V_{ρ} 上是常数.

(2) 次证:设 $P^*(x^*,y^*,z^*)$ 为 Ω 的任一内点(即 $P^* \in \Omega$),则必有

$$u(x^*,y^*,z^*)=u(x_0,y_0,z_0).$$

用完全含于 Ω 内的折线 l 将点 $P_o(x_o, y_o, z_o)$ 与点 $P^*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$ 连接起来,用 δ 表 $\partial\Omega$ 与 l 之间的距离,即

 $\delta = \min \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2},$ 其中的 min 是对一切 $(x,y,z) \in \partial\Omega, (x',y',z') \in l$ 来 取的(由于 $a\Omega$. l 是互不相交的有界闭集,可证 min 一定 能达到,从而 $\delta > 0$). 取 $0 < \delta' < \delta$. 以点 P_0 为中心, δ' 为半径作一球,得球域 $V_0 = \{(x,y,z) | (x-x_0)^2 + (y)\}$ $(z - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0) \leq \delta'^2$, 此球域完全含于 Ω 内,则(1) 段已证的结果知,u(x,y,z) 在 V_0 中为常数. 特别是 $u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$. 这里点 $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 代表 球面 $S_0 = \{(x,y,z) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \}$ $=\delta^2$ 与折线 l 的交点(参看 4337 题的图). 又以点 P_1 为 中心, δ' 为半径作一球,得球域 $V_1 = \{(x,y,z) | (x - y,z)\}$ $|x_1|^2 + (y - y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2 \leq \delta'^2$). 于是, V_1 也完全 含干 Ω 内, 由于 u(x,y,z) 也在点 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 达到最 大值,故将(1) 段的结果用干 V_1 ,可知u(x,y,z) 在 V_1 上是常数, 特别是 $u(x_2,y_2,z_2) = u(x_1,y_1,z_1)$. 这里点 $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 为球面 $S_1 = \{(x, y, z) | (x - x_1)^2 + (y - x_2)^2 \}$ $y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2 = \delta'^2$ 与 l 的交点(除 P₀ 外的另一交 点). 再以点 P_2 为中心, δ' 为半径作一球域 V_2 ,… 这样 继续作下去. 显然,至多经过n次(n)为大于 $\frac{s}{s'}$ 的最小正 整数,s 表折线l的长),点 $P^*(x^*,y^*,z^*)$ 必属于 V_{n+1} .从而

$$u(x^*, y^*, z^*) = u(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}) = \cdots$$

= $u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0).$

(3) 由(2) 段的结果知,u(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上是常数,根据 u(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上的连续性,通过由 Ω 的点趋向 $\partial\Omega$ 的点取极限,即知 u(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上是常数.证毕.

注:从证明过程中看出,需假定区域 $\Omega(从而 \Omega)$ 是连通的.事实上,若 Ω 不连通,则结论不一定成立.例如,设 $\Omega = V_1 + V_2$,其中 V_1 与 V_2 是两个互无公共点的闭球域,而令

$$u(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} C_1, (x,y,z) \in V_1, \\ C_2, (x,y,z) \in V_2, \end{cases}$$

其中 $C_1 \neq C_2$ 是两个常数,则u(x,y,z)显然是 Ω 上的调和函数且在 Ω 上不是常数,但它却在其内点达到最大值与最小值.

4399. 物体 V 全部浸溺于液体中,从巴斯葛耳定律出发,证明 液体的浮力等于物体同体积液体之重而方向垂直向上 (阿基米德定律).

证 将 Oxy 坐标面取在液面上,而 Oz 轴垂直液面向下. 设液体比重为 ρ ,浸入液体的物体 V 的表面积为 S. 若对应于面积元素 dS 液体的深度为 z,则在 dS 上所受的压力为 $\rho z dS$. 由于此压力总是垂直于 dS 面的,故压力在各坐标轴上的射影为

 $-\rho_{z\cos\alpha dS}$, $-\rho_{z\cos\beta dS}$, $-\rho_{z\cos\gamma dS}$.

利用奥氏公式,即得作用于物体整个表面的总压力在各

坐标轴上的射影

$$P_{z} = -\rho \iint_{S} z \cos \alpha dS = -\rho \iint_{V} 0 dx dy dz = 0,$$

$$P_{z} = -\rho \iint_{S} z \cos \beta dS = -\rho \iint_{V} 0 dx dy dz = 0,$$

$$P_{z} = -\rho \iint_{S} z \cos \gamma dS = -\rho \iint_{V} dx dy dz = -\rho V.$$

因此,压力的主向量即合力,朝着垂直向上的方向,其大小等于被物体排出的液体的重量,这就是阿基米德定律,

4400. 设 S_t 是变动的球 $(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2 = t^2$, 而函数 $f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 是连续的,证明函数

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \frac{f(\xi,\eta,\xi)}{t} dS,$$

满足波动方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

和初值条件 $u|_{t=0}=0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0}=f(x,y,z).$

证 首先指出,本题应设 $f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导函数. 先验证函数 u 满足初值条件 $u|_{z=0}=0$ (意即

$$\lim_{t\to+0} u = 0) \mathcal{B} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} = f(x,y,z) (\widehat{\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{P} \lim_{t\to+0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f(x,y,z)$$

z)). 今固定(x,y,z). 由连续性知,存在常数 M > 0,使 当($\xi - x$)² + $(\eta - y)$ ² + $(\zeta - z)$ ² ≤ 1 时恒有

$$|f(\xi,\eta,\zeta)| \leqslant M, |f_{\xi}(\xi,\eta,\zeta)| \leqslant M,$$

$$|f'|_{\eta}(\xi,\eta,\zeta)| \leq M, |f'|_{\zeta}(\xi,\eta,\zeta)| \leq M.$$

$$|u(x,y,z,t)| \leq \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{S_t} f(\xi,\eta,\zeta) |dS_t|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{S} MdS_t = \frac{1}{4\pi t} \cdot M4\pi t^2$$

$$= Mt,$$

由此可知, $\lim_{t\to +0} u(x,y,z,t) = 0$.

又作变量代换 $\xi = x + ut, \eta = y + vt, \zeta = z + \omega t$, 则有

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} f(x+ut,y+vt,z+\omega t) \cdot tdS, \qquad (1)$$

其中 S 是单位球面 $u^2 + v^2 + \omega^2 = 1$. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{S} f(x + ut, y + vt, z + \omega t) t dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} u \right) t dS$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} f(x + ut, y + vt, z + \omega t) dS$$

$$= I_{1} + I_{2}. \tag{2}$$

显然,当0 < t < 1时,

$$|I_1| \leqslant \frac{t}{4\pi} \iint_S 3MdS = 3Mt,$$

$$\lim_{t \to +0} I_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \frac{f(x, y, z)}{4\pi} \iint_S dS = f(x, y, z).$$

因此,得

$$\lim_{t\to +0}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=f(x,y,z).$$

下面再验证 u 满足波动方程. 由 (2) 式,利用奥氏公式,有 (V 为球体 $u^2 + v^2 + \omega^2 \le 1$,V,为球体 $u_1^2 + v_2^2 + \omega^2 \le t^2$)

$$I_{1} = \frac{t}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{4\pi} \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \xi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \eta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} \right) f(x + ut, y + vt.$$

$$z + \omega t) du dv d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{V_{t}} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \xi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \eta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} \right) f(x + u_{1}, y + v_{1},$$

$$z + \omega_{1}) du_{1} dv_{1} d\omega_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{V_{t}} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \right) f(x + u_{1}, y + v_{1},$$

$$z + \omega_{1}) du_{1} dv_{1} d\omega_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \Delta \left(\iint_{V_{t}} f(x + u_{1}, y + v_{1},$$

$$z + \omega_{1}) du_{1} dv_{1} d\omega_{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \Delta \left(\int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x + r\cos\phi\cos\phi, y + r\cos\phi\sin\phi, x + r\sin\phi) r^{2}\cos\phi d\psi d\phi dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{I_{3}}{4\pi t},$$

其中 $\cos\alpha = u, \cos\beta = v, \cos\gamma = \omega$ 为 S 的外法线的方向 余弦,又由(2)式及(1)式,有

$$I_{2} = \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{S} f(x + ut, y + vt, z + \omega t) t dS$$
$$= \frac{u}{t},$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tilde{t}} = \frac{I_3}{4\pi t} + \frac{u}{t} (t > 0).$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi t} \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial t} - \frac{I_3}{4\pi t^2} - \frac{u}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial t} - \frac{I_3}{4\pi t^2} - \frac{u}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{I_3}{4\pi t} + \frac{u}{t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial t} (t > 0).$$
(3)

但

$$\frac{\partial I_{3}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \triangle \left(\int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x + r\cos\psi\cos\varphi, y + r\cos\psi\sin\varphi, z + r\sin\psi) r^{2}\cos\psi d\psi d\varphi dr \right)$$

$$= \triangle \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x + r\cos\psi\cos\varphi, y + r\cos\psi\sin\varphi, z + r\sin\psi) r^{2}\cos\psi d\psi d\varphi dr \right)$$

$$= \triangle \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x + t\cos\psi\cos\varphi, y + t\cos\psi\sin\varphi, z + t\sin\psi) t^{2}\cos\psi d\psi d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \triangle \left(\iint_{S} f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS_{t} \right)$$

故

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi t} \triangle (\iint_{S_t} f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS_t)$$

$$= \Delta \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_t} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \xi)}{t} dS_t \right)$$
$$= \Delta u = \frac{\partial^t u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^t u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^t u}{\partial z^2} (t > 0).$$

证毕.

§ 17. 场论初步

 1° 梯度 若u(r) = u(x,y,z)(其中 $r = x\overline{i} + y\overline{j} + z\overline{k}$) 是连续可微分的数量场,则称向量

$$\operatorname{grad} u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \dot{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \dot{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \dot{k}$$

为u(r)的梯度、或简记为 $gradu = \nabla u$,其中 $\nabla = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$. 于已知点(x,y,z)场u的梯度的方向是与过此点的等位面u(x,y,z) = C的法线方向一致.对于场的每一点此向量给出函数u变化之最大速度的大小

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}$$

与方向.

在某方向 $i\{\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma\}$ 上场 u 的导数等于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \vec{l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

2°场的散度与场的旋度 若

$$\vec{a}(\vec{r}) = a_r(x, y, z)\vec{i} + a_r(x, y, z)\vec{j} + a_s(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

是连续可微分的向量场,则称数量

$$\operatorname{div} a = \nabla a = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z}$$

为这个场的散度.

向量

名为场的旋度.

 3° 穿过曲面的流量 若向量a(r) 在域 Ω 内产生向量场,则称积分 $\iint_{andS}^{andS} = \iint_{a_{r}} (a_{r}\cos\alpha + a_{r}\cos\beta + a_{r}\cos\gamma)dS$

为穿过位于域介内的已知曲面 S 的流向法线上单位向量 π {cosα, cosβ, cosγ} 所指的那一面的流量. 在向量的论述中奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式具有下面的形状:

$$\iint_{S} andS = \iint_{V} div a dx dy dz,$$

式中S 为包围体积V 的曲面n 为曲面S 的外法线单位向量.

4° 向量的环流 数
$$\int_{\epsilon} \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \int_{\epsilon} a_{z} dx + a_{y} dy + a_{z} dz$$

称为向量 a(r) 沿某曲线 C 所取的线积分(场作的功).

若围线 C 是封闭的,则称线积分为向量 a 沿围线 C 的环流。

在向量的形式上斯托克斯公式为

$$\oint_{c} \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \iint_{S} \vec{n} rot \vec{a} dS,$$

式中C为包围曲面S的封闭围线,并且对曲面S的法线,之方向应当这样来选择:使得立于曲面S上的观察者,以头向着法线的方向,围线C的回绕是依反时针前进的方向作成的(对于右旋坐标系).

 5° 有勢场 向量场 a(r) 是某数量 u 的梯度即 gradu = a, a 名为有势场,而数量 u 名为场的势.

若势 u 为单值函数,则

$$\int_{AB} \vec{a} d\vec{r} = u(B) - u(A),$$

特别是,在这个情形向量。的环流等于零.

给定在单联通域内的场 a 为有势场的充要条件,是条件 rot a=0 满足,就是说,这样的场应当是无旋场.

4401. 求场

$$u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$$

在:(a)O(0,0,0);(6)A(1,1,1);(B)B(2,1,1)诸点梯度的大小和方向. 在场的怎样的点,梯度等于零?

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y + 3, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y + x - 2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 6z - 6.$$

(a) 在 O 点, 有

$$\operatorname{grad} u = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}, |\operatorname{grad} u| = 7,$$

方向:
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{7}, \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{7}, \cos \gamma = -\frac{6}{7};$$

$$\operatorname{grad} u = 6i + 3j, |\operatorname{grad} u| = 3\sqrt{5},$$

方向;
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}},\cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}},\cos \gamma = 0;$$

(a) 在 B 点,有

$$\operatorname{grad} u = 7i$$
, $|\operatorname{grad} u| = 7$,

方向.
$$\cos a = 1.\cos \beta = \cos \gamma = 0.$$

一般地说,我们有

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{(2x+y+3)^2+(4y+x-2)^2+(6z-6)^2}.$$

要 |gradu| = 0,只要

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + 3 = 0, \\ 4y + x - 2 = 0, \\ 6z - 6 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之,得x = -2, y = 1, z = 1,即在点(-2,1,1) 梯度为零.

4402. 在空间 Oxyz 的那些点,场

$$u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

的梯度(a) 垂直于 Oz 轴;(6) 平行于 Oz 轴;(B) 等于零?

F gradu =
$$(3x^2 - 3yz)\vec{i} + (3y^2 - 3xz)\vec{j} + (3z^2 - 3xy)\vec{k}$$
.

- (a) 要 gradu $\perp Oz$, 只要 gradu·k = 0.即 $3z^2 3xy = 0$ 或 $z^2 = xy$. 因此, 在满足 $z^2 = xy$ 的点(x,y,z), 其梯度垂直于 Oz 轴.
 - (6) 要 gradu || Oz,只要

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3yz = 0, \\ 3y^2 - 3xz = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之 得 x = y = 0 及 x = y = z. 因此,在点(0,0,z) 及 (x,y,z)(其中 x = y = z),其梯度平行于 Oz 轴.

(B) 要 |gradu| = 0, 只要

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3yz = 0, \\ 3y^2 - 3xz = 0, \\ 3z^2 - 3xy = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之,得x=y=z. 因此,在满足x=y=z的点(x,y,z),其梯度等于零.

4403. 已给数量场

$$u=\ln\frac{1}{r}$$
,

其中 $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$, 在空间 Oxyz 的哪些点下面等式成立

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = 1?$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^2} \frac{a}{r^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y-b}{r^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z-c}{r^2}.$$

于是:

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^{4}}((x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} + (z-c)^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}.$$

要 $|\operatorname{grad} u| = 1$,只要 r = 1 即在以点(a,b,c) 为中心,1为半径的球面上,均有

其中
$$r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$$
.

4404. 作数量场

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + 8)^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 8)^2}$$

的等位面. 求通过点 M(9,12,28) 的等位面. 在域 $z^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 36$ 内 $\max u$ 等于什么?

解 等位面可由

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - (z+8)^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2}$$

化简得到,显然有

$$u \geqslant \sqrt{(z+8)^2} + \sqrt{(z-8)^2} \geqslant z+8-(z-8)$$

= 16.

于是,当 $u \ge 16$ 时,有

$$u - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 8)^2}$$

= $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + 8)^2}$.

平方化简可得

$$u^2 - 32z = 2u \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 8)^2}$$

再平方化简,即得等位面方程

$$\frac{4(x^2+y^2)}{u^2-256}+\frac{4z^2}{u^2}=1 \quad (u\geqslant 16),$$

这是绕 Oz 轴旋转的一个旋转面, 图形省略,

当 x = 9, y = 12, z = 28 时, u = 64. 因此, 等位面方程为

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{960}+\frac{z^2}{1024}=1.$$

在域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 36$ 内,由于

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 16z + 64}$$

$$+\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2-16z+64}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{100 + 16z} + \sqrt{100 - 16z}$$
 $(0 \leq z \leq 6)$,

故函数 $f(z) = \sqrt{100 + 16z} + \sqrt{100 - 16z}$ 在[0,6]

的最大值即 u 的最大值. 但是,

$$f(z) = 8 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{100 + 16z}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{100 - 16z}} \right) < 0$$

$$(0 < z \le 6),$$

故 f(z) 在 $\{0,6\}$ 上是严格减函数,从而

$$\max_{0 \le x \le 5} f(z) = f(0) = 20.$$

因此,有

$$\max u = 20.$$

4405. 求场

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

在点 A(1,2,2) 及 B(-3,1,0) 的梯度之间

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{2xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}.$$

在 A,B 点的梯度分别为

$$\operatorname{grad}u(A) = \frac{7}{81}i - \frac{4}{81}j - \frac{4}{81}k,$$
$$\operatorname{grad}u(B) = -\frac{2}{25}i + \frac{3}{50}j.$$

丁是,

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\operatorname{grad}u(A)}{|\operatorname{grad}u(B)|} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{grad}u(B)}{|\operatorname{grad}u(B)|}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{4}{100}}{\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{10}} = -\frac{8}{9}$$

4406. 设已知数量场

$$u = \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + v^2 + z^2}}.$$

作出场的等位面和梯度的等模面,

在域 1 < z < 2 内求 infu, supu, inf|gradu|,

sup | gradu |.

解 将
$$u = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}}$$
 化简整理,即得 $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^2}z^2 = 0$.

其中显然有0 < |a| < 1,由此可知,等位面是一个以原点为顶点,Oz 轴为旋转轴的圆锥,但要去掉原点 O(0,0).因此,它是一个圆锥孔,又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} = -\frac{xx}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{yz}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$-\frac{z^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}},$$

故有

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}. \, \, \, \, \, \, \, \, \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \epsilon.$$

显见此等模面是一个以 Oz 轴为旋转轴的旋转面. 现在 Oz v=0. 得

$$x = cx^2 + cz^2$$
 of $\left(x - \frac{1}{2\epsilon}\right)^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{4\epsilon^2} (\epsilon \neq 0)$.

它是 Oxz 面上的圆, 因此, 梯度的等模面是一个旋转环面,

当 1 < z < 2 时, 显然有 $0 < u \le 1$; 且当 x = y = 0 时, u = 1, 而当 $x^2 + y^2$ 充分大时 u 可任意小, 故

$$\inf_{1\leq z\leq 2} u=0, \sup_{1\leq z\leq 2} u=1.$$

另外,显然

$$\inf_{1 \le z \le 2} |\operatorname{grad} u| = \inf_{1 \le z \le 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0.$$
由于对于常数 $a > 0$,函数 $f(t) = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{t + a} (0 \le t < + \infty)$
当 $t = a$ 时达最大值 $f(a) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$ (这可从讨论 $f(t)$ 简单地得知),故对于固定的 z , $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 的最大值是 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z^2}} = \frac{1}{2z} (z > 0$ 时),由此可知

$$\sup_{1 \le x \le 2} |\operatorname{grad} u| = \sup_{1 \le x \le 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4407. 求在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处之二无限接近的等位面

$$u(x,y,z) = c \mathcal{D} u(x,y,z) = c + \Delta c$$

之间的距离准确到高阶无穷小,其中 $u(x_0,y_0,z_0)=c$,

解 过点 M_c 作等位面 u(x,y,z) = c 的垂线,交等位面 $u(x,y,z) = c + \Lambda c$ 于点 $M_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$,则显然二等位面 u(x,y,z) = c 和 $u(x,y,z) = c + \Delta c$ 之间的距离 $d = |M_0M_1|$.由于梯度垂直于等位面.因此 grad $u(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的方向或者重合,或者相反.于是,注意到 $u(x_0,y_0,z_0) = c$, $u(x_1,y_1,z_1) = c + \Delta c$,知

$$\Delta c = u(x_1, y_1, z_1) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (x_1 - x_0) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

$$\cdot (y_1 - y_0)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (z_1 - z_0)$$

$$= \left[\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0)\right] \cdot \overline{M_0} \overline{M_1}$$

$$= \pm \left[\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0)\right] \cdot \left|\overline{M_0} \overline{M_1}\right|$$

$$=\pm |\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0)|d.$$

由此可知(准确到高阶无穷小)

$$d \doteq \frac{|\triangle c|}{|\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0)|}.$$

4408. 证明公式

$$(a)$$
grad $(u + c) =$ grad $u + (c 为常数);$

(6)grad
$$cu = c$$
grad $u(c 为常数);$

(B)grad(
$$u + v$$
) = grad $u + gradv$;

$$(r) \operatorname{grad} uv = v \operatorname{grad} u + u \operatorname{grad} v_i$$

$$(\pi)$$
grad $(u^2) = 2u$ grad u :

(e)grad
$$f(u) = f'(u)$$
grad u .

证 (a)由于
$$\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,

grad(u + c) = gradu.

(6)
$$\pm \frac{\partial(\epsilon u)}{\partial x} = \epsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(\epsilon u)}{\partial y}$$

$$=c\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial (cu)}{\partial z} = c\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
,故得

gradeu = egradu.

(B)
$$dt + \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial y}$$

$$=\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial (u+v)}{\partial z}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$
,故得

grad(u + v) = gradu + gradv.

(c)
$$ext{d} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial v} = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial z}$$

$$=u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}+v\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
,故得 grad $uv=u$ grad $u+v$ grad u .

(n) 在(r) 中令v = u,即得 grad $(u^2) = 2u$ gradu.

(e) 由于
$$\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z}$$

$$= f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, 故得$$

$$\operatorname{grad} f(u) = f(u) \operatorname{grad} u.$$

4409. 计算: (a)gradr, (6)gradr², (в)grad $\frac{1}{r}$, 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

解 (a)
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$
. 于是,
$$\operatorname{grad} r = \frac{\dot{r}}{r}, \operatorname{其中} \dot{r} = x \, \dot{t} + y \, \dot{j} + z \, \dot{k},$$
(6) $\operatorname{grad}(r^{j}) = 2r \operatorname{grad} r = 2r \cdot \frac{\dot{r}}{r} = 2 \, \dot{r},$
(n) $\operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^{2}} \operatorname{grad} r = -\frac{\ddot{r}}{r^{3}}.$

4410. 求 grad f(r),其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}$.

解
$$\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f(r)\operatorname{grad} r = f'(r) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

*)利用 4408 题的结果.

* *)利用 4409 题的结果.

4411. 求 grad(c・r),其中c 为常向量, r 为从坐标原点起的向 径.

解 设 $\hat{c} = c_x \hat{i} + c_y \hat{j} + c_z k$,其中 c_x , c_y , c_z 为常数、由于

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r} = c_r x + c_y y + c_e z$$

$$\frac{\partial (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r})}{\partial x} = c_x, \frac{\partial (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r})}{\partial y} = c_x, \frac{\partial (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r})}{\partial z} = c_z,$$
故 grad $(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) = \vec{c}$.

4412. 求 grad{| ċ×テ|²}(ċ 为常向量).

解
$$|\vec{c} \times \vec{r}|^2 = (c_y z - c_z y)^2 + (c_z x - c_z z)^2 + (c_z y - c_y \cdot x)^2$$
. 于是,
 $\text{grad}\{|\vec{c} \times \vec{r}|^2\} = (2c_z(c_z x - c_z z) - 2c_y(c_z y - c_y z))^2 + (2c_z(c_z x - c_z z) - 2c_y(c_z y - c_z z))^2 + (2c_z(c_z y - c_z y))^2 + (2c_z(c_z y - c_z y))^2 + (2c_z(c_z y - c_z y) - 2c_z(c_z x - c_z z))^2 + (2c_z(c_z z - c_z$

4413. 证明公式

$$\operatorname{grad} f(u,v) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \operatorname{grad} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \operatorname{grad} v.$$

证 由于

$$\frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z},$$

故有

$$\operatorname{grad} f(u,v) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \operatorname{grad} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \operatorname{grad} v.$$

4414. 证明公式

$$\nabla^{2}(uv) = u\nabla^{2}v + v\nabla^{2}u + 2\nabla u\nabla v,$$
其中
$$\nabla = \vec{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

$$\nabla^{2} = \nabla\nabla = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{ii} \quad \mathbf{ii} \quad \mathbf{ii} \quad \mathbf{ii} \quad \nabla^{2}(uv) = u\nabla v + v\nabla u, \mathbf{ii}$$

$$\nabla^{2}(uv) = \nabla(\nabla(uv)) = \nabla(u\nabla v + v\nabla u)$$

$$= \nabla(u\nabla v) + \nabla(v\nabla u)$$

$$= \nabla(u\nabla v) + \nabla(v\nabla u)$$

$$= (u\nabla^{2}v + \nabla u\nabla v) + (v\nabla^{2}u + \nabla u\nabla v)$$

$$= u\nabla^{2}v + v\nabla^{2}u + 2\nabla u\nabla v.$$

4415. 证明: 若函数 u = u(x,y,z) 在凸形域 Ω 内可微分且 |gradu| ≤ M,其中 M 为常数,则对于 Ω 中任意两点 A, B 有:

$$|u(A) - u(B)| \leq M\rho(A,B),$$

式中 $\rho(A,B)$ 为 A 与 B 两点间之距离.

证 由于 Ω 为凸形域,故线段 \overline{AB} 整个属于 Ω . 设 B 的 坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , A 的坐标为 (x_1, y_1, z_1) , 且令 $x_1 - x_0$ = $\Delta x_1, y_1 - y_0 = \Delta y_1, z_1 - z_0 = \Delta z_1$ 并考虑 一元函数 $f(t) = u(x_0 + t \Delta x_1, y_0 + t \Delta y_1, z_0 + t \Delta z_1)$ ($0 \le t \le 1$), 显然 f(0) = u(B), f(1) = u(A), 且 f(t) 在 $\{0,1\}$ 可 微,并且

$$f'(t) = u'_x(x_0 + \angle x, y_0 + t \angle y, z_0 + t \angle z) \angle x$$
$$+ u_y(x_0 + t \angle x, y_0 + t \angle y, z_0 + t \angle z) \angle y$$
$$+ u'_z(x_0 + t \angle x, y_0 + t \angle y, z_0 + t \angle z) \angle z.$$

于是,由微分学中值定理知

$$u(A) - u(B) = f(1) - f(0) = f(\xi)$$

$$= u'_{r}(x_{0} + \xi \triangle x, y_{0} + \xi \triangle y, z_{0} + \xi \triangle z) \triangle x$$

$$+ u'_{v}(x_{0} + \xi \triangle x, y_{0} + \xi \triangle y, z_{0} + \xi \triangle z) \triangle y$$

$$+ u'_{\varepsilon}(x_{0} + \xi \triangle x, y_{0} + \xi \triangle y, z_{0} + \xi \triangle z) \triangle z$$

$$- (\operatorname{grad} u(x_{0} + \xi \triangle x, y_{0} + \xi \triangle y, z_{0} + \xi \triangle z)) \cdot \overline{BA},$$

由此可知

$$|u(A) - u(B)| = |\{\operatorname{grad}u(x_0 + \xi \triangle x, y_0 + \xi \triangle y, z_0 + \xi \triangle z)\} \cdot \overline{BA}|$$

$$\leq |\operatorname{grad}u(x_0 + \xi \triangle x, y_0 + \xi \triangle y, z_0 + \xi \triangle z)|$$

$$\cdot |\overline{BA}| \leq M\rho(A, B).$$

4416. 求场 $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ 在已知点 M(x,y,z) 沿此点的向径r 之方向的导数.

在什么情况下,此导数将等于梯度的大小?

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\cos\gamma$$
,其中 $\cos\alpha$
 $= \frac{x}{r},\cos\beta = \frac{y}{r},\cos\gamma = \frac{z}{r},r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{2x}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + \frac{2y}{b^2} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \cdot \frac{z}{r} = \frac{2u}{r}.$$
又 $|\operatorname{grad} u| = 2\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}.$

要
$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$
,只要 $\frac{u}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}$,即只要 $a = b = c$,此即所求之解.

4417. 求场 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ (其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$) 在方向 $l \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ 上的导数.

在什么情况下,此导数等于零?

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3}.$$
 于是,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{x}{r^3}\cos\alpha - \frac{y}{r^3}\cos\beta - \frac{z}{r^3}\cos\gamma$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r^2}(\cos(\vec{r}, x)\cos\alpha + \cos(\vec{r}, y)\cos\beta$$

$$+\cos(\vec{r}, z)\cos\gamma$$

$$= -\frac{\cos(\vec{t}, \vec{r})}{r^2}.$$

要 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$,只要 $\cos(\hat{t},\hat{r}) = 0$,即 $\hat{t} \perp \hat{r}$,此即所求之解. 4418. 求场u = u(x,y,z) 在场v = v(x,y,z) 的梯度方向的导数.

在什么情况下,此导数等于零?

解
$$\vec{l} = \operatorname{grad} v, \vec{l}_0 = \frac{\operatorname{grad} v}{|\operatorname{grad} v|},$$
于是,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \vec{l}_0 = \frac{\operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{grad} v}{|\operatorname{grad} v|}.$$

要 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$,只要 gradu \perp gradu,此即所求之解.

4419+.设:

$$u = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
及 $\hat{c} - i + j + k$,
计算 $\vec{a} = \vec{c} \times \operatorname{grad} u$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2}} \left(-\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$
于是,
$$\vec{a} = \vec{c} \times \text{grad}u = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} ((x^2 + y^2 + yz) i - (x^2 + y^2 + xz) j + (x - y)z k).$$

4420. 确定向量场

$$\vec{a} = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + 2z \vec{k}$$

的力线.

解 力线系这样的一条曲线C,在C上每一点的切线与向量场在该点的方向重合,因此,有 $dr \parallel \hat{a}$,即

$$\frac{dx}{a_r} = \frac{dy}{a_y} = \frac{dz}{a_z},$$

其中 $\vec{a} = a$, $\vec{i} + a$, $\vec{j} + a$, \vec{k} .

今有 $a_r = x_r, a_y = y_r, a_z = 2z_r$,故得

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{2z}.$$

解之,得 $y = c_1 x_1 z = c_2 x^2$.

4421. 用直接计算的方向证明向量 a 的散度与直角坐标系的 选择无关。

证 设除直角坐标系 Oxyz(坐标轴方向的单位向量为I,J,K) 外,另有直角坐标系 O'x'y'z'(坐标轴方向的单位向量为 $i^{\bar{I}},\bar{J}',\bar{K}'$). 我们要证

$$\frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'}.$$

$$i \Re$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{i}' = \cos \alpha_1 \ \vec{i} + \cos \beta_1 \ \vec{j} + \cos \gamma_1 \ \vec{k}, \\ \vec{j}' = \cos \alpha_2 \ \vec{i} + \cos \beta_2 \ \vec{j} + \cos \gamma_2 \ \vec{k}, \\ \vec{k}' = \cos \alpha_3 \ \vec{i} + \cos \beta_3 \ \vec{j} + \cos \gamma_3 \ \vec{k}. \end{cases}$$

又设 $\vec{r}_0 = 0\vec{0}' = a \ i + b \ j + c \ k$. 于是,空间一点 P 在两个坐标系中的坐标(x,y,z) 与(x',y',z') 之间的关系为 $(\hat{\phi}\vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OP}, \vec{r}' = \overrightarrow{OP})$:

$$x' = r' \cdot \vec{i} = (r - \hat{r}_0) \cdot \vec{i}'$$

$$= (x - a)\cos\alpha_1 + (y - b)\cos\beta_1 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_1,$$

$$y' = \vec{r}' \cdot z' = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{j}'$$

$$= (x - a)\cos\alpha_2 + (y - b)\cos\beta_2 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_2,$$

$$z' = \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{k}' = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{k}'$$

$$= (x - a)\cos\alpha_3 + (y - b)\cos\beta_3 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_3.$$
我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{a} &= a_{x'} \, \vec{i}^{\, i} + a_{y'} \, \vec{j}^{\, i} + a_{z'} \, \vec{k}^{\, i} \\
&= a_{x'} \left(\cos \alpha_1 \, \vec{i} + \cos \beta_1 \, \vec{j} + \cos \gamma_1 \, \vec{k} \right) \\
&+ a_{y'} \left(\cos \alpha_2 \, \vec{i} + \cos \beta_2 \, \vec{j} + \cos \gamma_2 \, \vec{k} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ a_{\varepsilon'}(\cos\alpha_3\vec{i} + \cos\beta_3\vec{j} + \cos\gamma_s\vec{k}).$$

由此可知

$$a_s = a_{s'}\cos\alpha_1 + a_{y'}\cos\alpha_2 + a_{s'}\cos\alpha_3$$

$$a_s = a_{s'} \cos \beta_1 + a_{s'} \cos \beta_2 + a_{s'} \cos \beta_2$$

$$a_z = a_{z'} \cos \gamma_1 + a_{z'} \cos \gamma_2 + a_{z'} \cos \gamma_3$$

. 于是,

$$\frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial z'} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x}
= \left(\cos a_{1} \frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial x} + \cos a_{2} \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial x'} + \cos a_{3} \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x}\right) \cos \alpha
+ \left(\cos a_{1} \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial y'} + \cos a_{2} \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \cos a_{3} \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial y'}\right) \cos \alpha_{2}
+ \left(\cos a_{1} \frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x'} + \cos a_{2} \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial z'} + \cos a_{3} \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'}\right) \cos \alpha_{3},$$

同理,可得

$$\frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial y} = \left(\cos\beta_{1}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial x'} + \cos\beta_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial x'} + \cos\beta_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'}\right)\cos\beta_{1}
+ \left(\cos\beta_{1}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \cos\beta_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \cos\beta_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial y'}\right)\cos\beta_{2}
+ \left(\cos\beta_{1}\frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial z'} + \cos\beta_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial z'} + \cos\beta_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial z'}\right)\cos\beta_{3},
\frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial z} = \left(\cos\gamma_{1}\frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial x'} + \cos\gamma_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial x'} + \cos\gamma_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'}\right)\cos\gamma_{1}
+ \left(\cos\gamma_{1}\frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial y'} + \cos\gamma_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \cos\gamma_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial y'}\right)\cos\gamma_{2}
+ \left(\cos\gamma_{1}\frac{\partial a_{x'}}{\partial z'} + \cos\gamma_{2}\frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial z'} + \cos\gamma_{3}\frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial z'}\right)\cos\gamma_{3}.$$

将这三式相加,得

$$\frac{\partial a_{r}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial a} = (i^{r} \cdot i^{r}) \frac{\partial a_{r'}}{\partial x'}$$

$$+ (j' \cdot i') \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial x'} + (k' \cdot i') \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'}$$

$$+ (i' \cdot j') \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial y'} + (j' \cdot j') \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + (k' \cdot j') \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial y'}$$

$$+ (i' \cdot k') \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial z'} + (j' \cdot k') \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial z'} + (k' \cdot k') \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial z'}$$

$$= \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial a_{y'}}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial a_{z'}}{\partial z'}.$$

证毕.

4422. 证明

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} (M) = \lim_{d(s) \to 0} \frac{1}{v} \iint_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS,$$

其中S 为围绕着点M 和界有体积V 的封闭曲面,n 为曲面 S 之外法线,d(S) 为曲面 S 的直径.

证 由于

$$\ddot{a} \cdot \dot{n} = a_r \cos \alpha + a_y \cos \beta + a_z \cos \gamma,$$

其中 $\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 是n 之方向余弦.应用奥氏公式以及积分中值定理,得

$$\iint_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iint_{S} (a_{x} \cos \alpha + a_{y} \cos \beta + a_{z} \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \iint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial a_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{V} (\operatorname{div} \vec{a}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \operatorname{div} \vec{a} (M_{1}) \cdot V,$$

其中 M_1 是V中某点,即

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} (M_1) = \frac{1}{V} \iint_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

令 $d(S) \rightarrow 0$,这时 V 缩向点 M,从而点 $M_1 \rightarrow M$,取极限,即得

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} (M) = \lim_{d(S) \to 0} \frac{1}{V} \iint_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

证毕.

4423. 求:

$$\operatorname{div} \left| egin{array}{cccc} ec{i} & ec{j} & ec{k} \ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial y} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x} \ \omega_{r} & \omega_{y} & \omega_{z} \end{array}
ight|.$$

解

$$\frac{\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{div} \left(\left(\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \omega_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial \omega_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \omega_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \omega_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \omega_y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

4424. 证明:

- (a) $\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \operatorname{div} \vec{b}$;
- $(\sigma) \operatorname{div}(u|\vec{c}) = \vec{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad}u(\vec{c})$ 为常量,u 为数量);
- (B) $\operatorname{div}(u \vec{a}) = u \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \mu$.

证 (a) 设
$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$$
, $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$.

由于
$$\frac{\partial(a_x + b_x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(a_y + b_y)}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial y} \, \underbrace{\partial \frac{\partial(a_x + b_x)}{\partial z}}_{\partial z} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial z}, 故得$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \operatorname{div} \vec{b}.$$

$$(\sigma)$$
 设 $\dot{c} = c_x \dot{i} + c_y \dot{j} + c_z \hbar$,其中 c_x , c_y , c_z 为常数.

由于
$$\frac{\partial(uc_x)}{\partial x} = c_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(uc_y)}{\partial y} = c_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} 及 \frac{\partial(uc_z)}{\partial z} = c_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z},$$
故得

 $\operatorname{div}(u|\vec{c}) = \vec{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u$.

(B) 由于
$$\frac{\partial(ua_x)}{\partial x} = u \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + a_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(ua_x)}{\partial y}$$

 $= u \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + a_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial(ua_z)}{\partial z} = u \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} + a_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$ 故得
 $\operatorname{div}(u \hat{a}) = u \operatorname{div} \hat{a} + \hat{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u.$

4425. 求 div(gradu).

解 div (gradu) =
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

= $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$
= Δu (或记成 $\nabla^2 u$).

4426. 求 div[grad f(r)],其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 在什么情况下 div[grad f(r)] = 0?

解 由 4410 题的结果知,

$$\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f(r) \cdot \frac{\hat{r}}{r}.$$

于是,

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} f(r)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[f'(r) \frac{y}{r} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[f'(r) \frac{z}{r} \right]$$

$$= f''(r) \left(\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{z^2}{r^2} \right) + f'(r)$$

$$\left(\frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= f''(r) + \frac{2}{r} f'(r).$$

要 $\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)] = 0$,只要 $f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r) = 0$.

将上述方程写成下述形式:

$$rf''(r) + 2f'(r) = 0 \quad \dot{} \quad$$

或
$$(rf''(r) + f(r)) + f'(r) = 0.$$

积分之,即得

$$rf(r) + f(r) = C$$
 (C 为常数).

再积分之,得

$$rf(r) = Cr + C_1$$
 (C_1 为常数).

于是,最后得

$$f(r) = C + \frac{C_1}{r},$$

此即所求之解.

4427. 计算:(a)div \vec{r} ; (6)div $\frac{\vec{r}}{r}$.

(a) div
$$\dot{r} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$$
.
(5) div $\frac{\ddot{r}}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r} \right)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$=\frac{3}{r}-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{r^2}=\frac{3}{r}-\frac{1}{r}=\frac{2}{r}.$$

4428. 计算 div[f(r) č],式中č 为常向量.

解 div
$$(f(r)|\vec{c}) = \vec{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad} f(r)^{*}$$

$$= \vec{c} \cdot f'(r) \frac{\vec{r}^{**}}{r} = \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\vec{c}|\vec{r}).$$

- *) 利用 4424 题(6) 的结果.
- * *) 利用 4410 题的结果.

4429. 求 div[f(r) f]. 在什么情况下此向量的散度等于零?

解
$$\operatorname{div}[f(r) \vec{r}] = f(r)\operatorname{div} \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \operatorname{grad} f(r)^{*}$$

 $= 3f(r) + \vec{r} \cdot f'(r) \frac{\vec{r}}{r}^{**}$
 $= 3f(r) + rf'(r)$.
要 $\operatorname{div}[f(r) \vec{r}] = 0$, 只要 $3f(r) + rf'(r) = 0$, 即
 $\frac{f'(r)}{f(r)} = -\frac{3}{r}$.

积分之,即得

$$f(r) = \frac{C}{r^3}$$
 (C 为常数),

此即所求之解.

- *) 利用 4424 题(n) 的结果.
- * *) 利用 4410 题的结果.

4430. 求:(a)div(ugradu); (6)div(ugradu).

*) 利用 4424 题(B) 的结果.

* *) 利用 4425 题的结果.

4431. 物体以一定的角速度 ω 依逆时针方向绕 Oz 轴旋转. 求速度向量δ 和加速度向量ω 在空间的点 M(x,y,z) 和在已知时刻的散度。

解
$$\vec{v} = \hat{v}_c + \hat{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$
. 微分之,即得

$$\dot{\vec{\omega}} = \vec{\omega}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}
= \vec{\omega}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}
= \vec{\omega}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{v}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})
= \vec{\omega}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{v}_0 + (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{\omega} + (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}) \vec{r}^{*}).$$

为了计算 $\operatorname{div} \vec{b}$ 和 $\operatorname{div} \vec{\omega}$, 先计算 $\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{r})$, 此处 \vec{a} 为常向量。由于

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{r})_x = a_y z - a_z y, \quad (\vec{a} \times \vec{r})_y = a_z x - a_z z,$$

 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{r})_z = a_z y - a_z y,$

故得

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{r}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(a_y z - a_z y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(a_z x - a_z z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(a_z y - a_y x) = 0.$$

于是,即得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \, \vec{v} &= \operatorname{div} \, \vec{v_0} + \operatorname{div} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = 0, \\ \operatorname{div} \, \vec{\omega} &= \operatorname{div} \, \vec{\omega_0} + \operatorname{div} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) + \operatorname{div} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v_0}), \\ + \operatorname{div} ((\vec{\omega} \cdot \hat{r}) \, \vec{\omega}) - \operatorname{div} (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}) \, \hat{r}), \end{aligned}$$

前 $\operatorname{div}((\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) \cdot \vec{\omega}) = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r} \operatorname{div} \cdot \vec{\omega} + \vec{\omega} \cdot \operatorname{grad}(\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r})^{**}$ $= \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}^{****} = \omega^{2}$

及
$$\operatorname{div}((\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}) | \vec{r}) = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega} \operatorname{div}(\vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \operatorname{grad}(\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}))$$

从而,最后得

$$\operatorname{div}\,\hat{\omega}=\omega^2-3\omega^2=-2\omega^2.$$

*)利用向量代数中的公式(二重外积展开式):

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \hat{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \, \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \, \vec{c}.$$

- * *) 利用 4424 题(B) 的结果.
- * * *) 利用 4411 题的结果.
- 4432. 求由引力中心的有限系统所产生的动力场之散度.

解 引力
$$\dot{F} = \frac{k \vec{r}}{r^3}$$
 (k 为常数). 于是,

$$\operatorname{div} \dot{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left| \frac{kx}{r^3} \right| + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{ky}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{kz}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= k \left[\left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5} \right) \right]$$

$$= k \left[\frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} \right]$$

$$= k \left(\frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3}{r^3} \right) = 0.$$

4433⁺. 求由极坐标r与 φ 所表的平面向量 $\mathring{a}=\mathring{a}$ (r,φ) 之散度的表示式.

解 设极坐标的 r 线与 φ 线的单位矢量为 \dot{e}_r 与 \dot{e}_{φ} , 且 $\ddot{a}(r,\varphi) = a_r(r,\varphi) \, \dot{e}_r + a_s(r,\varphi) \, \dot{e}_s$.

这里自然假定 a_r , a_q 都具有连续的偏导函数.取面积元素 $\triangle S = r \triangle \varphi \triangle r$,记其界线为 $\triangle C$.首先.推导矢量a 经过界线 $\triangle C$ 的通量,即矢流.通量可分两部分:一部分是经过r 线的;另一部分是经过 φ 线的.它们分别是

$$\int_{r}^{r+\Delta r} a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi+\Delta\varphi)dr - \int_{r}^{r+\Delta r} a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)dr$$

$$= \int_{r}^{r+Ar} [a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi + \Delta\varphi) - a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)] dr$$

$$= \int_{r}^{r+Ar} \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \Delta\varphi dr$$

$$= \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \Delta\varphi \Delta r,$$

$$\int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + A\varphi} a_{r}(r + \Delta r,\varphi)(r + \Delta r) d\varphi - \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + \Delta r} a_{r}(r,\varphi) r d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + \Delta r} [a_{r}(r + \Delta r,\varphi)(r + \Delta r)$$

$$- a_{r}(r,\varphi) r) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + A\varphi} \frac{\partial [a_{r}(r,\varphi) r]}{\partial r} \Delta r d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\partial [a_{r}(r,\varphi) r]}{\partial r} \Delta r \Delta \varphi,$$

且由于 a_r, a_φ 的偏导函数的连续性,当 $\triangle r, \triangle \varphi$ 取得愈小时,上述近似等式愈精确.于是,矢量 \vec{a} 经过 $\triangle C$ 的通量

$$\oint_{\mathcal{A}} \overline{a} \cdot n ds \doteq \left\{ \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial (a_{r}(r,\varphi)r)}{\partial r} \right] \triangle \varphi \triangle r,$$

其中n为曲线 $\triangle C$ 的外法线方向,而且当 $\triangle r$, $\triangle \varphi$ 愈小时此近似等式愈精确.

于是,根据散度的定义,并注意到 $\triangle S$ 收缩为一点 (r,φ) 与 $\triangle r \rightarrow 0$, $\triangle \varphi \rightarrow 0$ 等价,从而即得

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \lim_{\stackrel{\triangle S \to 0}{\triangle S}} \frac{\oint_{\triangle C} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds}{\triangle S}$$

$$= \lim_{\stackrel{\triangle r \to 0}{\triangle \varphi \to 0}} \frac{\left\{ \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}(r, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial (a_{r}(r, \varphi)r)}{\partial r} \right\} \triangle r \triangle \varphi}{r \triangle r \triangle \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}(r,\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial (a_{r}(r,\varphi)r)}{\partial r} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial (ra_{r})}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right].$$

4434. 设

$$x = f(u, v, \omega), y = g(u, v, \omega), z = h(u, v, \omega).$$

用直交曲线坐标 u,v,ω 表示 div $\dot{a}(x,y,z)$.

作为特殊的情形,求用柱坐标和球坐标表示 div ā 的表示式.

解 考虑向量 α 通过由曲面 u = 常数,υ=常数,ω=常数,ω=常数,ω=常数所界的小立体(接近于长方体)V的表面S的流量(图

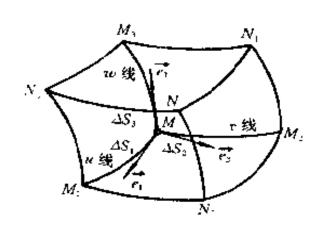


图 8,72

8.72),我们有
$$\vec{a} = a_u \vec{e}_1 + a_v \vec{e}_2 + a_w \vec{e}_3$$
.

在 u 曲线上,只有 u 变化(υ和 ω 都是常数),故

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} du \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du \vec{k},$$

从而

$$ds = |d \dot{r}| = Ldu,$$

其中
$$L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial u}\right)^2},$$

ds, 为 u 曲线上的弧元素, 同理可得

$$dx_2 = Mdv, ds_3 = Nd\omega,$$

其中 $dx_2.ds$, 分别为 v,ω 曲线上的弧元素,而

$$M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \nu}\right)^{2}},$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \omega}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial \omega}\right)^{2}}.$$

由于坐标曲线互相垂直, $\triangle s_1$, $\triangle s_2$, $\triangle s_3$ 都很小,故 V 接近于长方体. 因此,其体积为

$$V \doteq \Delta s_1 \Delta s_2 \Delta s_3 \doteq ds_1 ds_2 ds_3$$

= $LMNdudvd\omega$.

现计算 \tilde{a} 通过V的表面S 向外的流量 $\iint_S a_n dS_n S$ 共包括六块小曲面(图 8.72),记垂直于 \tilde{e}_n 方向的两块为 S_n 与 S_2 (即图中的 $MM_2N_1M_3$ 与 $M_1N_3NN_2$),垂直于 \tilde{e}_2 方向的两块为 S_3 与 S_4 ,重直于 \tilde{e}_3 方向的两块为 S_5 与 S_6 显

然,由于曲面很小,有

$$\int_{S_2} a_u dS + \int_{S_3} a_u dS$$

$$\Rightarrow a_u \triangle S_2 \triangle S_3 | (u + \triangle u, v, \omega)$$

$$- a_u \triangle S_2 \triangle S_3 | (u, v, \omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_u MN dv d\omega | (u + \triangle u, v, \omega)$$

$$- a_u MN dv d\omega | (u, v, \omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (a_u MN dv d\omega)}{\partial u} du$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (MN a_u)}{\partial u} du dv d\omega.$$
同理可得

$$\iint_{S_1} a_n dS + \iint_{S_3} a_n dS \doteq \frac{\partial (NLa_v)}{\partial u} du dv d\omega,
\iint_{S_6} a_n dS + \iint_{S_5} a_n dS \doteq \frac{\partial (LMa_w)}{\partial w} du dv d\omega.$$

相加即得

$$\iint_{S} a_{n} dS \doteq \left[\frac{\partial (MNa_{x})}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial (NLa_{v})}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial (NLa_{v})}{\partial v} \right] du dv d\omega.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\int_{S} a_{n}dS}{V} = \frac{1}{LMN} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (MNa_{n}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (NLa_{v}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (LMa_{w}) \right].$$

显然,当小立体V愈缩向点M(V)愈小)时,上述各近似等式都愈精确.于是,令V缩向 $M(\mathbb{P}|S)$ 的直径d(S)趋于零)取极限,利用 4422 题的结果,得

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \lim_{d(S) \to 0} \frac{\int_{S} a_{n} dS}{V}$$

$$= \frac{1}{LMN} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (MNa_{n}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (NLa_{n}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (LMa_{n}) \right].$$

特别是在柱坐标情形下,有

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, z = z$$

 $(u = r, v = \varphi, \omega = z).$

从而

$$L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^{2}} = 1,$$

$$M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2}} = r,$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}\right)^{2}} = 1.$$

于是,

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (ra_r) + \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} + r \frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial z} \right].$$

在球坐标情形下,有

$$x = \rho \sin\theta \cos\varphi, y = \rho \sin\theta \sin\varphi,$$

$$z = \rho \cos\theta (u = \rho, v = \theta, \omega = \varphi).$$

于是,

$$L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2}} = 1,$$

$$M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2}} = \rho$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho}\right)^{2}} = \rho \sin \theta.$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \vec{a} &= \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (a_{\rho} \rho^2 \sin \theta) \right. \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (a_{\theta} \rho \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (a_{\theta} \rho) \left. \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sin \theta} \left[\sin \theta \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (a_{\rho} \rho^2) \right. \\ &+ \rho \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (a_{\theta} \sin \theta) + \rho \, \frac{\partial a_{\varphi}}{\partial \varphi} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

4435. 证明:

$$(a)\operatorname{rot}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{rot} \vec{b};$$

(6) rot
$$(u\vec{a}) = u$$
rot $\vec{a} + g$ rad $u \times \vec{a}$.

证 (a) 设
$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$$
, $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z$ \vec{k} , 则有

$$rot(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x + b_x & a_y + b_y & a_z + b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

(6)
$$\operatorname{rot}_{z}(u \, \vec{a}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(u a_{z}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(u a_{y})$$

$$= u \left(\frac{\partial a_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_{y}}{\partial z}\right) + \left(a_{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - a_{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$= u \operatorname{rot}_{z} \vec{a} + (\operatorname{grad} u \times \vec{a})_{z},$$

同法可得

$$rot_{\nu}(u \ \vec{a}) = urot_{\nu} \vec{a} + (gradu \times \vec{a})_{\nu},$$

$$rot_{\nu}(u \ \vec{a}) = urot_{\nu} \vec{a} + (gradu \times \vec{a})_{\nu}.$$

于是,

$$rot(u\vec{a}) = urot \vec{a} + gradu \times \vec{a}$$
.

4436. 求:(a)rot \vec{r} ;(6)rot(f(r) \hat{r}).

M (a)rot
$$\vec{r} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)\vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)\vec{k} = \vec{0}.$$

(5) rot
$$[f(r)|\hat{r}] = f(r)$$
rot $\hat{r} + \operatorname{grad} f(r) \times \hat{r}^*$)
$$= 0 + f'(r) \frac{\hat{r}}{r} \times \hat{r}^{*-r}$$

$$= 0.$$

- *) 利用 4435 题(6) 的结果。
- * *)利用 4410 题的结果。

4437. 求,(a)rot cf(r),(6)rot(c × f(r) r)(c 为定向量).

(a) rot
$$\vec{c}f(r) = f(r)$$
 rot $\vec{c} + \text{grad}f(r) \times \vec{c}$
= $\frac{f'(r)}{r}(\vec{r} \times \vec{c})$,

(5)
$$\operatorname{rot}(\vec{c} \times f(r)|\vec{r}) = f(r)\operatorname{rot}(\vec{c} \times \vec{r})$$

+ $\operatorname{grad} f(r) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r})$. 但是, $\operatorname{rot}(\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) =$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
\vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\
\partial & \partial & \partial \\
\partial x & \partial y & \partial z
\end{vmatrix} = 2 \vec{c}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
c_v x - c_z y & c_z x - c_z z & c_z y - c_y x
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{grad} f(r) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) = \frac{f'(r)}{r} \vec{r} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{c} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{r}), \end{aligned}$$

故最后得

$$rot(\vec{c} \times f(r) \vec{r}) = 2f(r) \vec{c} + \frac{f'(r)}{r} ((\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{c} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{r})$$

4438. 证明 $\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{b}$.

$$\mathbf{iii} \quad \operatorname{div}(\hat{a} \times \hat{b}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(a_y b_x - a_z b_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(a_x b_x - a_z b_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$

$$= b_x \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} \right) + b_y \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ b_z \left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} \right) - a_x \left(\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$- a_y \left(\frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} \right) - a_z \left(\frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= b \cdot \cot \hat{a} - \hat{a} \cdot \cot \hat{b}.$$

4439. 求;(a)rot(grad u);(6)div(rot a).

解 (a)rot(gradu) =
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \emptyset.$$
(5) div(rot \vec{a}) =
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right)$$
+
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right)$$
+
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} \right) = 0.$$

4440. 物体以一定的角速度 ω 围绕轴 $T\{\cos \alpha,\cos \beta,\cos \gamma\}$ 旋转. 求速度向量 \hat{v} 在空间的点 M(x,y,z) 和在已知时刻的旋度.

解
$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$
. 从而有 $v_x = v_{0x} + \omega_x z - \omega_x y$, $v_y = v_{0y} + \omega_z x - \omega_x z$, $v_z = v_{0z} + \omega_x y - \omega_y x$. 由于 $\cot_x \vec{v} = \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} = 2\omega_x$, $\cot_y \vec{v} = 2\omega_y$ 及 $\cot_x \vec{v} = 2\omega_x$, 故 $\cot_x \vec{v} = 2\omega_x$.

4441. 求向量r 的流量: (a) 穿过圆锥形 $x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$ (0 $\le z \le$

h) 的侧表面;(6) 穿过此圆锥形的底.

解 (a) 在侧面上,点的向径的方向与圆锥的母线重合,因此,点的向径与圆锥在该点的法线互相垂直,即定在法线方向上的射影 $\hat{r} = 0$. 于是,向量r 穿过侧面 D 的流量为

$$\iint_{\Omega} r_n dS = 0.$$

(6) 在圆锥形的底面上,r_a = h. 于是,所求的流量为

$$\iint\limits_{J^2+J^2\leqslant h^2} r_n dS = h \cdot \pi h^2 = \pi h^3.$$

4442. 求向量 $\dot{a} = yz\vec{1} + zx\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ 的流量:(a) 穿过圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2(0 \le z \le h)$ 的侧表面;(5) 穿过此圆柱的全表面.

解 先求(6),由于

$$\iint_{S} a_{n}dS = \iint_{V} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}dV = \iint_{V} 0dV = 0,$$

故向量a 穿过圆柱的全表面的流量为零.

再求(a),又由于 $S = S_m + S_{1, r_m}$ 及在上、下底上 $a_n = xy$,故有

$$\iint_{S \text{ I...} \in \mathbb{R}} a_n dS = \iint_{r^2 + y^2 \le a^2} xy dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^r r^3 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi dr = 0.$$
于是,

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\mathbf{m}}}a_{n}dS=0,$$

即向量 a 穿过侧面的流量也为零.

4443. 求向径 r 穿过曲面

$$z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1)$$

的流量

解 设S 为所给的曲面(锥),D 为锥的底面(即Oxy 平面上的圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$),由于

$$\iint_{S} r_{n}dS + \iint_{D} r^{n}dS = \iint_{V} \operatorname{div} r dV$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{1} r dz = \pi$$

及在D上,r $\pm n$,故rn = 0, $\iint_D r_n dS = 0$,从而,得

$$\iint_{S} r_{n}dS = \pi.$$

4444. 求向量 $\vec{a} = x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$ 穿过球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 的正八分之一的流量.

解 设S 为所给的曲面, S_1 , S_2 及 S_3 为球内三个坐标平面上的部分,则有

$$\iint_{S} a_{n}dS + \iint_{S_{1}} a_{n}dS + \iint_{S_{2}} a_{n}dS + \iint_{S_{3}} a_{n}dS$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2} \leq 1 \\ i>0, y>0, z>0}} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}dV = 2 \iint_{\substack{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2} \leq 1 \\ i>0, y>0, z>0}} (x+y+z)dxdydz$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cos\psi \cdot r(\cos\varphi \cos\psi + \sin\varphi \cos\psi + \sin\psi)dr$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\psi \sin\psi + \cos^{2}\psi (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)) d\psi$$
$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \right) d\varphi$$
$$- \frac{3}{8} \pi.$$

但在 $S_i(i=1.2,3)$ 上,显然有 $a \perp n$,故 $a_n=0$,从而 $\iint_S a_n dS = 0 (i=1.2,3).$ 于是,所求的流量为

$$\iint a_n dS = \frac{3}{8}\pi.$$

4445. 求向量 a = yi + zj + xk 穿过由诸平面 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = a(a > 0) 所包围角锥的全表面的流量.

利用奥斯特洛格拉德斯基公式,验证结果,

解 方法一:

由于 $\operatorname{div} a = 0$,

故所求的流量为

$$\iint_{S} a_{n} dS = \iint_{V} \operatorname{div} a dV = 0.$$

方法二:

如图 8.73 所示.

在平面 $z = 0(S_1) \pm .$

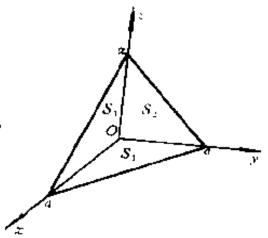


图 8.73

$$n = \{0,0,-1\}$$
;在平面 $y = 0(S_s)$ 上, $n = \{0,-1,0\}$;
在平面 $x = 0(S_s)$ 上, $n = \{-1,0,0\}$.

于是,向量 a 穿过曲面 S_i 的流量为

$$\iint_{S_1} a_n dS = \iint_{S_1} a \cdot n dS = \iint_{C_1 \cap S_2 \cap B} (-x) dx dy$$
$$= -\frac{a'}{8}.$$

同法可求得向量 a 穿过 S_a 及 S_a 面的流量也为 $-\frac{a^3}{6}$.

対下平面 $x + y + z = a(S_1)$, 其法向量为 $n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, 故流量为 $\iint_{S_1} a_n dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{S_1} (y + z + x) dS$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{S_1} a \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} dx dy = \frac{a^3}{2}.$

因此,最后得向量 a 穿过角锥全表面的流量为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{1} \iint_{S_{n}} a_{n} dS = \frac{a^{5}}{2} + 3\left(-\frac{a^{3}}{6}\right) = 0.$$

4446. 证明:向量 u 穿过由方程式 $r=r(u,v)((u,v)\in\Omega)$ 所给出的曲面 S 的流量等于

$$\iint_{\Omega} a \cdot n \, dS = \iint_{\Omega} \left(a \, \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \, \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \right) du dv,$$

式中n为曲面S的法线之单位向量.

证 设曲面 S 的方程为

$$\vec{r} = x(u,v)\vec{i} + y(u,v)\vec{j} + z(u,v)\vec{k}$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \vec{k},$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \vec{k}.$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \vec{j}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) \vec{k}.$$

因此,易得

$$\left|\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}\right| = \sqrt{EG - F^2}$$

又 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} imes \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}$ 的方向显然是法线n的方向.于是,我们有 $\iint_{S} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iint_{0} \vec{a} \cdot \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} \vec{n} \, du dv$ $= \iint_{0} \vec{a} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \right) du dv$ $= \iint_{0} \left(\vec{a} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \right) du dv.$

4447. 求向量 $\frac{1}{a} = m \frac{r}{r^3}$ (m 为常数) 穿过围绕坐标原点的封闭

曲面S的流量.

解 所求的流量为

$$\iint_{S} a_{n}dS = m \iint_{S} \frac{1}{r^{3}} r \cdot n dS = m \iint_{S} \frac{\cos(r,n)}{r^{2}} dS$$
$$= m \cdot 4\pi^{*} \cdot - 4\pi m.$$

*) 利用 4392 题(o) 的结果.

4448. 己知向量

$$a(r) = \hat{a} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{grad} \left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i} \right),$$

其中 e_i 为常数 f_i 为点 M_i (起点) 距动点 M(r) 的距离 水此向量穿过围绕点 M_i ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$) 的封闭曲面 S 的流量.

解 首先,我们有

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{grad}\left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{e_i r_i}{4\pi r_i^3}.$$

其次,我们考虑这样一个立体(V),它由曲面 S 及包围点 M_i ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$)的n个小球所围成(这些小球的球心在点 M_i ,半径为 ρ_i).由于 diva 在 V 内为零.故

$$\iint_{S} a_{n}dS = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \iint_{S_{j}} a_{n}dS,$$

其中S,为第j个小球面.但是

$$\iint_{S_j} a_n dS = \iint_{S_j} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e_i r_i}{4\pi r_i^3} \right) \cdot n dS.$$

由于

$$\iint_{S_i} \frac{1}{r_i^3} (r_i \cdot n) dS = \iint_{S_j} \frac{\cos(r_i, n)}{r_i^3} dS$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } j \neq i \text{ if } j, \\ 4\pi, & \text{if } j = i \text{ if } j, \end{cases}$$

故得

$$\iint\limits_{S_1} a_n dS = e_n.$$

从前

$$\iint_{S} a_n dS = \sum_{r=1}^{n} e_r.$$

*) 利用 4392 题的结果,

4449. 证明:

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \nabla^2 u dx dy dz,$$

其中曲面S 包围体积V.

证 参看 4393 题(a).

4450. 在单位时间内经过曲面元素 dS 而进入温度场 u 的热量等于

$$dQ = -kn \cdot \operatorname{grad} udS$$
,

其中 k 为内热的传导系数,n 为曲面 S 的法线之单位向量,求在单位时间内物体 V 所积累的热量,研究温度上升的速度以推出为物体温度所满足的方程式(热度量方程式).

解 由于

$$dQ = -kn \cdot \operatorname{grad} udS = -k\operatorname{grad}_u udS$$
.

故由奥氏公式,即得

$$Q = -\iint_{S} k \operatorname{grad}_{u} u dS = \iint_{V} k \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}_{u}) dS$$

因此,每单位时间内向立体内部流入的热量为

$$\iiint_{V} \operatorname{div}(k \operatorname{grad} u) dS. \tag{1}$$

这一热量引起立体内部温度的增加,现在我们从另一方面再来计算此热量,在时间 dt 内温度 u 增加

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt$$
.

需要对体积元素 dV 输入热量

$$cdupdV = c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} p dt dV$$
,

其中 c 为物体在所考察的点处的热容量. 于是,在时间 dt 内整个立体就要吸收热量

$$dt \iiint c\rho \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dV,$$

而在每单位时间内所吸收的热量即为

$$\iiint_{V} c\rho \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dV. \tag{2}$$

比较(1) 式及(2) 式,便得等式

$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \left\{ c\rho \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(k \operatorname{grad} u) \right\} dV = 0.$$

由于上式对取在所考察境域内的任何立体 V 都适合,且被积函数显见连续,故根据 4097 题的结果,当点属于所考察的境域时,恒有

$$c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div}(k\operatorname{grad} u),$$

此即所求的热传导方程.

4451. 在运动中不可压缩的液体占有体积 V. 假定在域 V 内源

泉和漏孔都不存在,试推出连续性的方程:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + div(\rho v) = 0,$$

式中 $\rho = \rho(x,y,z,t)$ 为液体密度,v 为速度向量,t 为时间.

解 首先,我们已知:在每单位时间内自V中的任一立体V'的表面S'向外流出的流量Q为

$$Q = \iint_{S'} \rho v_n dS = \iint_{V'} \operatorname{div}(\rho v) dV. \tag{1}$$

现在我们用另一法来计算 Q,如考虑到在时间 dt 内密度 ρ 增加 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}dt$,则立体元素 dV 的质量就增加 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}dtdV$,而整个所考察的立体 V' 的质量就增加

$$dt \iiint_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV.$$

因此,每单位时间内V'中质量减少

$$-\iint_{\mathbb{R}}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}dV.$$

由于V內无源泉和漏孔,故这个减少的质量正好就是从V'的表面 S' 流出的质量流量 Q,即

$$Q = - \iint \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV. \tag{2}$$

比较(1) 式和(2) 式,便得等式

$$\iiint_{V} \left\{ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho v) \right\} dV = 0.$$

由于上式对V 中任一立体V' 均成立,且被积函数连续,故根据 4097 题的结果,当 $(x,y,z) \in V$ 时,恒有

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho v) = 0.$$

4452. 求向量 a = r 沿着螺线

$$\vec{r} = a\cos t\vec{i} + a\sin t\vec{j} + bt\vec{k} (0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2\pi)$$

的一段的功.

解 由于

$$d\vec{r} = (-a\sin t\vec{i} + a\cos t\vec{j} + b\vec{k})dt,$$

 $\vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = b^2tdt,$

故所求的功为

$$W = \int_{0}^{2\pi} b^2 t dt = 2\pi^2 b^2.$$

4453. 求向量 a = f(r)r(其中 f 是连续函数) 沿着弧 AB 的功.

解 所求的功为

$$W = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} f(r) \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} f(r) \vec{r} \cdot \vec{t}^0 ds$$
$$= \int_{r_A}^{r_B} f(r) r dr,$$

其中10 是单位切向量.

4454. 求向量

$$\vec{a} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + c\vec{k}$$

(c 为常数)的环流:(a) 沿着圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1.z = 0$.

(σ) 沿着圆周 $(x-2)^2+y^2=1,z=0$.

解 (a) 圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, z = 0 的向径 r 适合方程 $r = \cos t i + \sin t j + 0 k$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$).

由于

$$\vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + c \vec{k}) \cdot (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + 0 \vec{k})dt$$

$$= dt,$$

故所求的环流为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi.$$

(σ) 对于圆 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0, 有$ $\hat{r} = (2 + \cos t)\hat{i} + \sin t\hat{j} + 0\hat{k}(0 \le t \le 2\pi).$

$$\vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = (2\cos t + 1)dt,$$

故所求的环流为

由于

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos t + 1)dt = 2\pi.$$

4455. 求向量 $a = \operatorname{grad}\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{X}{X}\right)$ 沿着围线 C 的环流 $\Gamma_{1}(a)C$ 不围绕 Qz 轴; $(\sigma)C$ 围绕 Oz 轴.

解 我们有

$$\dot{a} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\dot{i} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\dot{j}.$$

于是,易知

rota = 0 (除 x = y = 0,即 Oz 轴上的点).

(a) 若C 不围绕 Oz 轴,则可于C 上张一曲面 S,使 S 与 Oz 轴不相交,于是,根据斯托克斯公式,得

$$\Gamma = \oint_C \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \vec{n} \cdot rota \, dS = 0.$$

 (σ) 若 C 围绕 Oz 轴. 先设 C 正好围绕 Oz 轴旋转一周,取常数 $\tau < 0$ 充分小,使 C 位于 Y 面 $z = \tau$ 的上 f. 在

平面 $z = \tau$ 上围绕 Oz 轴取一圆周 $Cr(x^2 + y^2 = r^2, z = \tau)$ 充分小,使半径 r 小于 C 到 Oz 轴的距离.以 C 与 C_r 为边界张上一曲面 S ,使 S 与 Oz 轴不相交. 由斯托克斯公式,得

$$\oint_{C} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} + \oint_{C_{i}} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_{S} \vec{n} \cdot rota \, dS = 0,$$

其中一 C,表示沿顺时针方向取向,于是

$$\Gamma = \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r}.$$

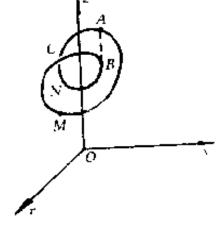
但取 C. 的参数方程 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, z = \tau = \pi$,得

$$\oint_{C_{t}} a \cdot dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\left(-\frac{r \sin \theta}{r^{2}} \right) (-r \sin \theta) + \left(\frac{r \cos \theta}{r^{2}} \right) (r \cos \theta) \right) d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

从面

$$\Gamma = \oint_{C} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2\pi.$$

现设 (围绕 Oz 轴旋转 7 n 圈, 为叙述简单起见, 假定 n = 2, 在平面



[왕] 8.74

Ozx 上引辅助线(直线段)AB,将 C 分解成两个只绕 Oz 轴转一周的闭曲线 $C_1 = ABMA$ 与 $C_2 = ANBA$ (图 8.74). 根据前面已证的结果可知

$$\oint_{C_1} a \cdot dr = 2\pi. \oint_{C_2} a \cdot dr = 2\pi.$$

于是,注意到 \overline{AB} 上的线积分(第二型)与 \overline{BA} 上的线积分相消,即得

$$\Gamma = \oint_{C} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_{C_1} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} + \oint_{C_2} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = 4\pi.$$

完全类似地,可得一般情况(C 围绕 Oz 轴转 n 圈)时,有

$$\Gamma = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2\pi n.$$

4456*, 平面的不可压缩稳流由速度向量

$$\dot{\omega} = u(x,y)\dot{i} + v(x,y)\dot{j}$$

描写出来,求出:(1)经过包围域S的封闭围线C所流出液体的量Q(液体的消耗);(2)速度向量沿着围线C的环流 Γ .若流场无源泉、无漏孔且无旋度,则函数u和v满足什么样的方程式?

解(1)考虑包含 着点 D(x,y) 的 两边长分别为 $\triangle x$ 与 $\triangle y$ 的小矩 形元 ABCD(图 8,75).

在单位时间 内沿 Qx 轴方向从 AD 边流 入的 量

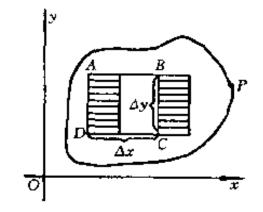


图 8.75

为u(x,y), $\triangle y$ (为简单起见,设密度 $\rho=1$),而同时从 BC 边流出的量为 $u(x+\triangle x,y)$ $\triangle y$. 于是,在单位时间内,沿 Ox 轴方向从单位面积的小正方形内流出的量为

$$\frac{u(x+\triangle x,y)-u(x,y)}{\triangle x\triangle y}\triangle y.$$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时,此比值的极限 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 就是在点(x,y) 沿 Ox 轴方向的发散强度. 类似地, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 就是在点(x,y) 沿 Oy 轴方向的发散强度. 于是,在点(x,y) 处液体的发散强度. 于是,在点(x,y) 处液体的发散强度为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$,而对于面积元 dxdy 的流量即为

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dxdy.$$

因此,总的流量为

$$Q = \iint \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dx dy.$$

另一解法:令点 P 为围线 C 上的任一点,n 为向外法线,考虑曲线元素 ds. 单位时间内通过 ds 弧段的流量为

$$dQ=\omega_{n}ds,$$

其中 ω_n 为点P处的流速 ω 在法向量n上的投影: $\omega_n = \omega \cdot n$. 于是,所求的通过曲线C的流量为

$$Q = \int_C \omega_n ds.$$

但是, $\omega_n = \overrightarrow{\omega} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = u\cos(n,x) + v\cos(n,y) = u\frac{dy}{ds} - v \cdot \frac{dx}{ds}$,故得

$$Q = \int_{c} u dy - v dx.$$

应用格林公式,即得

若流场无源泉无漏孔及无旋度,则对于流场中任何围 线 C 及其所包围的域 S,均有

$$Q = 0 \not \! D \Gamma = 0.$$

于是,在流场中的每一点,均有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \not \Delta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \not \Delta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

这就是 u, v 所应满足的方程.

- *)编者注:从原书答案来看,本题叙述有误.最后的问题中"流体是不可压缩"应改为"流场无源泉、无漏孔",而在题目开始,应假定流体不可压缩.
- * *)参看 4324 题的推导.

4457. 证明:场

或

$$\vec{a} = yz(2x + y + z)\vec{i} + xz(x + 2y + z)\vec{j} + xy(x + y + 2z)\vec{k}$$

是有势场,并求这个场的势.

解 由于对空间任一点(x,y,z)均有

$$rota = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy(x+y+2z)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xz(x+2y+z)) \right\} \hat{i}$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (yz(2x+y+z)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy(x+y+2z)) \right\} j$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xz(x+2y+z)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yz(2x+y+z)) \right\} k$$

$$0,$$

故 a 为有势场.

又由于势业满足

$$du = a \cdot dr$$

$$= yz(2x + y + z)dx + xz(x + 2y + z)dy$$

$$+ xy(x + y + 2z)dz$$

$$= xyz(dx + dy + dz) + (x + y + z)$$

$$\cdot (yzdx + zxdy + xydz)$$

$$= xyzd(x + y + z) + (x + y + z)d(xyz)$$

$$= d(xyz(x + y + z)).$$

故势 u = xyz(x + y + z) + C,其中 C 为任意常数. 4458. 求由位于坐标原点的质量 m 所产生的引力场

$$a = -\frac{m}{r^3}r$$

的势.

解 由于

$$du = a \cdot dr = -\frac{m}{r^3} (xdx + ydy + zdz)$$
$$= -\frac{m}{2r^3} d(r^2)$$

$$=-\frac{m}{r^2}dr=d\left(\frac{m}{r}\right),$$

故势 $u = \frac{m}{r} + C(C)$ 为任意常数),通常取 $u = \frac{m}{r} (r \neq 0)$.

4459. 求位置在 $M_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 各点的质量系 $m_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 所产生引力场的势.

解 引力场 $a = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{m_i}{r_i^n} r_i$,其中 r_i 为动点 $M 与 M_i$ 之间的距离。由于

$$du = \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = d\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} \frac{m_i}{r_i}\right)$$

故势 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{m_i}{r_i} + C(C)$ 为任意常数),通常取 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{m_i}{r_i}$.

4460. 证明:场a = f(r)r(其中f(r) 是单值连续函数) 是有势场, 求这个场的势.

解 利用 4436 题(σ) 的结果,即知 rot(f(r)r) = 0.故 a 为有势场.又由于

$$du = \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = xf(r)dx + yf(r)dy + zf(r)dz$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}f(r)d(r^2) = rf(r)dr,$$

故势 $u = \int_{r_0}^{r} t f(t) dt$,其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}$.

4461. 证明公式

$$\operatorname{grad}_r \left\{ \iiint_V \rho(Q) \frac{dV}{r} \right\} = \cdots \iint_V \rho(Q) \frac{dS}{r}$$

$$+ \iiint_{V} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \rho(Q) \frac{dV}{r},$$

其中S 为包含体积V 的曲面,n 为曲面S 的外法线,r 为点 P(x,y,z) 与点 $Q(\xi,\eta,\xi)$ 两点间的距离.

证 首先指出,题中需假定 $\rho(Q)$ 在V 上具有连续的导函数.

i) 先设点
$$P(x,y,z)$$
 在 V 之外. 令
$$f(x,y,z) = \iint_{V} \rho(Q) \frac{dV}{r}. \tag{1}$$

显然,右端积分的被积函数对参变量 x,y,z 都具有连续的偏导函数,故可在积分号下求导数,得

$$\operatorname{grad}_{P} f = \iiint_{V} \rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{F} \frac{1}{r} dV.$$
 (2)

又由于

$$\operatorname{grad}_{p} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^{3}} = -\operatorname{grad}_{Q} \frac{1}{r}, \vec{r} = \vec{QP}.$$

代入(2)式,得

$$\operatorname{grad}_{P} f = - \iint_{V} \rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \frac{1}{r} dV.$$
 (3)

在公式(4408 题(Γ))

$$\operatorname{grad}_Q(\varphi\psi) = \operatorname{\mathfrak{g}grad}_Q\psi + \operatorname{\mathfrak{g}grad}_Q\varphi$$
中,令 $\varphi = \rho(Q)$, $\psi = \frac{1}{r}$,再代入(3) 式,得

$$\operatorname{grad}_{P} f = - \iint_{V} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{\rho(Q)}{r} \right) dV + \iint_{V} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \rho(Q) \frac{dV}{r}. \tag{4}$$

根据奥氏公式,有

$$\iiint_{V} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left| \frac{\rho(Q)}{r} \right| dV = \iint_{S} \rho(Q) \vec{n} \, \frac{dS}{r}. \tag{5}$$

将上式代入(4)式,即得

$$\operatorname{grad}_P f = - \iint_S \rho(Q) n \, \frac{dS}{r} + \iint_V \operatorname{grad}_Q \rho(Q) \, \frac{dV}{r}.$$

ii) 现设点 P(x,y,z) 在 V 的内部. 仍按(1) 式令 f(x,y,z). 注意,这时(1) 式右端的积分为广义重积分(点 P 为瑕点);但易知它收敛,因为在以 P 点为中心、 ε 为半径的球域 V_{ε} 上的积分满足($M=\max_{\alpha \in V} |\rho(Q)|$)

$$\begin{split} \left| \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \frac{\rho(Q)}{r} dV \right| & \leqslant \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \frac{|\rho(Q)|}{r} dV \leqslant M \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \frac{dV}{r} \\ & = M \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{s} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\epsilon} \frac{r^{2}}{r} dr = 2M\pi\epsilon^{2} \to 0 \ (\stackrel{\text{d}}{\to} \epsilon \to +0) \end{split}$$

我们证明:这时仍可将(1)式的积分在积分号下求导数而得(2)式,事实上,由于

$$\left| \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} dV \right| \leq \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \left| \rho(Q) \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} \right| dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \left| -\rho(Q) \frac{x-\xi}{r^{3}} \right| dV \leq M \iiint_{V_{\epsilon}} \frac{dV}{r^{2}}$$

$$= M \int_{0}^{2x} d\varphi \int_{\epsilon}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\epsilon} \frac{r^{2}}{r^{2}} dr = 4M\pi\epsilon,$$

故积分

$$\iiint_{V} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} dV$$

关于x一致收敛.于是,(1)式右端的积分可在积分号下

关于x求偏导函数,得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \iint \rho(Q) \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} dV. \tag{6}$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \iint_{V} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial y} dV, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \iint_{V} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial z} dV. \tag{8}$$

由(6),(7),(8) 三式,即得(2)式,仿i) 段办法,可得(3) 式与(4) 式(注意,仿前,可知(4) 式石端两个积分都收敛).但不能直接对V应用奥氏公式而得(5) 式,因为有瑕点P,但显然可对 $V-V\varepsilon$,应用奥氏公式,得

$$\iiint_{V=V_{\epsilon}} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{\rho(Q)}{r} \right) dV = \iint_{S+S_{\epsilon}} \rho(Q) n \frac{dS}{r}, \tag{9}$$

其中 S, 为球域 V。的边界(球面), 在 S。上的 n 是指向点 P 的, 由于

$$\left| \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \rho(\theta) \hat{n} \frac{dS}{r} \right| \leq \sqrt{3} \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} |\rho(\theta)| \frac{dS}{r} \leq \sqrt{3} M \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \frac{dS}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} M}{\varepsilon} \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} dS = \frac{\sqrt{3} M}{\varepsilon} \cdot 4\pi \varepsilon^{2} = 4 \sqrt{3} \pi M \varepsilon,$$

故

$$\lim_{t\to +0} \iint_{S} \rho(\theta) \vec{n} \, \frac{dS}{r} = 0.$$

于是,在(9) 式两端令ε→+0取极限,即得(5)式.以

(5) 式代入(4) 式,最后得所要证的公式

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad}_{P} & \Big\{ \iiint_{V} \rho(\theta) \, \frac{dV}{r} \Big\} = - \, \iint_{S} \rho(Q) \overset{\rightharpoonup}{n} \, \frac{dS}{r} \\ & + \iiint_{V} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \rho(Q) \, \frac{dV}{r}. \end{split}$$

证毕.

4462. 证明:若 a = gradu,其中

$$u(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta)}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$p = \sqrt{(\xi-x)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 + (\zeta-z)^2},$$

$$p = \vec{diva} = \rho(x,y,z)$$

(假定对应的积分有意义).

证 首先指出,为保证题述的广义重积分(既是无穷积分,又是瑕积分)的存在性以及下面要用到的积分号下求导数的合理性,一般我们需假定: $\rho(\xi,\eta,\xi)$ 在全空间具有连续的偏导函数,并且当 $R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2}$ 充分大时($R \ge R_0$),有

$$|\rho(\xi,\eta,\xi)| \leqslant \frac{M}{R^{2+\alpha}},$$
 (1)

其中 $M > 0, \alpha > 0$ 是两个常数.

考虑空间任一点 $P_c(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 用 V_o 表示以 P_c 为中心,1 为半径的单位球域. 我们先限制点 P(x,y,z) 只在 V_o 中变动. 又用 V_1 表示以 P_o 为中心,2 为半径的球域, V_2 表示整个空间去掉 V_1 所剩下的部分(无界域). 令

$$u_1(x,y,z) = \iint_{V_1} \frac{\rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta)}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta, \qquad (2)$$

$$u_2(x,y,z) = \iint_{V_2} \frac{\rho(\xi,\eta,\xi)}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta.$$
 (3)

于是,

$$u(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} (u_1(x,y,z) + u_2(x,y,z)). \tag{4}$$

(2) 式右端为瑕积分,在 4461 题证明的第 ii) 段中已证它是收敛的;(3) 式右端为无穷积分,下面证明它收敛.令

 $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}, R_1 = max\{R_0, 2(r_0 + 1)\},$ 则 当 $R \geqslant R_1$ 时,有 $R \geqslant R_0$ (从而(1) 式满足),且 $R \geqslant 2(r_0 + 1)$. 以 Q 表示点(ξ, η, ξ),Q 表示原点(0, 0, 0). 由于三角形两边之和大于第三边,故(注意 $P \in V_0$).

$$R = \overline{OQ} \leqslant \overline{OP} + \overline{PQ} \leqslant r_0 + 1 + r \leqslant \frac{R}{2} + r$$

从而

$$\left| \int_{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+\xi^{2}\geqslant R_{1}^{2}} \left| \frac{\rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta)}{r} \right| d\xi d\eta d\zeta \right| \le M \int_{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+\xi^{2}\geqslant R_{1}^{2}} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{rR^{2+\alpha}}$$

$$\leq 2M \int_{\xi^{2}+\eta^{2}+\xi^{2}\geqslant R_{1}^{2}} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{R^{3+\alpha}}$$

$$= 2M \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{R_{1}}^{+\infty} \frac{R^{2}}{R^{3+\alpha}} dR$$

$$= 2M \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{R_{1}}^{+\infty} \frac{dR}{R^{3+\alpha}}$$

$$= 2M \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{R_{1}}^{+\infty} \frac{dR}{R^{1+\alpha}}$$

$$=\frac{8M\pi}{aR_1^*} < +\infty , \qquad (5)$$

故(3) 式右端的无穷积分收敛,

由(4) 式知 u(x,y,z) 有定义. 由于 div(gradu) = $\triangle u$,故我们只要证明

$$\Delta u = \rho(x, y, z). \tag{6}$$

我们证明(3) 式右端的无穷积分可在积分号下求导数两次:

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = \iiint_{V_1} \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta, \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} = \iiint_{V_2} \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta. \tag{8}$$

为此,只要证明(7) 式右端的积分和(8) 式右端的积分都关于 $(x,y,z) \in V_0$ 一致收敛,由于

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{\xi - x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(\xi - x)^2}{r^5},$$

故仿(5) 式之推导,可得:当 $R_z > R_1 = max\{R_0, 2(r_0 + 1)\}$ 时,对一切 $(x,y,z) \in V_0$,有

$$\begin{split} & \iiint\limits_{\xi^2+\eta^2+\zeta^2\leqslant R_2^2} \left| \rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \right| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left| d\xi d\eta d\zeta \right| \\ \leqslant & M \iiint\limits_{\xi^2+\eta^2+\zeta^2\geqslant R_2^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r^2 R^{2+\alpha}} \leqslant 4M \iiint\limits_{\xi^2+\eta^2+\zeta^2\geqslant R_2^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{R^{4+\alpha}} \\ & = \frac{16M\pi}{(1+\alpha)R_2^{1+\alpha}}, \\ & \iiint\limits_{\xi^2+\eta^2+\zeta^2\geqslant R_2^2} \left| \rho(\xi,\eta,\zeta) \right| \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left| d\xi d\eta d\zeta \right| \end{split}$$

$$\leqslant 4M \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2 \geqslant R_2^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r^3 R^{2+\alpha}}$$

$$\leqslant 32M \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2 \geqslant R_2^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{R^{5+\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{128M\pi}{(2+\alpha)R_2^{2+\alpha}} .$$

由此可知,(7) 式右端的积分和(8) 式右端的积分都关于 $(x,y,z) \in V_0$ 一致收敛. 因此,(7) 式与(8) 式当 $(x,y,z) \in V_0$ 时成立. 同理可证,当 $(x,y,z) \in V_0$ 时,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} = \iiint_{V_2} \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta, \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} = \iiint_{V_2} \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta. \tag{10}$$

将(8),(9),(10) 三式相加,即得(注意到 $\triangle\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)=0$)

$$\Delta u_2 = \iiint_{V_2} \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \Delta \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = 0.$$
 (11)

下面再求 ⊿u₁ = div(gradu₁). 由 4461 题的结果知

$$\operatorname{grad} u_1 = -\iint_{S_1} \rho(Q) n \frac{dS}{r} + \iint_{V_1} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \rho(Q) \frac{dV}{r}, \quad (12)$$

其中 S_1 表示 V_1 的边界(球面).显然,当 $P(x,y,z) \in V_0$ 时,(12)式右端的第一个积分(面积分)的被积函数具有对于x,y及z的连续偏导函数,故可在积分号下求对于x,y及z的偏导函数.另外,仿照 4461 题 ii) 段之证可知(12)式右端的第二个积分(三重积分)也可在积分号下求对于x,y及z的偏导函数.于是,得

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u_{1}) = - \iint_{S_{1}} \operatorname{div}_{P} \left(\frac{\rho(Q)n}{r} \right) dS + \iint_{V_{1}} \operatorname{div}_{P} \left(\frac{1}{r} \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \rho(Q) \right) dV. \quad (13)$$

利用公式 $\operatorname{div}(va) = v\operatorname{div}a + a \cdot \operatorname{grad}v(4424 题(B))$, 可知(注意到 $\rho(Q)n$ 及 $\operatorname{grad}_{Q}\rho(Q)$ 均与 P 无关)

$$\operatorname{div}_{P}\left(\frac{\rho(Q)n}{r}\right) = \rho(Q)n \cdot \operatorname{grad}_{P}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$= -\rho(Q)n \cdot \operatorname{grad}_{Q}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\rho(Q)\frac{\partial}{\partial n}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right),$$

$$\operatorname{div}_{P}\left(\frac{1}{r}\operatorname{grad}_{Q}\rho(Q)\right) = \operatorname{grad}_{Q}\rho(Q) \cdot \operatorname{grad}_{P}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$= -\operatorname{grad}_{Q}\rho(Q) \cdot \operatorname{grad}_{Q}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right).$$

$$A : (12) \Rightarrow 3B$$

代入(13)式,得

由于

$$\Delta u_1 = \iint_{S_1} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) dS$$

$$= \iiint_{V_1} \operatorname{div}_{Q} \left(\rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right) dV. \tag{15}$$

下面计算(15) 式中的三重积分,用 Ω ,表示以点P(x,y,z)为中心, ϵ 为半径的球域,其边界(球面) 记为 S_{ϵ} ,对 V_{ϵ}

$$-\Omega$$
, 应用奥氏公式,得

$$\iint_{V_1 \to D_c} \operatorname{div}_{Q} \left(\rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right) dV$$

$$= \iint_{S_1 + S_c} \rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + \iint_{S_c} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS, \tag{16}$$

其中n 是向外法线,从而在S,上是指向点P(x,y,z)的,由中值定理知

$$\iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS = -\iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} \rho(Q) \frac{dS}{r^{2}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} \iint_{S_{r}} \rho(Q) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} \cdot \rho(Q_{\epsilon}) \cdot 4\pi \epsilon^{2}$$

$$= 4\pi \rho(Q_{\epsilon}),$$

其中 Q_c 是球面 S_c 上的某一点、代入(16) 式,得

$$\iiint_{V_1-\Omega_{\epsilon}} \operatorname{div}_{Q} \left(\rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_{Q} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right) dV$$

$$= \iiint_{S_1} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + 4\pi \rho(Q_{\epsilon}),$$

两端令ε→+0取极限,得

$$\iint_{V_1} \operatorname{div}_Q \left(\rho(Q) \operatorname{grad}_Q \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right) dV$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} \rho(Q) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) dS + 4\pi \rho(P),$$

再以此式代入(15)式,得

$$\Delta u_1 = -4\pi\rho(x,y,z). \tag{17}$$

由(17) 式,(11) 式以及(4) 式,即得(6) 式.于是,(6) 式对一切点 $P(x,y,z) \in V0$ 成立.由于 V_0 的中心 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 是任意的(可为空间任一点),故知(6) 式对空间任一点都成立.证毕.